



**DELEGATION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION
IN
BARBADOS AND THE EASTERN CARIBBEAN**

**OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL AUTHORISING OFFICER
IN DOMINICA**

**COOPERATION BETWEEN
THE EUROPEAN UNION
AND
THE COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA**

JOINT ANNUAL REPORT 2004

In conformity with Article 81 of
The Cotonou Agreement

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1. Executive Summary

Dominica is a small open economy highly vulnerable to external shocks. After performing reasonably well over the 1980s, and experiencing a secular slowdown during the 1990s followed by an unprecedented decline in output due in large part to a deterioration in the performance of the agricultural sector, and a marked deterioration of its fiscal position in the new millennium, Dominica's economic and financial fundamentals showed encouraging signs of sustained recovery in 2004. There are now clear signs of stronger and more broad-based economic recovery than earlier anticipated, led by tourism, manufacturing and public investment. The fruits of the authorities' commendable implementation of structural reforms are beginning to emerge.

As a whole, Dominica's social indicators are quite good, reflecting Dominica's long-standing tradition of productive investments in human development, including social protection. Dominica has already achieved the majority of the Millennium Development Goals. According to the UNDP Human Development Report for 2004, Dominica is ranked 95th among 177 countries on the basis of adult literacy, school enrolment, life expectancy at birth and per capita GDP. While the country enjoys a relatively high index of human development (0.74), available data suggest that the recent protracted and severe economic crisis has led to a rise in the incidence of household poverty and in the unemployment rate.

The largest part of EC support to Dominica is being provided through the Stabex and SFA mechanisms which represent almost three times the amounts of the NIPs and is being used to expedite the ongoing restructuring of the banana sector to help it to become more viable in an increasingly competitive international market. The EC Cooperation in Dominica has been targeting the economic diversification, especially through the development of tourism; this has been supported through significant allocations towards tourism projects, and airport and road improvement. In 2004 the Delegation has also been working towards providing macroeconomic budget support using remaining EDF and FLEX funds. Cooperation with the NAO, and the Support Services Unit has been very good.

The total active aid portfolio for Dominica in 2004, including EDF, Stabex and SFA balances stands at €51.21 million. The total payments under these instruments amounted €6.33 million in 2004 with a notable progress on EDF payments compared to 2003. New global commitments in 2004 under EDF amounted €0.3 million and payments €2.46 million. New commitments totalling €2.76 million were made under Stabex and SFA instruments in 2004.

In the framework of Art. 8 of the Cotonou Partnership Agreement, a Political Dialogue was conducted for the first time during the MTR in December 2004. In addition, it has been agreed with the Government of Dominica 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.

Despite the promise of a significantly improved medium-term outlook, following in particular the implementation of a 3-year IMF Programme, considerable risks remain, especially in light of the debt restructuring process (accumulation of arrears), the possible policy slippages, the technical capacity constraints, and the May 2005 elections.

2. Update on the political, economic and social situation

2.1 Update of the political situation

In a context of structural adjustment (see more below under Economic Situation) the two major political developments in 2004 in Dominica were the death of Prime Minister Pierre Charles on 6 January and the diplomatic switchover from the Republic of China (Taiwan) to the People's Republic of China. The late Prime Minister was replaced by the then Minister of Education, Sports and Youth Affairs, Roosevelt Skerritt, who also replaced Charles as leader of the Dominica Labour Party (DLP, 10 seats), leading partner in the Government coalition with the Dominica Freedom Party (DFP, 2 seats). Prime Minister Skerritt led the diplomatic switchover in March, based on six-year, US\$ 122 million aid package from Beijing. The move was heavily criticized by the United Workers Party (UWP) leading the Opposition with the remaining 9 seats in Parliament. The next elections are due to be held by mid-2005.

In the framework of Art. 8 of the Cotonou Partnership Agreement, a Political Dialogue was conducted for the first time on 2 December 2004. Topics discussed included fiscal/public sector reform, regional integration, Haiti, the ICC and drugs/crime/security matters.

2.2 Update of the economic situation

- *Overview*

After performing reasonably well over the 1980s, and experiencing a secular slowdown during the 1990s followed by an unprecedented decline in output and a marked deterioration of its fiscal position in the new millennium, Dominica's economic and financial fundamentals showed encouraging signs of sustained recovery in 2004.

The economic decline of the 1990s was due in large part to the unprecedented deterioration in the performance of the agricultural sector, and particularly the banana industry, the main contributor to the economy, mainly due to the erosion of preferential EU banana regime and increased incidence of weather-related shocks, droughts and hurricanes. Delayed fiscal adjustment to the secular decline in growth, combined with a lack of expenditure control and a sharp increase in commercial borrowing, resulted in a deterioration of public finances, which were further exacerbated in 2001 by the impact of a severe drought, the events of September 11 and the global economic slowdown. The central government deficit reached 11% of GDP in 2000-01, domestic arrears mounted to around 10% of GDP in 2001-02 and the public debt reached 106% of GDP in 2002.

There are now clear signs of stronger and more broad-based economic recovery than earlier anticipated, led by tourism, manufacturing and public investment. Exports and tourism receipts are recovering; imports continue to expand rapidly; and the underlying rate of inflation is falling. The fruits of the authorities' commendable implementation of structural reforms are beginning to emerge. The budgetary situation has improved markedly and significant progress has been made in implementing the structural reform agenda, and considerable further steps are being taken.

- Recent Economic Performance

Macroeconomic conditions continued to improve with output growth accelerating rapidly and inflation under tight control in the first half of 2004. Real output growth is estimated at around 2.6% for 2004 compared with an annual average of -3.5% between 2001 and 2003. Preliminary indications are that all productive sectors registered gains. Following close to a decade of consecutive contraction, agriculture output expanded primarily on account of a turnaround in the fortunes of the banana subsector (revenue from banana exports between 1988 and 2003 declined from EC\$104m. to EC\$13m. in 2003, with employment down from 8,000 growers in 1988 to under 1,000 by 2004) coupled with steady growth in fishing. Tourism and tourism-related sectors, including transport and wholesale and retail trade also provided good growth impetus. Construction, as well as mining and quarrying recorded favourable activity reflecting, in part, the Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica's (GOCD) significant expansion in investment spending during the year.

- Structural Reform process and public finances

In 2003, GOCD has embarked in a 3-year IMF Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility, which has led to a significant improvement in GOCD's fiscal accounts as evidenced in 2003 and strengthened in 2004, on account of better expenditure management within the context of wider fiscal reforms, in addition to a marked increase in grant receipts. The authorities implemented the difficult budget of 2003/04, achieving the IMF program targets with large margins, as tax collections rebounded beyond expectations, and expenditures were tightly controlled. The authorities continue to make progress in implementing the structural reform agenda, which aims to address the root causes of the macro imbalances and remove impediments to growth through civil service reform, tax policy, pension reform, three-year rolling budgetary projections (commitment to adhere to the medium-term target of a primary surplus of 3% of GDP in 2005/06), and a Fiscal Responsibility Law. The 2004/05 budget approved in early-July, includes the measures agreed with the IMF and a major strengthening of the fiscal target.

However, at another level, there are significant risks stemming from the unsustainable debt situation (115% of GDP) as there is a high risk that additional external arrears will emerge due to delays in finalizing debt negotiations. In this regard, the authorities and their advisors have designed a comprehensive debt restructuring proposal aligned with the fiscal effort envisaged under the IMF program.

- Regional Integration

Dominica is a Member of the OECS, the CARICOM and the Association of Caribbean States. It is engaged in CARIFORUM-EU EPA negotiations which were launched in 2004, FTAA, and WTO in particular.

The OECS Countries have already achieved a high level of integration with a common judiciary, a common currency and central bank, joint foreign representation, a common directorate of civil aviation, pharmaceutical procurement, telecommunications regulation, banking regulation, and close collaboration in health, education and security matters.

At the 40th Meeting of the OECS Authority in November 2004, it was agreed to establish a Task Force chaired by the Governor of the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank and to prepare a draft Bill on the Treaty to establish the OECS Economic Union for submission to the 41st Meeting of the Authority in May 2005. As regards the CARICOM Single Market and

Economy (CSME), the prospect is that OECS countries will join in by the end of 2005 (Barbados, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago are expected to launch the CSME on a reciprocal basis in February 2005).

- Medium-Term economic prospects

Despite the promise of a significantly improved medium-term outlook, considerable risks remain, in particular with the debt restructuring process (accumulation of arrears).

In terms of macroeconomic fundamentals, the economy is expected to grow between 1.5% to 2% over the near to medium-term. This is roughly the economy's underlying trend average. Tourism, construction, wholesale and retail and manufacturing are expected to be the main contributors to this growth effort. Inflation is expected to remain under 5% while unemployment may remain stubbornly high over the near-term. Improvements in the external current account coupled with possible debt relief should improve the overall balance of payments.

In spite of all this, the road ahead will continue to be challenging. Timely implementation of comprehensive structural reforms will improve the investment climate, enhance competitiveness, and strengthen the financial sector. These reforms include: downsizing the civil service; raising civil servants' retirement age; rationalizing tax exemptions; introducing a VAT; implementing the Fiscal Responsibility Law; improving the budgetary framework, and creating a more conducive environment to enable rapid private sector growth and to capitalise on potential opportunities in the tourism sector.

- Macroeconomic indicators

See Annex XIII.

2.3 Update of the social situation

- Overview

As a whole, Dominica's social indicators are quite good: infant mortality, primary school completion, adult literacy and life expectancy are significantly higher than the averages for upper-middle income countries, and are similar for the poor and non-poor, reflecting Dominica's long-standing tradition of productive investments in human development, including social protection. Dominica has already achieved the majority of the Millennium Development Goals. According to the UNDP Human Development Report for 2004, Dominica is ranked 95th among 177 countries on the basis of adult literacy, school enrolment, life expectancy at birth and per capita GDP, compared to a rank of 68th out of 175 countries according to the 2003 UNDP HDR, mainly because of a revision of the Adult Literacy rate from 96.4% down to 76.4%. While the country enjoys a relatively high index of human development (0.74), available data suggest that the recent protracted and severe economic crisis has led to a rise in the incidence of household poverty and in the unemployment rate.

- Education

Dominica has shown good progress in educational outcomes since Independence. Expenditure on education as a percent of total government expenditure and GNP has been rising, and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio is 65%.

Despite this good performance, much of the country's work force has only a primary level of education and is engaged in low skilled, low productivity operations. Surveys conducted in the sector suggest that unequal access to the educational system reinforce social inequalities. In addition, there are preliminary signs that the current economic situation is placing some of the achievements in the sector in danger. For example, gross enrolment rates at pre-primary level declined from 82 % in 1997/98 to 68 % in 2001/2002. Informal interviews conducted during a recent World Bank Review of Social Protection suggested that parents may increasingly be keeping school-aged children at home as a response to economic constraints experienced at household level. Efforts are currently focussed on achieving universal secondary education by 2005.

- Health

There are improvements in basic health indicators. There is the need for a greater emphasis on outreach and health education consistent with the need to consolidate the performance of the primary health care system, the need for the restructuring of service delivery and improving the quality of care, and the need for a stronger emphasis on higher risk groups like the elderly, adolescents and the poorer communities. Based on existing information, Dominica is not deemed to have a serious epidemic of HIV/AIDS. However on a regional level, the epidemic is spreading quickly, thereby requiring Dominica to ensure effective prevention programmes are in place.

- Poverty

Poverty and unemployment levels are high, with an estimated 39% of the population being poor and 15% indigent; and an unemployment rate of around 25% of the nation and 40% among the poor. The concern is that, if left unchecked, unemployment may lead to increases in crime, social unrest and poverty, which would hamper further development, particularly in the tourism sector.

Poverty in Dominica is concentrated mainly in the rural areas and is particularly severe in the Carib Territory. The high incidence of rural poverty stems mainly from the ongoing decline in agriculture which had long been the mainstay of Dominica's economy. As to the demographic characteristics of poverty, poor households tend to be much larger, and contain proportionately more children and fewer people of working age, than non-poor households; but there is no significant difference in the gender distribution of poverty. The broad conclusion of the analysis underlying the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper is that poverty is generally income/employment based, rather than based on inadequate access to basic services and social capital. The focus of poverty reduction will therefore be on increasing employment and income-generating opportunities of the poor, while improving educational opportunities and maintaining the delivery of good quality basic services.

- Migration

Migration is the major force contributing to the variations in population change in Dominica, which has reached the final stages of the demographic transition, demonstrating low fertility and mortality rates. The emigration in Dominica has increased from -9.8 migrants/1000 population in 1990 to estimated -16,11 migrants/1000 in 2003. Dominica is a major source of intra regional migrants, the main destinations for emigration being Antigua, British Virgin Islands and UK, USA and Canada. The established OECS Economic Union is expected to have further influence on intra regional migration flows. Loss of the skilled labour force needed for economic growth is a challenge in Dominica.

- Environment

The biological resources in Dominica, as in the other small OECS islands are under pressure caused by economic interests (tourism, agriculture and fisheries) and factors such as concentration of population and high frequency of disasters. Further degradation of the natural resources greatly influences to the prospects of the country for social and economic development. However, as Dominica has promoted itself as “the Nature Island of the Caribbean”, Government and the population as a whole are very aware of the importance of respecting the environment. The EU-funded Ecotourism programme participates to this public awareness on environmental issues.

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	5		
3. Under-five mortality rate (/1000)	20		16		15	
4. Net enrolment ratio in primary education		82.9	91.4			
5. Primary Completion Rate		105	100			
6. Ratio of girls to boys in:						
- primary education		0.95	0.96			
- secondary education		1.18	1.13			
- tertiary education		-	-			
7. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (/100)					100	
8. Proportion of 1 year old children immunised against measles (100)		98	99	99	99	99
9. HIV prevalence (/100)					0.2	
10. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source					97	
Life Expectancy at birth				72.9	73.1	
Adult Literacy Rate (/100)	96.4	96.4	96.4	96.4	76.4	
Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (/100)			65	74		
Fixed line and mobile telephones (per 100 people)	24.13	27.35	30.98	39.79	42.39	
Internet users per 100 population (ITU estimates)	0.51	2.64	7.78	11.57	16.03	
Youth unemployment rate, aged 15-24, both sexes (ILO estimates)	40.6					

Source: UNDP 2004 HDR, UN Millenium Development goals data

3. Development agenda of the partner country

The generation of economic activity, economic growth and ensuring social protection of the less fortunate are the priorities of the Government of Dominica (GOCD). The aim is to restore order to the public finances, maintain low inflation and reduce external vulnerability, while laying the basis for sustained recovery in economic activity and employment and a reduction in poverty over the medium term. This has been based on a programme of discipline economic management, characterised by prudence and fiscal responsibility, which included careful attention to keeping the public debt within prudential limits.

The Government will be embarking on the development of a medium term Growth and Social Protection Strategy (GSPS), which will provide the over-arching framework for economic development and poverty reduction in Dominica over the next five years. It will be based on the position that poverty will be effectively tackled through the attainment of

high levels of economic growth that is as far as possible widely distributed across the country and takes account of distributive and geographic considerations.

Prior to 2004, scenarios for Dominica's medium-term prospects indicated: (a) relatively low GDP growth rates, less than 3% a year for the medium-term period; and (b) the debt overhang continuing to retard growth during and beyond the period 2005-2009. With regard to the latter, the debt situation has been somewhat improved with restructuring that has eased the burden of debt service. Thus the medium-term growth prospects for Dominica from the vantage point of 2004 are more favourable, based on an upturn of the economy after three years of negative growth.

The goals and objectives of the Government for the medium term are the following:

- The attaining of an average real growth rate of 3% a year of GDP during the medium term and laying the foundation for sustained and higher rates of growth in the future.
- Ensuring that growth in the economy is more evenly distributed and would reduce the level of poverty, and
- Improving the effectiveness of the social protection system.

The GOCD identified the following objectives for the program for renewed growth:

- Reducing the Government's budget deficit as quickly as possible, with the aim of generating a surplus of revenue over expenditure on current account. In particular, this will require a reduction in public expenditure, including the public service wage bill;
- Ensuring that Government spending is effectively and efficiently used and managed;
- Working on needed structural reforms with a view to improving the climate for private investment;
- Building up economic infrastructure (ports, roads, communications, etc), making sure that each project is justified by reference to its expected contribution to growth and poverty reduction; and
- Fostering the performance of the growth sectors.
- the modernization of the Tax System through the introduction and implementation of a Value added tax (VAT), simplifying and broadening of the tax base, and improving tax administration.

The strategic framework for recovery and growth and for reducing poverty rests on the GOCD concentrating on the following major elements:

- 1) Pursuing sectoral strategies for encouraging and fostering the development of tourism, agriculture and fisheries, and agro-industries and for increasing exports of goods and services (tourism) from the economy.
- 2) Providing the enabling environment for private enterprise to be the main engine of growth.
- 3) Ensuring that growth is distributed in such a manner that it reduces poverty levels in the country.
- 4) Strengthening the social safety net to counteract the effects of economic disruption due to economic shocks, social problems, incidence of HIV Aids, etc.
- 5) Modernizing the public service/finance sector.
- 6) Pursuing policies that reduce the vulnerability of the island.

The government recognizes however, that these objectives and strategies are untenable in the absence of a skilled labour force since increasingly, Dominica's growth is premised on

expansion of labour and skills-intensive service industries and niche and specialty product manufacturing sectors, as well as (ii) a modern and administratively efficient public sector to support innovation and (iii) a vibrant private sector working in a modern information rich environment facilitated by an appropriate legislative and regulatory framework. With the role of government diminishing under the Structural Adjustment Programme, the role of private enterprise becomes critical since increased private investment, both indigenous and foreign, is necessary to fill the capital gap if growth is to be assured.

The strategic framework also recognizes that both economic and environmental vulnerability and risk are features that can affect the growth prospects and that Dominica is particularly susceptible to these. Vulnerabilities upset growth, exacerbate risk and uncertainty, and increase poverty. Therefore, specific attention will be given to improving disaster preparedness and mitigation, environmental management, and protecting and enhancing the environment.

The Government of Dominica is committed to an integrated approach to development with the involvement and consultation of all stakeholders – private sector, civil society and the regional/international donor community. The government remains irrevocably committed to the concept and reality of Caribbean integration and the CARICOM Project CSME and intends to participate fully in the agreed arrangements.

4. Overview of past and ongoing EC co-operation

The largest part of EU support to Dominica is being provided through the Stabex and SFA mechanisms which represent almost three times the amounts of the NIPs and is being used to expedite the ongoing restructuring of the banana sector to help it become more viable in an increasingly competitive international market. The restructuring programme includes targeting efficient farms for EU-funded investment in irrigation and drainage and other infrastructure works to raise efficiency, quality, and labour productivity. A critical element of the programme is the implementation of programmes to help displaced farmers move into non-traditional agriculture and so minimise the adverse social impact from the restructuring of the industry.

The total active aid portfolio for Dominica in 2004, including EDF, Stabex and SFA balances stands at €51.21 million. The total payments under these instruments amounted €6.33 million in 2004. New global commitments in 2004 under EDF amounted €0.3 million and payments €2.46 million. New commitments totalling €2.76 million were made under Stabex and SFA instruments in 2004.

In 2004, considering past and present performance, the heightened financial needs imposed by the ongoing structural adjustment programme and the implementation of the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility, as well as the absorption capacity of Dominica the A envelope allocation was increased by way of transferring €6.7 million in the “B-Envelope” to the “A-Envelope”. This transfer will enable the European Commission to effectively contribute to the macroeconomic stability and growth of the country. In addition, Dominica is entitled to € 4.38 million under FLEX for the application year 2003. In order to access these two sources of funds as untargeted budgetary support it was necessary to undertake a 30-day study to review public finance management which took place in December 2004. In

addition, a Draft Financing Proposal for general budgetary support under FLEX was produced.

4.1 European Development Fund – Focal Sectors

4.1.1 9th EDF Project – Focal Sector: Infrastructure Development

The focal sector under the 9th EDF for which the “A envelope” (€ 3.7 million) has been allocated is infrastructure development with emphasis on the road sub-sector. The weakness of the infrastructural base is regarded as a critical constraint to the pursuit of the country’s diversification agenda. The project will serve to complement the investments in the social sectors and to enhance the efficiency of agricultural and economic diversification programmes supported by the EU through the EDF, Stabex and SFA.

The government's commitment to the sector includes the following:

- Adoption of the Strategic Plan and Road Maintenance Programme by the Cabinet of Ministers with responsive institutional structures and capacities established.
- Government shall seek to ensure that expenditure on road infrastructure shall be sufficient to ensure the overall maintenance and preservation of the country’s road network.

A financing proposal of €925,000 for a Road Maintenance programme is under consideration. The project has two major components, firstly to strengthen the technical capacity and institutional reform of the Public Works Garage (PWG) and the Road Maintenance Unit (RMU), and secondly to enhance the quality and quantum of road improvements in support of these institutional changes. In addition, part of the scope of this project is to prepare a Strategic Plan for the use of remaining funds totalling € 2.775 million.

Also within the Infrastructure Development focal sector, there is the Dominica Airport Project (€ 11,950,000) funded from the Regional Indicative Programme. The Financing Agreement Phase 1: Landside Works - Terminal building, access and parking and Phase 2: Airside Works - Runway improvements and airfield ground lighting. Construction of the Terminal building began in December 2004, additional resources are being programmed under SFA 2004, and a commitment from Venezuelan Government for earth works as part of Phase 2 is in the process of being obtained.

4.1.2 The 8th EDF NIP – Focal Sector: Eco-Tourism Development Programme

The Financing Agreement (€5,990.000) for the programme was signed in June 2002, and the first Work Programme was signed in August 2002. The objective of the programme is to strengthen the tourism sector so it can contribute to the long-term sustainable development of the island, having due regard for national, economic, socio-cultural and environmental issues. The main activities are targeting human resource development, marketing, niche product development, private sector and community.

Under the First Work Programme a number of preparatory studies/activities were successfully concluded, such as a Niche Marketing Strategy and Manpower Training Plan/Policy, the outputs of which will be implemented in the Second Annual Work

Programme. The Programme Management Unit consisting of a Programme Leader, Programme Accountant, Community Development Advisor and Business Advisor to the Private Sector commenced operations in October 2003. The Second Work Programme for 2004 under which Destination Marketing, Community Tourism and Eco-tourism Product Development activities are being implemented, started on February 1st, 2004 and was granted an extension until 31 July 2005.

Several Tender Dossiers have been launched, in particular for the supply of a Marine Reserve Patrol Boat, the supply of a Hyperbaric Chamber, the conduct of a Marketing Consultancy and the conduct of a Development Plan for Roseau. The project is also moving ahead with the components for site improvement, dive improvement and community tourism. Two Community Tourism Business Development Advisers should be recruited in the near future (Feb-March 2005).

In addition, there is an allocation of SFA 2003 funds of €5.9 million, which will support the establishment of a Waitukubuli National Trail System (diversification into eco-tourism). The Financing Proposal was approved by the EDF Committee in November 2003. The related Financing Agreement was signed in December 2004. A STABEX funded consultancy contract under which the details and tender documents for the programme will be developed commenced in the fourth quarter of 2004. The final report with the Grant Contract tender documentation is expected to be finalised by May 2005.

4.1.3 The 7th EDF NIP - Focal Sector: Solid Waste Management Programme

The allocation under the Solid Waste Management Programme is composed of an allocation under a previous Financing agreement of €1.5 million topped up by the funds from the Agricultural Diversification Programme of €2.35 million, which was only partially implemented and eventually formally closed owing to the fact that many of the intended activities fell within the objectives of the new programmes for agricultural diversification approved under both Stabex and SFA.

The Solid Waste Management Programme's objective is to upgrade and improve the standards of solid waste disposal and forms part of a wider World Bank funded OECS initiative. A works contract was signed in August 2003 and construction actually commenced in November 2003. Since then, the scope has doubled, works have commenced and are advanced. Scheduled completion is September 2005, after which there will be a defects period of 1 year.

4.2 Projects and Programmes outside focal sectors

9th EDF: Given the size of the 9th EDF "A allocation" for Dominica, and taking into account the recommendation that for countries with an indicative envelope under €10 million there should be one focal sector and one project within that sector, no project has been proposed outside the focal sector for the 9th EDF. € 0.3million from the A-allocation has been earmarked for studies, audits and technical assistance under the Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF) which is now operational.

4.3 Utilisation of resources for non-State actors

Since the early 1990s until the present, substantial resources mainly from STABEX have been utilised to provide assistance to farmers dependent upon the Windward Islands banana industry. More recently and increasingly, however, these STABEX funds have been used for complementary interventions such as diversification of the rural sector and broader (private sector led) economic diversification to provide potential alternative employment opportunities. These interventions have been underpinned with the establishment of social safety nets, including Social Investment Funds, and NGO activities which complement initiatives taken by governments and their agencies. An EU instrument introduced in 1999, the Special Framework for Assistance (SFA), also related to the banana sector, provides complementary resources for this development agenda. The programmes and projects from their design stage and throughout their implementation have involved the active participation of farmers' organisations, chambers of commerce, representatives of particular sectors, NGOs and the local communities in general.

During the MTR "in-country-meeting" of December 2004 and with the aim of strengthening civil society involvement in EU/Dominica development partnership, it was agreed that a non state actor (NSA) advisory panel, representative of Dominica's civil society, would be established by the Government of Dominica 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 Dominica.

The Government of Dominica will undertake a mapping study on NSAs and produce recommendations for an appropriate advisory panel, by also taking into consideration existing NSA structures. Capacity strengthening of NSAs will be considered in the course of 2005, with support from EDF funds.

4.4 Utilisation of B envelope

Dominica is eligible for a FLEX allocation of € 4.38 million for application year 2003.

During the Mid-Term Review exercise, it was agreed to revise the original 9th EDF Country Strategy Paper and the National Indicative Programme by introducing macroeconomic support as a new focal sector, and by transferring € 6.7 million from the "B-Envelope" to the "A-Envelope". This transfer will leave an amount of € 5.3 million in the B-envelope and will increase the total A-envelope to € 10.8 million (including funds from previous EDF's). The reallocation will enable the European Commission to effectively contribute to the macroeconomic stability and growth of the country.

4.5 Other Instruments

4.5.1 STABEX Transfers

Article 186 of the Lomé IV Convention provides compensation for loss of export earnings on certain agricultural products on which countries' economies are dependent and which are affected by fluctuations in price or quantity or in both these factors. The use of such Stabex allocations is governed by a Framework of Mutual Obligations (FMO), which stipulates the objectives, obligations, actions and results which are expected to be achieved through the use of Stabex transfers. Presently Dominica is implementing projects and programmes funded by Stabex allocations for 1994 – 1997. Dominica has received allocations for 1998,

1999 and in connection with repayment of available balances upon expiry of the Lomé Convention in 2000 (Article 195), altogether totalling €6.28m.

A draft FMO for a sector budget support programme to support the rural sector for application years 1998/99/00 was prepared in late 2003. It was redrafted in early 2004 and forwarded to HQ. After various comments were received and the final modalities agreed upon by all stakeholders, a new final version was ready in October 2004. The change of formats for FMOs during November/December 2004 made it necessary to introduce yet another version of this FMO in late December.

Release criteria are related to the rural sector (basically land management reforms). The Government may use the funding for covering the costs related to its broader reform agenda, agreed upon with the IMF/WB.

A few new programmes were initiated in 2004, especially related to eco-tourism.

Virtually all STABEX funds allocated to Dominica 1994 – 1997 are committed. They cover Agricultural Diversification, Social Protection, Support for Education, Health Sector Support and Road Rehabilitation. Payments are reaching the level of 96-97% of the individual FMOs. The objectives are now [the new FMO] to focus on institutional and legislative reforms. Further elements on the implementation of the STABEX are provided in the tables at Annex XIV.

Status of Stabex finances, as of 31 December 2004

Funding year	Total Funds ¹	Payments in 2004	Payments in total	Balance
Stabex 1994	10,523,621	26,522	10,163,053	360,568
Stabex 1995	14,146,300	1,020,408	13,602,735	543,565
Stabex 1996/97	10,419,993	432,022	10,048,014	371,979
TOTAL	35,089,914	1,478,952	33,813,802	1,276,112

4.5.2 Special Framework of Assistance

Council Regulation (EC) No. 856/1999 established a Special Framework of Assistance (SFA) for traditional ACP suppliers of bananas. Following amendment of banana trade arrangements by Regulation (EC) No. 1637/98 which has substantially altered the market conditions for traditional ACP suppliers and might, in particular, harm the most disadvantaged suppliers, the European Commission has recognised that particular efforts will be needed to adapt to these new market conditions in order to maintain a presence on the Community market.

In order to benefit from the available funds, each qualifying country is required to prepare a strategy paper for the ten-year duration of the SFA. Additionally, each year a Financing Proposal must be submitted laying out the activities foreseen for implementation of the SFA allocation for that particular year. Similar to Stabex funding, SFA funds are allocated to the areas of banana commercialisation, agricultural and economic diversification and social protection / social development.

¹ Including interest

In the case of Dominica the initial ten-year strategy focused on commercialisation of the Banana Industry, creation of an enabling environment, improvement of physical infrastructure, focus on the social impact of restructuring of the Banana Industry and stimulation of economic diversification. The strategy has been further adapted to the “framework of initiatives” outlined under the Windward Island Action Plan.

Similar to Stabex funding, SFA funds are allocated to the areas of banana commercialisation, agricultural and economic diversification and social protection / social development [for summary of STABEX + SFA support see below]

A brief status of SFA finances, as of 31 December 2004, is provided in the following table, a detailed breakdown is provided in Annex XV.

Funding year	Allocation	Payments in 2004	Payments in total	Balance
SFA 1999	6,532,655	554,271	1,810,194	4,722,461
SFA 2000	6,500,000	121,872	360,009	6,139,991
SFA 2001	6,719,970	1,719,591	2,360,998	4,358,972
SFA 2002	6,400,000			6,400,000
SFA 2003	5,900,000			5,900,000
SFA 2004	5,300,000			5,300,000
TOTAL	37,352,625	2,395,734	4,531,201	32,821,424

The implementation of the Stabex and SFA projects and programmes depend on the timely and successful implementation of the commitments entered into by the Heads of Government of the Windward Islands and the Banana Donor Group in the “Windward Island Action Plan (WIAP) to achieve a competitive banana marketing structure” on 04 July 1999, and the subsequent agreement between these parties in June 2001 in St. Lucia. Dominica has made significant progress in the implementation of those commitments.

To assist in the programming, implementation and follow-up of the SFA and Stabex activities, and to achieve economies of scale due to significant similarities between SFA and Stabex programmes in the four beneficiary Windward Islands, a Regional Technical Assistance (RTA) team, based in Barbados, has been recruited, and operational since July 2002. The cost of the RTA is shared among the four beneficiary states. Dominica has currently allocated €1,200,000 through successive allocations made available from SFA 1999, 2001 and 2003. Dominica is currently reviewing the relevance and effectiveness of the RTA prior to engaging further allocations.

Unforeseen events resulted in noteworthy delays in the implementation of some components of the SFA instrument in Dominica. In the case of SFA 1999 delays in the award of a works contract for one of the irrigation schemes were incurred whilst the Government explored the feasibility of an alternative proposal for an investment in the same area, not resolved until mid 2004. Some minor inconsistencies in the approved Financing Agreement of SFA 2000 are yet to be resolved. Expenditure of SFA resources in 2004 was also hampered by the introduction of new Financial regulations which applied to SFA 2003 and subsequent Financing Agreements, and to contracts not yet entered into on earlier SFAs. In particular the degree of decentralisation was an important issue. Article 164 of the Financial Regulations 2002 (Guidelines May 2003) stipulates that, within the framework of decentralised management, the Commission can decide to entrust to the authorities of the beneficiary third countries the management of certain actions after having assessed that the

country in question is in a position to apply to the management of the Community funds five specific criteria. This assessment was not undertaken until October/November 2004, prior to the signature of the 2003 SFA Financing Agreement. At the end of 2004 there remained some uncertainties on the new procedural details and formats to be employed to take forward implementation of the SFA instrument, but it is anticipated that in the first quarter of 2005 this will be rectified.

4.5.3 EU financed support and programmes of assistance using STABEX and SFA

4.5.3.1 Background

The decline in the banana industry has had a profound effect on the level of employment, with the rural communities being especially affected. In light of the employment fallout from the decline in the banana industry, and the increasingly meagre prospects in commercialisation of the industry in the long term, the issue of diversification of the rural and wider economy becomes vitally important.

Diversification will have to be partly within bananas (Fair Trade, Organic, special packs etc), within agriculture and outside of bananas and agriculture, such as tourism and services in general.

The critical policy issue has been how to absorb the released labour from the banana fallout in order to minimise the potential wider economic and social damage. The role of the private sector is of critical importance in this aspect: increased investment and expansion will pave the way for increased job creation. An added dose of competition could be a tremendous catalyst for a more aggressive approach to doing business within the private sector.

The underlying basis for a smooth adjustment process will be the level and capacities of human resources. Intensified efforts to train and upgrade the existing and potential labour force must be given priority. On a more general note the entire education system may need rethinking and some key aspects like the quality of education may need to be given added attention.

There are segments of the released labour force that cannot be accommodated by the economic diversification and the Human Resource Development agendas. Hence the need to cater for some form of social safety net – mostly for the rural communities with accurate targeting of the most vulnerable groups effectively and efficiently delivered.

Support for this broad agenda will rest on the use of local resources supplemented by donor assistance. The latter will most probably tend to decline. Hence improved revenue from non-tax resources will have to be secured over the medium term. In parallel, efficiency in the public sector will have to be enhanced with a reduction in its costs and improvements in delivery of services and management of aid. This calls for a public sector reform as is already under way in Dominica.

4.5.3.2 Specific support and some headline developments

The programmes of support have been based on an agenda of what is social support and what is support for economic activity. Increasingly mechanisms for the various components

on the agenda have been introduced incorporating a large measure of response to client demand, offering menus of assistance and capacity building. There are three major areas of support:

- Banana sub-sector [viewed as development of the rural sector more generally]
- Social Sector
- Private Sector Development

Headline investments assisted from STABEX and SFA include:

- Banana sub-sector [viewed as development of the rural sector more generally]
Under the Banana Industry Trust rural infrastructure such as
 - i) Irrigation and Drainage
 - ii) Inland Reception and Distribution centres. The IRDCs are seen as general rural infrastructure in support of bananas and other products.
 - iii) Improved Farm Access.Approximately EC\$22.5m of SFA resources are allocated to such programmes.
- In parallel to the above support assistance is being provided for Agricultural/Rural Diversification including:
 - i) Under the Ministry of Agriculture, rural infrastructure, studies, standards and regulations, training, information systems. Approximately EC\$10.8m of SFA and STABEX resources are allocated.
 - ii) Enabling Access to Rural Credit – technical assistance attached to business development: Enterprise Development Facility
Through Financial Institutions, a technical assistance grant is attached to small and medium business loans for diversification in the rural sector and for wider diversification. Approximately EC\$16.44m of SFA and STABEX resources are allocated.
- Social Sector
 - i) Small, community driven infrastructure developments to assist with jobs creation in the rural areas is provided through a Social Recovery Programme within the Ministry of Community Development using some EC\$ 3m of STABEX resources.
 - ii) In addition a Social Investment Fund will be supported as a subsequent phase to the Social Recovery Programme utilising €4.4m from SFA resources
 - iii) Support for skills training through the above mechanisms and others
 - iv) Assistance with education and health in rural areas from STABEX resources
 - v) Assistance to social NGOs in the fields of AIDS/reproductive health
 - vi) Social infrastructure such as the Carib Territory Water supply being provided with approximately EC\$4.2m deriving from STABEX and SFA funds
- Private Sector Development
 - i) Enterprise Development Facility
The above-mentioned Enterprise Development Facility forms part of a wider approach to private sector development
 - iii) Private Sector Development Programme
 - utilising STABEX and SFA resources in major areas of tourism such as the Waitukubuli Nature Trail involving the construction and development of maintenance systems for a national nature trail and

facilities, signs, marketing, environmental public awareness, and project management; in support of the “nature tourism” strategy of the GoCoD. Approximately EC\$13.8m from STABEX ’95 and SFA 2003 are allocated

- utilising €1m of SFA resources for a Private Sector Development Programme

In order that the above sectors are fully supported by appropriate public sector investment there is parallel assistance for

- infrastructure such as air access [€4.4m]
- a Public Sector Support Fund of approximately EC\$2.4m deriving from SFA 2002 for [a] studies/consultancies to allow for the review and development of policy and legislation including new issues arising from macroeconomic stabilization initiatives, WTO compliance, the IDP process (etc), and [b] technical feasibility, Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA), technical design requirements for the implementation of public infrastructure.
- In addition to budgetary support deriving from STABEX for assistance mainly in the social sectors above, such support has also been provided as part of the IMF and WB and other donor supported adjustment programme in Dominica.

Discrete projects and programmes have received support, but in order to assist the efficient utilisation of STABEX and SFA resources the GoCoD and the Delegation have created or are supporting a number of management mechanisms to deliver STABEX and SFA assistance.

Present mechanisms employed

<i>Mechanism Purpose</i>	<i>Title of mechanism</i> [participating agency and status]
Construction and management of banana industry related infrastructure such as irrigation, drainage, IRDCs	<i>Banana Industry Trust</i> [autonomous body to oversee rural – principally banana sector – related investments]
Agricultural Diversification	<i>Ministry of Agriculture</i>
Technical support to those accessing small and medium business loans [Technical Assistance Grant]	<i>Enterprise Development Facility</i> [FIs: banks, credit unionsetc]
Self-help and income-generation, element of welfare/safety net provision for those who cannot work, and who would have no other support to survive.	<i>Social Investment Fund</i>
To provide for studies in preparation of feasibility plans and development of policy	<i>Feasibility and Design Fund</i>
Support for Eco-tourism	<i>Waitukubuli National Trail Project</i>
Support to education, agriculture, social protection, health etc	<i>Budgetary support</i>
Public Sector Reform	<i>[Public Sector] Reform Management Unit</i>
Contribution to funding gap	<i>Ministries of Agriculture and Public Works</i>
Improving the Carib Territory Water supply	<i>Ministry of Works [Carib Territory Water Supply Project]</i>

4.5.4 Caribbean Regional Indicative Programmes (CRIP)

Dominica, 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 9th EDF CRIP is focusing on support for regional economic integration and integration into the world economy, for which an envelope of € 57 million is available.

Transfers of unused funds from previous EDF CRIPs have allowed to set aside €12 million to assist Dominica in overcoming some of the weaknesses associated with its air access infrastructure. Detailed technical designs have resulted in more refined cost estimates, revealing a greater financing need than under the approved Financing Agreement. An additional contributing factor to the funding shortfall has been the need to extend the scope of works to meet recently established post September 11 security standards. In line with the economic diversification objective of the Ten Year Country Strategy for the utilization of the Special Framework of Assistance funding, SFA 2004 is to assist in completing the air access improvement programme.

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

4.5.5 Thematic Budget-lines

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 Dominica were approved under the thematic budget lines in 2004.

4.5.6 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 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.

The OECS has received funding (€280,000) for the Establishment of an OECS Representation in Geneva to follow-up WTO matters, under the €10 Million WTO Support Facility, as well as for Capacity Building in support of the preparation of the EPA (€350,000) under the 20 Million EPA Support Facility. Also the NAO Office benefited from a 9th EDF Financial and Contractual Procedures Training held in Barbados in January 2005, under an All ACP programme started in 2004

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

4.5.7 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, as well as institutional strengthening programmes at the regional level.

4.5.8 European Investment Bank (EIB)

The EIB has provided Dominica with a total of €9.6 million in financial assistance since 1982. In 1998 the EIB signed a finance contract to support the Dominica Agricultural Industrial Development Bank (AID) with €3.0 million of risk capital in favour of small and medium enterprises.

Amongst the various projects that the Bank is currently pursuing is the development of global loan structures with financial intermediaries in the commercial sector that have a broad reach throughout the Eastern Caribbean. Also the Bank is presently examining the possibility of direct financing under the Cotonou Agreement for a number of larger projects with the private sector and the commercially run public sector in tourism and energy. The EIB projects are presented in Annex VII.

4.5.9 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 €770,108 of which €447,305 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 €110 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.

4.5.10 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

The choice of the existing focal sector, namely transport, was confirmed during the MTR. Preparation of the 9th EDF focal sector support, namely the drafting of two Financing Proposals for a project that concentrates on road maintenance, is to be implemented in two phases: a) phase I: establish the road maintenance strategic plan and the Financing Proposal, and b) implementation of the road maintenance strategic plan recommendations.

Approximately 91% (€3.3 million) of the original 9th EDF NIP, has been allocated to the focal sector support. The remaining 8% (€0.3 million) is reserved for the Technical Assistance under Technical Cooperation Facility.

During the Mid-Term Review exercise, it was moreover agreed to add macroeconomic support as a new focal sector to the EDF 9 NIP, and to transfer € 6.7 million from the “B-Envelope” to the “A-Envelope”. This transfer will leave an amount of € 5.3 million in the B-envelope and will increase the total A-envelope to € 10.8 million (including funds from previous EDF's).

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 operationalization 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. Concluding Comments

a) Key Political, economic and social developments in 2004

- Political developments

The two major political developments in 2004 in Dominica were the death of Prime Minister Pierre Charles on 6 January and the diplomatic switchover from the Republic of China (Taiwan) to the People's Republic of China. The late Prime Minister was replaced by the then Minister of Education, Sports and Youth Affairs, Roosevelt Skerritt, who also took over the leadership of the Dominica Labour Party (DLP, 10 seats), leading partner in the Government coalition with the Dominica Freedom Party (DFP, 2 seats). Prime Minister Skerritt led the diplomatic switchover in March, based on six-year, US\$ 122 million aid package from Beijing. The move was heavily criticised by the United Workers Party (UWP) leading the Opposition with the remaining 9 seats in Parliament. The next elections are due to be held by mid-2005.

In the framework of Art. 8 of the Cotonou Partnership Agreement, a Political Dialogue was conducted for the first time on 2 December 2004. Topics discussed included fiscal/public sector reform, regional integration, Haiti, the ICC and drugs/crime/security matters.

- Economic development

In terms of economic developments, after performing reasonably well over the 1980s, and experiencing a secular slowdown during the 1990s followed by an unprecedented decline in output and a marked deterioration of its fiscal position in the new millennium, Dominica's economic and financial fundamentals showed encouraging signs of sustained recovery in 2004. There are now clear signs of stronger and more broad-based economic recovery than

earlier anticipated, led by tourism, manufacturing and public investment. Exports and tourism receipts are recovering; imports continue to expand rapidly; and the underlying rate of inflation is falling.

In 2003, the Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica (GOCD) has embarked in a 3-year IMF Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility, which has led to a significant improvement in GOCD's fiscal accounts as evidenced in 2003 and strengthened in 2004, on account of better expenditure management within the context of wider fiscal reforms, in addition to a marked increase in grant receipts. The authorities implemented the difficult budget of 2003/04, achieving the IMF program targets. The authorities continue to make progress in implementing the structural reform agenda, which aims to address the root causes of the macro imbalances and remove impediments to growth through civil service reform, tax policy, pension reform, three-year rolling budgetary projections and a Fiscal Responsibility Law. However, at another level, there are significant risks stemming from the unsustainable debt situation (115% of GDP) as there is a high risk that additional external arrears will emerge due to delays in finalising debt negotiations.

- Social development

As a whole, Dominica's social indicators are quite good: infant mortality, primary school completion, adult literacy and life expectancy are significantly higher than the averages for upper-middle income countries, and are similar for the poor and non-poor, reflecting Dominica's long-standing tradition of productive investments in human development, including social protection. Dominica has already achieved the majority of the Millennium Development Goals. According to the UNDP Human Development Report for 2004, Dominica is ranked 95th among 177 countries on the basis of adult literacy, school enrolment, life expectancy at birth and per capita GDP. While the country enjoys a relatively high index of human development (0.74), poverty and unemployment levels are high, with an estimated 39% of the population being poor and 15% indigent; and an unemployment rate of around 25% of the nation and 40% among the poor. The concern is that, if left unchecked, unemployment may lead to increases in crime, social unrest and poverty, which would hamper further development, particularly in the tourism sector.

The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper was supposed to be finished in late March but the deadline was extended in light of the elections, so that, whatever government is elected, it will be given the opportunity to endorse this strategy. It is expected to be finished by mid-June and the objective is to try to input some of the budget implications in the July budget to be presented by the new Government.

b) Results achieved in the focal sectors and relevant programmes

- Focal Sector

The focal sector under the 9th EDF for which the "A envelope" has been allocated is infrastructure development with emphasis on the road sub-sector. The weakness of the infrastructural base is regarded as a critical constraint to the pursuit of the country's diversification agenda.

The government's commitment to the sector includes the following:

- Adoption of the Strategic Plan and Road Maintenance Programme by the Cabinet of Ministers with responsive institutional structures and capacities established.
 - Ensure that expenditure on road infrastructure shall be sufficient to ensure the overall maintenance and preservation of the country's road network.
- Road Improvement Programme – 9 ACP DOM 004

A financing proposal of €925,000 for a Road Maintenance programme is under consideration. The project has two major components, firstly to strengthen the technical capacity and institutional reform of the Public Works Garage (PWG) and the Road Maintenance Unit (RMU), and secondly to enhance the quality and quantum of road improvements in support of these institutional changes. In addition, part of the scope of this project is to prepare a Strategic Plan for the use of remaining funds totalling € 2.775 million.

- Dominica Air Access Improvement Programme – 9 ACP RCA 003

The implementation phase of this project runs from January 2004 to December 2007, and is comprised of Phase 1: Landside Works - Terminal building, access and parking and Phase 2: Airside Works - Runway improvements and airfield ground lighting. Construction of the Terminal building began in December 2004, additional resources are being programmed under SFA 2004, and a commitment from Venezuelan Government for earth works as part of Phase 2 is in the process of being obtained.

- Eco-Tourism Development Project – 8 ACP DOM 10

The Financing Agreement (€5,990,000) for the programme was signed in June 2002. The Second Work Programme for 2004 under which Destination Marketing, Community Tourism and Eco-tourism Product Development activities are being implemented, started on February 1st, 2004 and was granted an extension until 31 July 2005, following a refocusing of activities. The Programme Manager resigned in August 2004 and was replaced by an Interim Programme Manager until the end of the year, which has had a negative impact on the pace of implementation. It is expected that the new Programme Manager and two new Community Advisers to be hired in early 2005 will positively impact the project implementation.

In addition, there is an allocation of SFA 2003 funds of €5.9 million, which will support the establishment of a Waitukubuli National Trail System (diversification into eco-tourism). The Financing Proposal was approved by the EDF Committee in November 2003. The related Financing Agreement was signed in December 2004. A STABEX funded consultancy contract under which the details and tender documents for the programme will be developed commenced in the fourth quarter of 2004. The final report with the Grant Contract tender documentation is expected to be finalised by May 2005.

c) The effectiveness in the implementation of current operations

The cooperation with the Government Services and the NAO Office, staffed with very efficient personnel, has been very good. The results of the May 2005 elections will be crucial in the perspective of the continued cooperation between the EC and the Government of Dominica.

The total active aid portfolio for Dominica in 2004, including EDF, Stabex and SFA balances stands at €51.21 million. The total payments under these instruments amounted €6.33 million in 2004. New global commitments in 2004 under EDF amounted €0.3 million and payments €2.46 million. New commitments totalling €2.76 million were made under Stabex and SFA instruments in 2004.

The performance on global and individual commitments compared to forecasts is considered rather poor, but this is due to optimistic forecasts on the commitment of the Road Programme. On the other hand, the performance on payments has been excellent and exceeded the targets.

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

With the aim of strengthening civil society involvement in EU/DOM development partnership, the December 2004 MTR exercise agreed that a NSA Advisory Panel, representative of DOM's civil society, would be established by the Government of DOM after close consultation between the EC Delegation in Barbados and the National Authorising Officer, and that EDF funds would be used to support a capacity building programme for NSAs. 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 DOM.

e) The programming perspective for the following years

The Mid-Term Review confirmed the choice of infrastructure development as a focal sector. The MTR moreover agreed to add macroeconomic support as a new focal sector to the EDF 9 NIP, and to transfer € 6.7 million from the "B-Envelope" to the "A-Envelope". This transfer will leave an amount of € 5.3 million in the B-envelope and will increase the total A-envelope to € 10.8 million (including funds from previous EDF's). The reallocation will enable the European Commission to effectively contribute to the macroeconomic stability and growth of the country.

An agreement on the use of the unallocated NIP funds for phase II of the roads project will have to be found during the early stages of the implementation of phase I of the project.

ANNEX I - Intervention Framework

Intervention framework for the 9th EDF : Dominica						
Sector: Road	Performance Indicators	Status 2004	Target 2005	Target 2006	Sources of information	Assumptions
National sector Target: to enhance the quality of the road network in Dominica, both in rural and urban communities	Government accepts/implements the recommendations emerging from the EC funded Road Network Improvement Strategy to undertake a technical and institutional review the Public Works Garage and Road Maintenance Unit of the Ministry of Communications & Works implements the	Government accepts the study and EC recommendations to implement a phased approach - and submits to the EDF Committee a Financing Proposal for Phase I of the Road Network Improvement Programme: focusing on Institutional Reform and strengthening the technical and physical capacity of the PWG and RMU. Phase II will be prepared by the TA and shall focus on prioritised Road Maintenance.	Implementation of Phase I begins - TA recruited and supply tenders launched for PWG. FP for Phase II - Prioritised Road Maintenance Programme developed by TA and submitted to the EDF Committee; institutional capacity & planning process of PWG (and RMU) enhanced.	(i) Policy and associated legislative amendments to allow the PWD and RMU to operate along commercial lines in place. (ii) Plant and equipment fleet of the PWD improved (iii) FP for Phase II - Prioritised Road Maintenance Programme approved and being implemented.	Implementation Reports, Ministry of Communication and Works showing structural & operational reforms within the Ministry implemented	Overall economic situation in Dominica improves
	Condition of the road network (including main roads) improved (see targets for improved quality ratings)	Current Main Road Network: 336k; Ministry Road Rating: 10% Excellent; 45% Good; 15% Fair and 30% Poor.	Ministry Road Rating: 10% Excellent; 45% Good; 15% Fair and 30% Poor.	Ministry Road Rating: 20% Excellent; 50% Good; 20% Fair and 10% Poor.	Ministry of Communications & Works (Road Survey Conditions Report)	Macro-economic framework stable and favourable for the road programme. Measures agreed under IMF stabilisation programme / Stand-By Arrangement are undertaken
Intervention objective						Sufficient human and financial resources (to complement 9th EDF contribution) and institutional capacity to effectively implement the Road Maintenance Plan
Improve Road Maintenance	Travel time between Roseau to Portsmouth reduced by 10mins	Travel time 1h 15 min	Travel time 1h 15 min	Travel time 1h	Ministry of Transport Data (Road Condition Surveys)	GoCD continues support of Road Maintenance
Expand Main Road Network	Road traffic increased between Rosalie and Petite Soufriere	Direct Motorable link between both communities not in existence	Project design and detailed cost estimates completed. Works to undertaken via direct labour with the Ministry of Communications and Works	Works on new link road launched - completion expected in 2007	Ministry of Communications & Works Data (Capital Estimates)	
	Travel time between Rosalie to Petite Soufriere reduced to 15mins	45mins	45min	Travel time reduced to 20mins upon completion of road works (2007)	Report from the Ministry of Communications & Works	
Results						
Road Network is better Maintained	Network of <i>Main Roads</i> better maintained increased	Rating of <i>Main Road</i> network: 15% Excellent; 35% Good; 50% Fair	Rating of <i>Main Road</i> network: 15% Excellent; 35% Good; 50% Fair	Rating of <i>Main Road</i> network: 25% Excellent; 50% Good; 25% Fair	Ministry of Communications & Works Data (Road Survey Reports)	Road Maintenance Programme adopted by GoCD and allocated adequate financing
	Performance of the PWG and RMU improved	Financing Proposal for Phase I of the Road Network Improvement Programme submitted to the EDF Committee.	TA supporting the development of capacity building and institutional revisions; development of prioritised Road Maintenance Programme concluded - FP for Phase II submitted to EDF Committee	FA signed and PWG implementing prioritised Annual Road Maintenance Programme consistent with Cabinet Adopted Road Maintenance Programme and done to the standard and within the timeframe set by the Ministry of Finance under the IMF/WB Stabilisation Programme	Ministry of Communications & Works Reports; Minutes from the PSIP Monitoring Committee, Ministry of Finance	
Implementation of a Road Network Improvement Programme	Link from Rosalie to Petite Soufriere completed	Road design and detailed cost estimates completed.	FP for priority Road Maintenance Works submitted	Works on new link road launched. Main road network increased by 4-5 km following completion Rosalie to Petite Soufriere Road - in 2007	End of Project Report (confirming quantity and quality of work executed as measured against the Bill of Quantities)	

ANNEX II - EDF Forecast Tables



DOMINICA

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.	1,927,198	4,441,398	6,368,596	4,271,075	2,097,521	0	5,319,835	176,935	202,615	379,549
PAYMENTS on NEW INDIVIDUAL commitments	260,000	1,147,251	1,407,251	88,316	1,318,935	0	747,784	578,906	465,565	1,044,471
PAYMENTS on NEW GLOBAL commitments	0	100,000	100,000	0	100,000	0	50,000	2,400,000	250,000	2,650,000
TOTAL PAYMENTS	2,187,198	5,688,650	7,875,847	4,359,391	3,516,457	0	6,117,619	3,155,840	918,180	4,074,020
%	28%	72%		55%	45%	0%		77%	23%	

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.	845,000	2,311,124	3,156,124	comparable to risk profile of payments (%)				0	0	0
NEW INDIV. commit. on NEW GLOBAL commitments	0	7,000,000	7,000,000					325,000	300,000	625,000
TOTAL INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS	845,000	9,311,124	10,156,124	5,621,556	4,534,569	0	7,888,840	325,000	300,000	625,000
%	8%	92%		55%	45%	0%		52%	48%	

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	7,625,000	7,625,000	0	925,000	6,700,000	462,500	0	3,500,000	3,500,000
%	0%	100%		0%	12%	88%		0%	100%	

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.	94,196	0	94,196	0	47,098
DECOMMITMENTS on ONGOING INDIV. Commitments.	0	0	0	0	0
PAYMENTS	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL REDUCTIONS	94,196	0	94,196	0	47,098
%		0%	100%	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	15,687,464	523,000	16,011,446	428,804
R A C	4,314,725	94,196	-5,448,158	47,098
R A P	8,791,478	0	12,261,773	0
R A L	13,106,203	94,196	6,813,615	47097.825
% RAL / Σ GLOBAL COMMIT.	84%	18%	43%	11%
Nbr of years to absorbe RAL	2		1	

Number of EXTENSION REQUESTS on GLOBAL Commitments - 2005	2
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EUROPEAN UNION
OPERATION OFFICE

DOMINICA

EDF FORECASTS 2005 - 2006: PAYMENTS, DECOMMITMENTS & EXTENSIONS ON ONGOING PROJECTS

(amounts in €)

YEAR OF GLOB. COMMIT.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER OF GLOBAL COMMIT.	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. ONGOING INDIV.	INDIV. COMMIT. ON ONGOING INDIV.	RAC	DECOMMIT. on GLOBAL	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR					
							RAP	RAP	RAP	DECOMMITTED on INDIV.	Low X	Medium Y X+Y+Z = E	High Z	1 st SEMESTER A	2 nd SEMESTER B	TOTAL A + B	Low L	Medium M L+M+H = A+B	High H	1 st SEMESTER C	2 nd SEMESTER D	TOTAL C + D
TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS							15,687,464	11,372,739	4,314,725	138,517	0	138,517	0									
TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS							11,852,569	3,061,091	8,791,478	1,134,699	1,722	1,132,977	0	1,927,198	4,441,398	6,368,596	4,271,075	2,097,521	0	176,935	202,615	379,549
1995	7ACP DOM12	0	ECO-TOURISM SITE DEVELOPMENT.			N	523,000	428,804	94,196	94,196												
2000	8ACP DOM8	0	MULTI-ANNUAL TRAINING PROGRAMME	20050831		N	265,000	257,335	7,665	44,322												
2000	8ACP DOM8	1	MSc/Diploma in Urban Land Appraisal	20011001			33,610	23,849	9,761	9,761												
2000	8ACP DOM8	2	MSc in Financial Management	20010917			35,765	32,804	2,961	2,961												
2000	8ACP DOM8	3	Operating Theatre Techniques Course	20020107			16,920	14,631	2,289	2,289												
2000	8ACP DOM8	4	MSc PROJECT PLANNING? APPRAISAL & FINANCING	20011020			25,900	21,244	3,846	3,846												
2000	8ACP DOM8	5	FAMILY NURSE PRACTITIONER COURSE (CERTIFICATE)	20030313			22,610	22,571	39	39												
2000	8ACP DOM8	6	FAMILY NURSE PRATITIONER COURSE (CERTIFICATE)	20030313			22,610	22,571	39	39												
2000	8ACP DOM8	7	FORENSIC MEDICINE & SCIENCE BY RESEARCH	20030831			38,665	34,850	3,815	3,815												
2000	8ACP DOM8	8	CERTIFICATE - TRAINING IN NURSE ANAESTHESIA	20050501			53,300	35,662	17,638	7,638			5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000						
2000	8ACP DOM8	9	SHORT COURSE IN INFECTION CONTROL IN CLINICAL PARCTICE	20030703			8,765	2,498	6,267	6,267												
2000	8ACP DOM7	1	CONV. TRANSFER STABEX /25/99/DOM (FRESH BANANAS)	20011231			908,635	0	908,635													
	8ACP DOM7	Total Individual Commitment					1,165,970	210,679	955,291													
2001	8ACP DOM10	0	DOMINICA ECO-TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME ETDp	20061231		Y	5,990,000	3,630,000	2,360,000													
2001	8ACP DOM10	1	WP 1 (13/08/2002-12/08/2003)	20040131			390,000	329,756	60,244	60,244												
2001	8ACP DOM10	2	TOURISM INTELLIGENCE	20060909			897,000	179,262	707,738				176,935	176,935	353,869	353,869		176,935	176,935	353,869		
2001	8ACP DOM10	3	INTERNATIONAL XCD 2 568 134 MINISTRY OF TOURISM, XCD 8 692 357 18	20050731			2,353,000	1,316,924	1,036,076	1,036,076												
	8ACP DOM10	Total Individual Commitment					3,630,000	1,825,941	1,804,059													
2001	8ACP DOM9	0	FRANCHISE ART 195 A - BANANES	20011231			4,259,464	4,259,464	0													
2001	8ACP DOM9	1	STABEX/21/REP LIV 2ND PRIDOM REPAYMENT AGREEMENT ART 195(A)	20011231			4,259,464	0	4,259,464					4,259,464	4,259,464	4,259,464						
	8ACP DOM9	Total Individual Commitment					4,259,464	0	4,259,464													
2002	7ACP DOM22	0	SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL	20050215		Y	3,950,000	2,457,500	1,492,500													
2002	7ACP DOM22	1	PROCESL	20050215			288,500	141,081	147,419				147,419		147,419	147,419						
2002	7ACP DOM22	2	EMILE GADDARKHAN & FILS/CONSTRUCTION NEW LANDFILL	20050531			2,122,500	611,679	1,510,821				1,510,821		1,510,821	1,510,821						
2002	7ACP DOM22	3	LUBIN MAXWELL - LANDFILL MANAGER	20050214			46,500	31,008	15,492				15,492		15,492	15,492						
	7ACP DOM22	Total Individual Commitment					2,457,500	783,768	1,673,732													
2003	8ACP DOM12	0	MULTI-COUNTRY DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION PROJECT	20061231			260,000	190,608	69,392													
2003	8ACP DOM12	1	2003/2004 WP - 323.380 XCD DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION	20041031			105,008	104,182	826	826	826											
2003	8ACP DOM12	2	PROG.-WP 2004/2005 -XCD 264.908	20051031			85,600	0	85,600				59,920		59,920	59,920		25,680	25,680			
	8ACP DOM12	Total Individual Commitment					190,608	104,182	86,426													
2003	9ACP DOM1	0	ETUDE SECTORIELLE/ ROAD MAINTENANCE STRATEGY PLAN	20060930			140,000	120,000	20,000													
2003	9ACP DOM1	1	DEVELOPMENT OF A STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE ROADS INFRASTRUCTURE	20040930			120,000	119,104	896	896	896											
	9ACP DOM1	Total Individual Commitment					120,000	119,104	896													
2004	9ACP DOM2	0	TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY (TCF)	20101031			300,000	29,028	270,972													
2004	9ACP DOM2	1	FRAMEWORK CONTRACT NO.2004/87751 -DFC- 29.028 EURO	20050131			29,028	17,417	11,611				11,611		11,611	11,611						
	9ACP DOM2	Total Individual Commitment					29,028	17,417	11,611													

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

(amounts in €)

YEAR GLOB. COMMIT.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER (GLOBAL COMMIT.)	TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT	FORECASTS 2005						FORECASTS 2006									
			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	Medium M	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			845,000	260,000	2,311,124	1,147,251	3,156,124	1,407,251	88,316	1,318,935	0	0	578,906	0	465,565	0	1,044,471	
2003	8ACP DOM12	DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION PROG.- WP 2005/2006			86,426		86,426	0					60,498			0	60,498	
2002	7ACP DOM22	Supervision - PROCESL			163,118	48,935	163,118	48,935		48,935			57,091		57,091	0	114,182	
2002	7ACP DOM22	EMILE GADDARKHAN & FILS/CONSTRUCTION NEW LANDFILL	800,000	240,000		400,000	800,000	640,000		640,000			160,000			0	160,000	
2002	7ACP DOM22	LUBIN MAXWELL - LANDFILL MANAGER	45,000	20,000		16,000	45,000	36,000	36,000				9,000			0	9,000	
2001	8ACP DOM10	DOMINICA ECO-TOURISM Hyperbaric Chamber			300,000	180,000	300,000	180,000		180,000			90,000		30,000	0	120,000	
2001	8ACP DOM10	DOMINICA ECO-TOURISM - Marketing			261,580	52,316	261,580	52,316	52,316				52,316		78,474	0	130,790	
2001	8ACP DOM10	DOMINICA ECO-TOURISM - Marketing - Work Programme 3			1,500,000	450,000	1,500,000	450,000		450,000			150,000		300,000	0	450,000	

EDF FORECATS 2005-2006 : NEW GLOBAL Commitments (including individual commitments & Payments).

(amounts in €)

DECISION DATE	PROJECT TITLE (GLOBAL COMMITMENT)	AMOUNT	RISK	FORECASTS 2005						FORECASTS 2006									
				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	Medium M	High H	INDIVID. COMMIT. C	PAYMENTS D	INDIVID. COMMIT. C'	PAYMENTS D'	TOTAL INDIV. COMMIT. C+C'	TOTAL PAYMENTS D+D'	
TOTALS on NEW GLOBAL Commitments.		11,125,000		0	0	7,000,000	100,000	7,000,000	100,000	0	100,000	0	325,000	2,400,000	300,000	250,000	625,000	2,650,000	
								0	0								0	0	
07-2005	Dominica Road Maintenance Programme	925,000	2			300,000	100,000	300,000	100,000		100,000		325,000	200,000	300,000	250,000	625,000	450,000	
09-2005	Budgetary Support	6,700,000	3			6,700,000		6,700,000	0				2,200,000				0	2,200,000	
2nd Sem 2006	Follow-up ROAD	3,500,000	2					0	0								0	0	

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

Dominica

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 DOM 1	457,257.78	457,257.78	457,257.78	TOURISM DEVEL & PROMOTION	0.00	0.00	0.00	31/07/1986			Tourism policy and admin. mana	(Deleg)
6 ACP DOM 2	4,245,716.77	4,245,716.77	4,245,716.77	FEEDER ROAD PROGRAMME	0.00	0.00	0.00	02/04/1986			Road transport	(Deleg)
6 ACP DOM 3	3,800,000.00	3,800,000.00	3,800,000.00	DOMLEC HYDRO POW (BEI:70678)	0.00	0.00	0.00	23/03/1987		24/11/1994	Hydro-electric power plants	(HQ)
6 ACP DOM 4	0.00	0.00	0.00	TRADE FAIRS PLURIAN PROG	0.00	0.00	0.00	11/10/1988			Export promotion	(Deleg)
6 ACP DOM 5	1,043,911.06	1,043,911.06	1,043,911.06	ROUTE GENEVA PETITE SAVANNE	0.00	0.00	0.00	07/12/1988			Road transport	(Deleg)
6 ACP DOM 6	1,208,418.00	1,208,418.00	1,208,418.00	STABEX FRESH BANANAS	0.00	0.00	0.00	18/01/1990		31/12/1990	Balance-of-payments support	(HQ)
6 ACP DOM 7	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	SCHOLARSHIP FOR MRS J. MAGLOIRE	0.00	0.00	0.00	26/02/1992			Education policy & admin. mana	(Deleg)
6 ACP DOM 8	90,372.17	90,372.17	90,372.17	SECTORAL STUDY ECO-TOURISM SECTOR STUDY	0.00	0.00	0.00	01/01/1998		28/02/1999	Tourism policy and admin. mana	(Deleg)
6 ACP DOM 9	372.30	372.30	372.30	SECTORAL STUDY ECO-TOURISM SECTOR STUDY	0.00	0.00	0.00	01/01/1998		28/02/1999	Tourism policy and admin. mana	(Deleg)
TOTAL:	10,871,048.08	10,871,048.08	10,871,048.08		0.00	0.00	0.00					

Dominica

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 DOM 1	673,209.00	673,209.00	673,209.00	BANANES	0.00	0.00	0.00	24/09/1991		25/03/1993	Balance-of-payments support	(HQ)
7 ACP DOM 2	158,647.00	158,647.00	158,647.00	STABEX 1991 (BANANAS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	31/07/1992		25/03/1993	Balance-of-payments support	(HQ)
7 ACP DOM 3	2,149,296.49	2,149,296.49	2,149,296.49	STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT SUPPORT PROGRAMME /SAF	0.00	0.00	0.00	30/09/1992			Structural adjustment	(Deleg)
7 ACP DOM 4	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	PRET CONDITIONNEL AID-BANK-A (7.0896)	0.00	0.00	0.00	15/12/1992			Formal sector financial institution	(HQ)
7 ACP DOM 5	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	GLOBAL LOAN AID-BANK-B (7.0897)	0.00	0.00	0.00	15/12/1992			Formal sector financial institution	(HQ)
7 ACP DOM 6	99,866.81	99,866.81	99,866.81	OVERSEAS TRAINING AWARD DEVELOPMENT STUDIES	0.00	0.00	0.00	20/09/1993			Economic and development plan	(Deleg)
7 ACP DOM 7	19,909.11	19,909.11	19,909.11	SCHOLARSHIP IN LAND ECONOMY AND VALUATION SURVEYING	0.00	0.00	0.00	30/09/1993			General government services	(Deleg)
7 ACP DOM 8	1,225,825.00	1,225,825.00	1,225,825.00	TRANSFERT STABEX 92 BANANES	0.00	0.00	0.00	01/03/1994		21/02/1995	Balance-of-payments support	(HQ)
7 ACP DOM 9	47,555.81	47,555.81	47,555.81	T.A. FOR THE GENERAL IMPORT PROGRAMME	0.00	0.00	0.00	16/06/1994			Structural adjustment	(Deleg)
7 ACP DOM 10	3,506,295.00	3,506,295.00	3,506,295.00	STABEX TRANSFER 1993 (FRESH BANANAS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	19/07/1994			Balance-of-payments support	(HQ)
7 ACP DOM 11	529,865.97	529,865.97	529,865.97	LOME IV MICROPROJECT PROPOSAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	17/11/1994			Multisector aid /comp. not availat	(Deleg)
7 ACP DOM 12	523,000.00	428,804.35	428,804.35	ECO-TOURISM SITE DEVELOPMENT.	94,195.65	0.00	94,195.65	09/06/1995			Tourism policy and admin. mana	(Deleg)
7 ACP DOM 13	89,229.25	89,229.25	89,229.25	AGRICULTURAL DIVERSIFICATION PROGRAMME.	0.00	0.00	0.00	28/09/1995			Agricultural services	(Deleg)
7 ACP DOM 14	9,159,385.00	9,159,385.00	9,159,385.00	1994 stabex transfer (fresh bananas)	0.00	0.00	0.00	24/07/1995		11/12/1995	Balance-of-payments support	(HQ)
7 ACP DOM 15	221,588.00	221,588.00	221,588.00	REVERSEMENT EXCEDANT PREMIER PROTOCOLE FINANCIER LOME IV	0.00	0.00	0.00	01/01/1996			Balance-of-payments support	(HQ)
7 ACP DOM 16	0.00	0.00	0.00	1995 TRANSFER (BANANAS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	08/07/1996		01/01/1997	Balance-of-payments support	(HQ)
7 ACP DOM 17	86,442.00	86,442.00	86,442.00	DOMINICA SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	03/10/1996			Waste management/disposal	(Deleg)
7 ACP DOM 18	42,747.42	42,747.42	42,747.42	TRAINING AWARD	0.00	0.00	0.00	12/09/1996		23/09/1998	Higher education	(Deleg)
7 ACP DOM 19	0.00	0.00	0.00	AID BANK GL II	0.00	0.00	0.00	24/03/1997		01/05/2080	Formal sector financial institution	(HQ)
7 ACP DOM 20	64,426.47	64,426.47	64,426.47	SECTORAL STUDY ECO-TOURISM SECTOR STUDY	0.00	0.00	0.00	01/01/1998		28/02/1999	Tourism policy and admin. mana	(Deleg)
7 ACP DOM 21	9.15	9.15	9.15	SECTORAL STUDY ECO-TOURISM SECTOR STUDY	0.00	0.00	0.00	01/01/1998		28/02/1999	Tourism policy and admin. mana	(Deleg)
7 ACP DOM 22	3,950,000.00	2,457,500.00	778,896.85	SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL	1,492,500.00	1,678,603.15	3,171,103.15	01/01/2002		15/09/2006	Waste management/disposal	(Deleg)
TOTAL:	25,047,297.48	23,460,601.83	21,781,998.68		1,586,695.65	1,678,603.15	3,265,298.80					

Dominica

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 DOM 1	12,779,624.00	12,779,624.00	12,779,624.00	Stabex 1995 bananes fraiches	0.00	0.00	0.00	31/12/1996		31/12/1996	Balance-of-payments support	(HQ)
8 ACP DOM 2	7,493,333.00	7,493,333.00	7,493,333.00	Stabex 1996 bananes fraiches	0.00	0.00	0.00	18/07/1997		31/12/1997	Balance-of-payments support	(HQ)
8 ACP DOM 3	1,881,013.00	1,881,013.00	1,881,013.00	Transfert stabex 1997 - bananas	0.00	0.00	0.00	01/01/1998		31/12/1998	Balance-of-payments support	(HQ)
8 ACP DOM 4	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,777,000.00	Aid bank ii global loan (71115)	0.00	223,000.00	223,000.00	24/03/1997		31/12/1999	Formal sector financial institution	(HQ)
8 ACP DOM 5	0.00	0.00	0.00	DOMLEC II POWER (20255)	0.00	0.00	0.00	28/09/1999		31/12/2002	Power generat./non-renewable s	(HQ)
8 ACP DOM 6	0.00	0.00	0.00	DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION PROJECT	0.00	0.00	0.00	01/01/2000		30/11/2003	Narcotics control	(Deleg)
8 ACP DOM 7	908,635.00	908,635.00	0.00	STABEX 99 BANANAS FRESH	0.00	908,635.00	908,635.00	24/07/2000		31/12/2000	Balance-of-payments support	(HQ)
8 ACP DOM 8	265,000.00	232,162.56	210,678.85	MULTI-ANNUAL TRAINING PROGRAMME	32,837.44	21,483.71	54,321.15	01/01/2000		31/08/2005	Government administration	(Deleg)
8 ACP DOM 9	4,268,549.42	4,259,463.59	0.00	Franchise art 195 a - bananes	9,085.83	4,259,463.59	4,268,549.42	08/12/2000		31/12/2001	Balance-of-payments support	(HQ)
8 ACP DOM 10	5,990,000.00	3,630,000.00	1,825,941.31	DOMINICA ECO-TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME ETD P	2,360,000.00	1,804,058.69	4,164,058.69	17/12/2001		31/12/2006	Tourism policy and admin. mana	(Deleg)
8 ACP DOM 11	1,587,208.00	1,587,208.00	1,587,208.00	STABEX 98 - BANANES FRAICHES	0.00	0.00	0.00	26/07/1999		31/12/2001	Balance-of-payments support	(HQ)
8 ACP DOM 12	260,000.00	190,607.73	104,181.55	MULTI-COUNTRY DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION PROJECT	69,392.27	86,426.18	155,818.45	26/03/2002		31/12/2006	Medical services	(Deleg)
TOTAL:	38,433,362.42	35,962,046.88	28,658,979.71		2,471,315.54	7,303,067.17	9,774,382.71					

Dominica

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 DOM 1	140,000.00	120,000.00	117,781.71	ETUDE SECTORIELLE/ ROAD MAINTENANCE STRATEGY PLAN	20,000.00	2,218.29	22,218.29	01/01/2003	18/08/2006	30/09/2006	Road transport	(Deleg)
9 ACP DOM 2	300,000.00	29,028.00	17,416.80	TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY (TCF)	270,972.00	11,611.20	282,583.20	19/03/2004	30/03/2007	31/10/2010	Economic and development plan	(Deleg)
TOTAL:	440,000.00	149,028.00	135,198.51		290,972.00	13,829.49	304,801.49					

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
CARIB SPRING	Disbursed	Lome - 2	70309		700,000	12/09/1982			06/30/1988
DOMINICA AGRIC. AND INDUST. DEV. BANK	Disbursed	Lome - 2	70310		300,000	12/09/1982		56,700	09/30/1991
DOMLEC CENTRALE HYDRO-ELECTRIQUE	Disbursed	Lome - 3	70678		3,800,000	08/20/1987		854,386	08/15/1993
AIDBANK GLOBAL LOAN	Disbursed	Lome - 4	70896		500,000	12/16/1992		500,000	11/30/2008
	Disbursed	Lome - 4	70897		2,000,000	12/16/1992		600,000	11/30/1998
		Lome - 4 -							
AIDBANK GL II	Signed	Bis	71115		3,000,000	09/03/1998		2,535,300	08/05/2004
Total					10,300,000			4,546,386	

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:	Eco-Tourism Development Programme (ETDP)
Accounting number:	
Implementing Agency:	Ministry of Tourism
Date of Financing Agreement	24 March 2002
Date Financing Agreement expires:	31 December 2006
Project Duration	3 years
Value of financing agreement:	€5,990,000
Project Overview:	The objective of the programme is to strengthen the tourism sector so it can contribute to the long-term sustainable development of the island, having due regard for national, economic, socio-cultural and environmental issues. The main activities are targeting human resource development, marketing, niche product development, private sector and community.

Progress:

Under the First Work Programme a number of preparatory studies/activities were successfully concluded, such as a Niche Marketing Strategy and Manpower Training Plan/Policy, the outputs of which will be implemented in the Second Annual Work Programme. The Programme Management Unit consisting of a Programme Leader, Programme Accountant, Community Development Advisor and Business Advisor to the Private Sector commenced operations in October 2003. The Second Work Programme for 2004 under which Destination Marketing, Community Tourism and Eco-tourism Product Development activities are being implemented, started on February 1st, 2004 and was granted an extension until 31 July 2005. Several Tender Dossiers have been launched, in particular for the supply of a Marine Reserve Patrol Boat, the supply of a Hyperbaric Chamber, the conduct of a Marketing Consultancy and the conduct of a Development Plan for Roseau. The project is also moving ahead with the components for site improvement, dive improvement and community tourism. Two Community Tourism Business Development Advisers should be recruited in the near future (Feb-March 2005).

Project Title:	Waitukubuli National trail Programme
Accounting number:	SFA 2003
Implementing Agency:	Ministry of Agriculture
Date of Financing Agreement	
Date Financing Agreement expires:	
Project Duration	3 years
Value of financing agreement:	€4,400,000.00
Project Overview:	To build a South-North Trail in Dominica through the use of existing trails and with the involvement of local communities

Progress:

It was agreed to proceed first with a consultancy to finalise the Trail and prepare all tender documents. Consultancy designs due by Mid-2005

Project Title:	Social Protection Programme
Accounting number:	
Implementing Agency:	Ministry of Community Development & Gender Affairs
Date of Financing Agreement	Stabex 96/97 FMO
Date Financing Agreement expires:	
Project Duration	3 years
Value of financing agreement:	€3,700,000.00
Project Overview:	To enhance and sustain living standards and life chances of the socio-economically underprivileged, by delivering targeted interventions for risk mitigation, risk coping and risk reduction.

Progress:

Discussed during last CPR in DOM with implementing partners. Being budgetary support, we have not been heavily involved in the operational level activities.

Project Title: Agricultural Pension Fund
Accounting number: B7-8710 SFA 2001
Implementing Agency: Ministry of Agriculture and Environment
Date of Financing Agreement
Date Financing Agreement expires:
Project Duration
Value of financing agreement: €1,450,000.00
Project Overview: Establishment of an Agricultural Pension Scheme for retired farmers and farm workers.

Progress:
Was postponed pending the CDB/EC/DFID Caribbean Social Protection and Poverty Reduction programme culmination in September 2004; NAO was still interested in launching this separately, but no further word has been received.

Project Title: Social Investment Fund
Accounting number: B7 8710 SFA 2002
Implementing Agency: Social Investment Fund
Date of Financing Agreement
Date Financing Agreement expires: 2005-08 (based on time extension requested in Rider)
Project Duration 3 years
Value of financing agreement: €4,400,000.00
Project Overview: Society's vulnerable (including farmers, farm workers, households and communities that have been affected by changes in the banana industry) benefiting from targeted support.

Progress:
Grant contract and annexes redrafted based on first reactions from Brussels and re-submitted in Jan 05, in the absence of new regulations governing SFA 2002 from Brussels. Further comments received in Feb 05 to re-do log frame, and re-direct de facto monopoly letter from contracting authority (NAO), and to provide more details on ultimate beneficiaries and how they are identified and grant amounts established. Resubmission by mid March 05. More comments expected from Brussels; anxiety on how to take this forward; alternative implementation modalities to be explored with SIF Board and EDF/PMCU.

Project Title: National Development Foundation
Accounting number: Stabex 14/95/DOM
Implementing Agency: National Development Foundation
Date of Financing Agreement 24 March 2001
Date Financing Agreement expires:
Project Duration last WP extended to 22 April 2005
Value of financing agreement: €600,000.00
Project Overview: Strengthen NDFD's ability to deliver improved services that will contribute to greater socio-economic development at national level while becoming a self-sustaining entity.

Progress:
This is an institutional strengthening programme and the third WP just completed; new WP for 1st June – Nov 30, 04 arrived in the Delegation late, and was only signed from 11th June (date of receipt). No-cost three-month extension of the final Work Programme approved for January 22, 2005 – April 22, 2005 to allow for audit to be conducted.

Project Title: Micro Project: Youth Skills and Community
Accounting number: 7 ACP DOM 011
Implementing Agency: Ministries of Communication and Education, Youth Affairs
Date of Financing Agreement: Sunday, January 01, 1995
Date Financing Agreement expires:
Project Duration: 3 years
Value of financing agreement: €572,000.00

Project Overview:

The overall objective of this project is to channel investments into certain areas, which are meant to help offset the possible negative social impact that the restructuring of the banana industry may have. In particular, the aim of this project is to assist the rural communities in the North and West of Dominica by providing support to rural infrastructure and youth skills training.

The project will consist of the following activities:

- The upgrading of the Portsmouth Market.
- The upgrading of the Mahaut Market.
- The construction of the Woodford Hill Fisheries complex.
- The construction of four youth skills training centres in Roseau, Castle Bruce, Grand Bay and Dublanc.

Progress:

Completed. Project Closed.

Project Title: Multi-Annual Training Programme
Accounting number: 8 ACP DOM 008
Implementing Agency: The Establishment & Personnel Training Department
Date of Financing Agreement: Monday, May 01, 2000
Date Financing Agreement expires:
Project Duration:
Value of financing agreement: €265,000.00

Project Overview:

The primary aim of the project is to produce highly skilled cadres in specialised areas. Scholarships will be provided to candidates being selected on the basis of aptitude and a commitment to serve the GOCD. Training will take place, at regional universities (University of West Indies) as well as overseas universities (primarily situated in the UK).

Progress:

Completed. One commitment to remain open until May 2005. Closure to take place May 2005.

Project Title: Drug Demand Reduction Programme
Accounting number: 8 ACP DOM 012
Implementing Agency: National Drug Prevention Unit
Date of Financing Agreement: Tuesday, May 27, 2003
Date Financing Agreement expires: Sunday, December 31, 2006
Project Duration: 3 years
Value of financing agreement: €260,000.00

Project Overview:

The DDR Programme covers Institutional Development, Training, Workshops, Awareness/Education, Community Activities, Evaluation & Audit.

Progress:

Programme started in August 2003. First year work program completed following a 3 month no-cost extension was requested and granted to complete additional critical activities in preparation for the

second year work program. No problems expected.

Second Work Programme, November 2004 - October 2005, approved by Delegation and Financial Procedures completed for continued disbursements to occur for smooth transition into second work programme which is now on-going.

Project Title: STABEX Transfer Agreement 95 - Family Life Educator
- DPPA
Accounting number: STABEX 14/95/DOM
Implementing Agency: Dominica Planned Parenthood Association
Date of Financing Agreement Monday, June 02, 2003
Date Financing Agreement expires:
Project Duration 3 years
Value of financing agreement: €30,000.00

Project Overview:

This project assists the Dominica Planned Parenthood Association in providing expanded in demand services to the public in Dominica by funding the employment of a Family Life Educator for a period of three years. The amount provided over this period is EC\$104,400.00. The intention is that this expansion of services will enable to DPPA to increase its ability to raise funds for sustainability and the Family Life Educator will be sustained by the DPPA after the expiration of the three year period.

Progress:

The programme is now in its second year. Reports indicate that the Family Life Educator (FLE) has improved and enhanced the function and services provided by the Dominica Planned Parenthood Association to the general public in Dominica. The FLE is participating in the Drug Demand Reduction Programme, funded by the EC, in Dominica in activities common and of mutual benefit to both programmes.

Project Title: Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF)
Accounting number:
Implementing Agency:
Starting Date:
Date Financing Agreement expires:
Project Duration:
Value of financing agreement:

Project Overview:

Fifteen per cent of the indicative programme (€0.4 million) has been earmarked for the newly introduced Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF), which aims at facilitating and supporting the implementation of the CSP. It will provide support for:

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

Progress:

Project Title: Dominica Solid Waste Management Project
Accounting number: 7ACP DOM22
Implementing Agency: Dominica Solid Waste Corporation
Starting Date: 12.04.02
Date Financing Agreement expires: 15.9.06
Project Duration: 4 years
Value of financing agreement: €3,950,000

Project Overview:

A solid waste management project, which will result in the creation of facilities of adequate standards and sufficient capacity to allow for environmentally acceptable solid waste disposal for the entire island over a period of 15 to 20 years. Original scope was doubled to accommodate the budget allocated in the FA.

Progress:

- New landfill at Fond Cole is almost complete, estimated to be 21/10/05- Excavation complete and Liner Fond Cole landfill almost complete, Retaining walls and site management facilities Fond Cole almost complete, Access Roads Fond Cole near completion. Garbage deposited in Cell1 of new landfill on 31st August 2005. Press present. Liner on cell2 nearing completion.
 - Restoration of Stockfarm Landfill- Closure of Stockfarm has commenced -estimated to be completed 24th November 2005.
 - Restoration of Portsmouth Landfill to be reconsidered as there will not be enough time or funds to complete.
 - Riders completed for Gaddarkhan and Maxwell extending contract value and time.
-

Project Title:	Dominica Roads Maintenance Project
Accounting number:	9ACP DOM 1
Implementing Agency:	Ministry Of Public Works
Starting Date:	1/1/03
Date Financing Agreement expires:	30/9/06
Project Duration:	44months
Value of financing agreement:	€140,000.00

Project Overview:

Road Maintenance Strategy and preparation of financing proposal for a road maintenance programme for a commitment of €925,000

Progress:

Financing proposal is with Brussels and should be approved by the end of the year. All supporting documentation has been provided.



DOMINICA

Environmental

Profile Report

2004

map of dominica



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Chapter 1 **Dominica at a Glance**

1.1 SUMMARY

The Commonwealth of Dominica is situated between Guadeloupe to the north and Martinique, to the south, at approximately 15° North and 61° West, making the island the most northerly of the sub-regional Windward Islands grouping. With a total land area of 750.6 km² (290 sq. miles), Dominica is also the largest Windward Island. In 1996, the population was estimated to be 73,500 with an approximate growth rate of 1.3% per annum and a with a population density of 94.8 persons per km², Dominica is the least populated Windward Islands.

Dominica has the most intact forest cover in the Caribbean. Over 20% of Dominica's terrestrial area is legally designated as a 'Protected Area'. The Smithsonian Institute has said the island is a laboratory encased for the last 1000 years. It is geologically also the most active of the Caribbean islands with 6 active volcanoes. It has the only 'boiling lake' in the Western Hemisphere, and is the first island to establish a natural terrestrial World Heritage Site in the Caribbean. Its topography is extreme with very little flat land or gentle slopes. Most of the island's mountains drop straight into the sea resulting in deep drop-offs on Dominica's leeward coast making it one of the prime feeding areas for sperm whales in the Caribbean. The climate is humid tropical marine characterized by little diurnal variations and steady trade winds.

Dominica possesses tremendous terrestrial and marine biodiversity including some of the most vulnerable being, parrots, turtles, conch, lobster, reef fish and the White Sea urchin. Many of these species are threatened due to the impact of human activity and to a lesser extent from natural causes. In coastal areas the threat is from land-based sources of marine pollution, over exploitation and habitat destruction.

Dominica is well known for its extensive surface and underground water consisting of rivers, waterfalls and lakes. It has been noted that the ten largest rivers have average annual flows of 10 million gallons per day. This has placed the island in a significant position to provide hydroelectric power, some of which has already been tapped. These waters are also used for recreational, domestic and agricultural purposes.

Dominica's economic conditions are on a downturn with the loss of the banana market. This has put even greater pressure on what is basically a subsistence agrarian society. Dominica retains much of the older Caribbean agricultural practices and cultural botanic medicinal use. It is by any standard rich in plant bio-diversity and in cultural retention. However, it is also under assault on macro-economic and macro-cultural fronts - both of which threaten the retention and conservation and of its bio-diversity and other natural resources.

However, there is a historic commitment to the protection of the country's natural environment. 20% of Dominica terrestrial landscape has been designated as protected areas by law and is contained within an extensive natural park system. The National Park and Protected Areas Act, which was passed in July 1975 and one Marine Park and one Marine Reserve have been established. The Morne Trois Pitons National Park, established in July 1975 by an act of Parliament, was the first of Dominica's National Parks to be legally established. In 1998, it was recognised by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site - the first enlisted Natural Site in the Eastern Caribbean.

Dominica like many other Caribbean countries is prone to hurricanes and their associated storm surges and wave action, earthquakes associated with tectonic plate movement and volcanic activity and earth-quake generated ocean waves (tsunamis), volcanic eruptions, landslides and rockslides, flooding and drought. The island is particularly vulnerable to these natural hazards because of its small size, topography and dependence on foreign revenues earned from Tourism and Agriculture. Dominica has in the past 10 years been subject to major hurricanes and earthquakes that have had serious impacted all sectors of the economy, in particular communications - roads affected by sea surges and landslides-, agriculture, housing and industry.

Dominica is signatory to a number of conventions including party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, and Whaling.

Environmental issues and management is co-ordinated through various Ministries of Government – Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment with the Divisions of Forestry, Fisheries; Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Communication and Works through the Divisions of Lands and Survey and Planning. At the Institutional level Government set up the Environmental Coordinating Unit (ECU) with its mission statement as follows:

The ECU is to function as the coordinating, facilitating, administering and collaborating body for all environmental management and sustainable development programmes, projects, and activities in the Commonwealth of Dominica. The ECU will work with all institutions that have jurisdiction or interest in environmental management including various ministries of Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica, non-government organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations, Industry and Commerce, international environmental and funding agencies, interest groups and private citizens.

1.2 CLIMATE AND GEOLOGY²

Dominica's climate is classified as "humid tropical marine", which is characterized by little seasonal or diurnal variation with strong and steady trade winds. These winds blow in a westward direction between the Atlantic - Azores subtropical high-pressure zone and the inter-tropical convergence zone. Wind speeds are generally moderate, averaging 6.4 km per hour at sea level and approximately 14.4 km per hour at 1450 feet above sea level.

The island's rugged topography contributes greatly to micro-climatic variability, which occurs over very short distances throughout the island. The steep topography also contributes to the island being among the wettest in the Caribbean, which is a factor that gives rise to lush vegetation. Typically, rainfall increases from the leeward side eastward toward the central parts of the island where it reaches over 10 000 mm annually. In general, there is small distinction in precipitation between the "dry" season (between February and June) and the "wet" season (between July and December) with an average rainfall of 175 inches per year during the wet season. The high rainfall makes the country susceptible to landslides, particularly in the more mountainous regions. Dominica is also vulnerable to hurricanes, and within the last decade the social and economic infrastructure of the country has been severely affected by such climatic phenomena.

Dominica's geology is similar to that of the volcanic islands in the Lesser Antilles. The islands are the submits of submerged mountain ranges which form the eastern boundary of what is known as the Caribbean Tectonic Plate. A volcanic island with a series of complex mountain ranges, Dominica is characterised by very rugged and steep terrain. This mountainous topography has made it difficult to clear the lush vegetation and has contributed greatly to the island's dramatic beauty and the conservation of its natural resources.

1.3 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Forests and arable land, estimated at 22.6% and 27.8% respectively of total land area, along with an extensive network of surface and underground water, make up the major natural resource base. Dominica possesses hydroelectric energy sources, and extensive marine resources including impressive coral reefs. Since the last decade increasing attention has been placed on the sustainable use of these natural resources.

Dominica's rugged topography, rural ambience, and limited urbanization make it an ideal nature destination for international and regional tourists. Dominica has coined the title "Nature Island of the Caribbean" as its logo for eco-tourism promotion and offers services such as adventure excursions, habitat research, hiking, river bathing, sightseeing, whale watching, and scuba diving. Sixty-five percent (65%) of Dominica's land area is covered by vegetation ranging from dry scrub woodland on the coast to lush, tropical forest in the interior and contains a wide variety of fauna and flora. The interior is interspersed with rivers, waterfalls and lakes.

The Terrestrial Flora of Dominica

The island of Dominica was originally covered with dense primary oceanic forest sustained by volcanic soils, and high annual rainfall ranging from 10,000mm (400 in.) in the central zone to 1,200mm (50 in.) in the rain shadow on the leeward coast. Dominica's relatively unspoiled landscape is considered to be the most dramatically beautiful and pristine in the world and is considered more extensive than any other island in the Lesser Antilles, a chain of Caribbean islands which descends in an arc from the Virgin Islands in the north to Trinidad in the south. Its forests have been described as the finest in the Caribbean, comparing favourably with those of Central and South America. Numerous plant taxonomists have been attracted to the impressive natural rain forest, which is relatively pristine in many regions of the island. Documentation of the flora of Dominica is very comprehensive.

Plant Diversity

Dominica boasts of a remarkable plant diversity and has the most extensive and diverse vegetative cover in the Eastern Caribbean. According to a country report submitted to the International Conference and Programme for Plant Genetic Resources (ICPPGR, 1995), Dominica's natural forests, woodland and bush cover 52,000 ha

² Dominica Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

(128,440 acres), or over two-thirds, of the island's surface. This vegetation consists of approximately 155 families, 672 genera and 1226 species of vascular plants (Nicolson, 1991). Dominica has several plant species which are endemic to the island, including *Sabinea carinalis* (Bwa kwaib) the National Flower. Also, Dominica has two genera, *Agave* and *Furcrea* that are endemic to the Caribbean (Malary, 19903).

The natural vegetation of Dominica is delineated into seven (7) broad communities (Beard, 1949; Hodge, 1954; Nicolson, 1991); Coastal Swamp Forest, Littoral Woodland, Dry Scrub Woodland, Deciduous/Semi-evergreen Forest (including Grassland and Savanna sub-types), Rain Forest, Montane Rain Forest, and Elfin Woodland. Fumarole Vegetation associated with geothermal areas is also present. Most of Dominica's vegetation is influenced by two main factors: rainfall (climatic) and soil (edaphic).

Table 1 - Major Vegetation Types Found on Dominica

Vegetation Type	Area (ac)	% of Landmass
Coastal Swamp Forest	74.13	0.1
Littoral Woodland	345.94	0.2
Dry Scrub Woodland	15,419.04	7.9
Deciduous/Semi-evergreen Forest	17,717.07	9.1
Rain Forest	82,931.18	42.5
Montane Rain Forest	10,971.24	5.6
Elfin Woodland	420.07	0.3
Total	127,878.67	65.7

Source: Prins (1987) -- State - 51,169 (40%) Private - 76,754 (60%)

Forest Resources

Since the earlier part of the eighteenth century the island has been favoured for its forest resources. Several large-scale commercial timber-harvesting ventures have been attempted in Dominica. However, these ventures have all failed as a result of the high costs associated with timber extraction due to the difficult topographic and climatic environment. A 1987 inventory of Dominica's forest also showed a slow but significant degradation of its forests, due primarily to agricultural expansion and logging pressures. Key species are on the decline and there have been concerns that these species are not regenerating well. Dominica is host to the most diverse assemblage of wildlife species remaining in the Eastern Caribbean. All the faunal groups are well represented. It is the great diversity of habitats encompassed within this island of less than 750.6 km² (290 square mile) which gives rise to this rich diversity of animals and faunal communities. The greatest diversity of animal life occurs in the rain forest with birds and bats particularly well represented (Dominica Environmental Profile 1991).

Terrestrial and Marine Fauna

Dominica has one of the most diverse avifauna of the Lesser Antilles, despite its geographic location within the center of the island chain. Numerous studies on species diversity have been conducted over the years including Bredin-Archbold-Smithsonian Expedition (1964 to 1968); Evans (1986, 1989); Faaborg and Arendt (1985), and Swank and Julien (1975). One hundred and seventy-five species of birds have been recorded from Dominica. Many of the birds are migratory and sixty species breed on the island. Dominica's resident birds include two single-island endemics and nine regional endemic species. The birds of the island can be placed in three broad categories based on the level of legal protection afforded; *especially protected birds*, *protected birds* and *game birds*.

Dominica's two endemic parrot species *Amazona imperialis* and *Amazona arausiaca* are considered endangered and threatened, respectively, (IUCN Red Data List), and are specially protected birds under Dominican law. The most recent population estimate (1999) put the parrot populations at approximately 200 *A. imperialis* and 1500 *A. arausiaca*. Although *A. imperialis* may never have been abundant in Dominica, it is now considered to be the world's most critically endangered Amazon parrot. Both species have been negatively impacted by the combined effects of forest clearance for agriculture and logging, and damage to the forests caused by hurricanes. Both species are now the focus of an intensive conservation and research programme.

Eighteen species of terrestrial mammals have been recorded for Dominica. The wild mammalian population includes twelve native species of bats, one species of opossum, one species of feral pig and four species of rodents including the agouti. Dominica has no single-island endemic species. Of the twelve bat species recorded on the island four species are regionally endemic. Diversity and density of bats are highest in and around rain

forests. The impacts of agricultural cultivation and hurricanes have reduced bat species populations and diversity.

The other six wild terrestrial mammalian species found in Dominica were all introduced. Twenty reptile species have been recorded for Dominica comprising of sixteen terrestrial species and four marine species. Of the four types of snakes found on the island, all are considered sub-species endemic to Dominica. The Boa constrictor (*Constrictor constrictor nebulosa*) is the largest snake on Dominica and is widely distributed on the island. The Tortoise (*Geochelone carbonaria*) is considered an introduction to Dominica. Of the four marine reptilian species found in Dominica's territorial waters only three nest on the island's beaches. The Leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*), Hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), and Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), favour beaches along the West Coast and North-East and South-East Coast. The Loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*) is an occasional visitor in Dominica's waters.

The amphibian fauna in Dominica consists of four species of frogs, one of which is endemic to the island while two are regionally endemic. The most prominent is *Leptodactylus fallax* a large frog commonly referred to as the Crapaud or Mountain Chicken, which is endemic to Dominica and Montserrat.

The freshwater fish of Dominica which include the Mountain Mullet (*Agonostomus monticola*), American Eel (*Anguilla rostrata*), Stripped Mullet (*Gobiosox pontulatus*), and Gobies (*Sicydium spp.*), have not been thoroughly studied and require further investigation. The majority of species migrate between freshwater and salt water, while some spawn at sea. Introduced Tilapia (*Tilapia mossambica*) occur in the Freshwater Lake, while *T. nilotica* and *T. aurea* are reared in ponds and aquaculture farms.

1.4 CONSERVATION, THE ENVIRONMENT AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

The Government of Dominica's approach to Environmental Management is in accord with the Small Island Developing States Plan of Action (SIDS POA), as well as the *OECS Development Charter* [2002], and follows the Principles of the OECS Charter for Environmental Management that was endorsed by the Ministers with responsibility for the environment of all OECS Member States. This Charter recognized that there is a close inter-relationship between ecological systems and the impact of human intervention; and that effective management of environmental resources is an essential component of sustainable social and economic development. Further, the Charter emphasized that this close inter-relationship necessitated the adoption of an integrated approach to managing the use of natural resources, including integrated development planning, community-level environmental management and enhanced security against disaster.

In April 2001, the Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica signed The St. George's Declaration of Principles for Environmental Sustainability in the OECS. This document constitutes a regional policy for achieving enhanced management of the environment in pursuit of sustainable development objectives in the OECS Region, and has been signed by all OECS Member States. In November 2001, the Environmental Policy Committee of the OECS endorsed the OECS Environmental Management Strategy, the document that establishes the mechanisms and actions that will be taken to give effect to The St. George's Declaration (SGD) and which has since been accepted by the OECS Authority. In signing The St. George's Declaration the Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica has committed to, among other things, developing a national environmental management strategy (NEMS), the mechanism by which the regional policy and implementation framework for environmental management will be given effect at the national level. The broad range of principles covered by the document includes economic, social, institutional, technological and environmental issues.

The objective of (NEMS) is "To create synergy between, and among, the public and private sectors and the non-governmental and community-based organizations, and to mobilize the resources for the improved management of the environment of Dominica." Government of Dominica (GoCD) and non-governmental agencies, have recognised the need to prevent further deterioration in the island's rich biodiversity and have completed the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBAP) under the Convention on Biodiversity to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Chapter 2

Environmental Issues and Priorities

In small island societies like Dominica with intricate, closely coupled ecological systems, tightly bounded watershed basins, densely forested, remote core areas, and linear development in the circumferential coastal zone, four basic environmental problems tend to pervade, affect and interact with everything else³.

- (1) Water – the need to maintain and improve the island’s capacity to collect and store water for domestic, industrial and agricultural use, and safeguard water quality by proper management of the water sheds and forest resources;
- (2) Soil – the prevention of soil loss from erosion and the maintenance and improvement of soil fertility by managing the natural woody vegetation and planning trees in accordance with sound land use practices;
- (3) Plants (Flora) – the safeguarding of vegetation heritage and biodiversity for the present and future generations by preserving special landscape; micro-ecosystems, plant communities and endangered and threatened species;
- (4) Wildlife (Fauna) – the protection of habitats, ranges, and food supplies and guarding against excessive hunting and harvesting of the full spectrum of domestic and migratory species including the establishment of protected areas as necessary;

Emerging issues such as Climate Change caused by increased concentration of greenhouse gases have significantly increased the frequency and intensity of storms and hurricanes in the region. Increased beach and soil erosion caused by high intensity rainfall and intense wave action that accompany these storms and increased natural disasters have a profound effect on land degradation in the Caribbean region as a whole and on Dominica in particular. In recent years, biologically productive areas have come under increasing stress: intensified human population and activities; concentration of tourism-related infrastructure; inadequate disposal of solid and liquid wastes; uncontrolled and often ill-conceived development schemes.

Pollution has been of significance throughout the Caribbean for quite some time. Efforts have been made to bring cruise ship dumping, oil tanker washing and factory fishing under tighter control measures, since these activities have a large detrimental effect on coastal, marine and freshwater resources. The extensive use of pesticides due to agricultural activities have polluted the land and coastal marine resources. The continuous discharge of pollutants is a major cause of eutrophication, which is an important factor in the degradation of fragile areas (rivers/ mangrove/ sea grass /wetlands) in Dominica. Solid and liquid waste is a problem of great concern as it affects the ecological and aesthetic quality of the land resources. The problem has risen because of increasing amount of waste generated coupled with deficient collection systems and inadequate disposal practices.

2.1 Climate Change

The Commonwealth of Dominica, being a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) with fragile coastal ecosystems and a high reliance on tourism and agriculture as economic activities, is highly vulnerable to the anticipated impacts of climate change. Dominica’s vulnerability to climate change, is exacerbated by its present poor economic performance, its particular socio-economic structure, high concentration of infrastructure along the coastline, and its susceptibility to a wide range of natural disasters given its position in both the hurricane and earthquake belts.

Climate change is expected to have an impact on a number of sectors in Dominica including Agriculture and Fisheries, Settlements and Infrastructure, Tourism, Human Health, Forestry, Energy, Industry and Transportation, Beach and shoreline stability, marine ecosystems, rainfall characteristics and freshwater resources. Sea level rise in particular, would likely affect freshwater supply, increase beach and coastal erosion and aggravate the impact of tropical storms.

The coastal zone is the most heavily populated area of Dominica. Almost all industrial activities in the country are sited in the coastal zone, while further expansion of the countries growing tourism industry is dependent on the development of infrastructure in the coastal and the utilization of the marine resources. The impact of un-

³ Dominica Environmental Profile 1991

controlled and un-regulated quarrying on marine and river environment – siltation and impact on river and marine life, coastal erosion due to natural events such as hurricanes as well as human activities such as sand mining, sea wall construction are all issues that must be considered as critical for the sustainable use and management of the coastal zone.

Climate Change impacts in Dominica are likely to include:

- Loss of marine and terrestrial ecosystems and biodiversity as a result of changes of temperature and rainfall;
- Loss of agricultural land and reduced productivity;
- Flooding of wetlands and coastal lowlands due to sea level rise;
- Increase in the intensity of rainfall and incidence of hurricanes;
- Increased incidence of landslides;
- Increased coastal erosion and infrastructure damage as a result of the increased intensity of waves and storm surges, e.g. to ports, utilities, roads, telecommunications and fish landing sites
- Loss to beach recreational facilities;
- Distribution of fish stocks will be affected;
- Increase in the occurrence of pests, vector borne diseases and stress-related diseases.

Presently under the UNFCCC Dominica has:

- Developed it's Initial National Communication in response to its commitments under the UNFCCC;
- Began preparations for Technology Transfer by identifying gaps, and opportunities for the transfer of commercially viable technologies for renewable and efficient energy;
- Continued to engage the general public, industry, government, and other stakeholders in discussions to raise awareness and formulate appropriate responses to the global climate change issue.

2.2 Management of Pollution and Waste – Solid and Liquid

Waste Management continues to be one of the major environmental issues in the CARICOM region. Even though there is now a better understanding of the process by which waste is generated as well as the behaviour of waste under various climate conditions, numerous factors continue to outstrip the capacity to handle waste. These factors include growth in population, industrial activity, and the high cost of installing management systems and sanitary disposal systems. The GoCD has signed the MARPOL Convention that covers pollution in the marine environment, but it has not signed all of the annexes to the Convention. Moreover, Dominica does not currently possess the means by which to apprehend trans-national polluters.

The Solid Waste Management Corporation of Dominica, bears the responsibility to deliver good solid waste management practices in support of the island's economic path of development. In order to preserve these natural assets, all ship and land based sources of waste must be properly contained to prevent environmental pollution.

The material component of municipal solid waste has increased rapidly in volume and diversity over the last two decades. This is partly due to a trend in consumer tastes for imported goods. There is not as yet an organized waste diversion programme on the island. Imported products are on the increase and generated waste requiring complex methods to effect acceptable treatment. The construction of a Sanitary Landfill, funded by the European Union will address some of these issues.

Basic community health problems, such as the continuation of poor solid waste disposal coupled by the insufficient island wide waste collection mechanisms can accelerate the proliferation of disease carrying vectors, contribute to the pollution of the rivers and coastlines and negatively impact both the health and tourism sectors.

The solid waste management sector in order to carry out Government's policy is moving to implement the following:

- Encourage and implement waste diversion strategies;
- Seek to establish equitable distribution of service costs among users of the service;

- Encourage the participation of importers in waste diversion strategies in recycling of special wastes such as electronic equipment, used lead acid batteries, waste oil among others.

Agricultural and agro-industrial waste products are poorly managed. For the most part such waste is simply dumped into ravine and streams although much of it would be recycled.

2.3 Land Degradation and Water Shed Management

Deforestation is considered one of the most crucial issues confronting Dominica at the present time. The problem has been exacerbated by agricultural expansion and timber harvesting, which have over time accelerated the removal of vegetation on both private and public lands. Land clearing and other inappropriate land use activities in the islands watershed catchments are extensive and can put the islands potable water supplies potentially at serious risk.

The following are some preliminary observations relating to land degradation in Dominica:⁴

- Beach Sand mining for construction purposes has caused much coastal degradation;
- Damage to reefs by ships / boats / yachts affect fisheries in the area;
- Clearing of land for firewood, construction, timber, agriculture and quarrying has caused significant erosion; these activities must be carefully monitored;
- Clearing of land by burning Citronella grasslands for fodder flush and killing the dry forest;
- Use of poor husbandry leading to loss of organic matter, decreases in plant nutrition and increased soil susceptibility;
- Inappropriate use of allophane clay lands leading to soil compaction, loss of organic matter, increased erosion and resultant degradation;
- Cultivation and degradation of marginal lands that can support very minimal agricultural practices and must be closely monitored;
- Poor drainage development as a result of deforestation and inadequate infrastructure planning;

Recommendations to address these issues include an assessment of existing legislative and institutional measures to determine their effectiveness in successfully combating land degradation in Dominica; suggests mechanisms for effective coordination of the implementation of the UNCCD through revitalization of Sustainable Development Council with an advisory role. Simultaneously, the Environmental Coordinating Unit strengthening to enable it to serve as the secretariat of the Council.

In support of these initiatives and recommendations the report⁵ notes the inextricable linkage between the timely availability of technical and financial resources at the local, regional and international level and the successful implementation of the convention in general and in particular the formulation and implementation of Dominica's National Action Plan. In this regard the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), the Global Mechanism and the government of Dominica have been identified as major partners. Thus, a close working relationship will have to be fostered between these partners and many other interests if Dominica is to adequately and comprehensively address the issues of land degradation.

Among the priority areas for implementation include the development of: supporting land-use data; climatological data and GIS mapping capabilities which will support the creation of a comprehensive National Land-Use Database to facilitate zoning and land-use planning. These activities will be juxtaposed upon an essential mass public education program that focuses but is not limited to schools, farmers, land developers/managers, other natural resource users and policy makers.

2.4 Natural Disaster and Risk Management

Dominica is vulnerable to a wide range of natural hazards, the most destructive being hurricanes, landslides, and earthquakes. Other hazards like droughts, storm surges, floods, and bush fires are regarded as lesser hazards, and their effects and frequencies have been comparatively smaller. However any of these hazards could assume

⁴ April 2000, The Commonwealth of Dominica -- First National Report on the Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

⁵ April 2000, The Commonwealth of Dominica -- First National Report on the Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

major proportions if there were a change in physical conditions or social activity that altered levels in vulnerability.

Destructive hurricanes are a real threat and, on average, there has been a significant storm event at least every three years in Dominica. Because of this frequency, the immediate losses caused by these storms together with the recurrent cost of economic and social reconstruction are a continuing and cumulative burden on national resources. For instance the combined impact of Hurricane David in 1979, followed closely by Hurricane Frederick and another hurricane in 1980 was particularly devastating: real GDP fell by 17% in 1979, while agricultural GDP alone fell by 32% [Benson et al]. Hurricane David left 60,000 people homeless, destroyed 13% of the island's structures and 75% of the country's fishing boats. 8,670 of the 15,100 dwellings on the island lost their roofs, and there was a temporary exodus of 20,000 people. In addition, hurricanes are also one of the root causes of biodiversity loss. Hurricane David did significant damage to the forest resources by damaging an estimated five million trees overall.

The excessive rainfall experienced during a hurricane often triggers landslides. Moreover, watershed degradation is a major problem contributing to landslides, as are agricultural practices such as slashing and burning the rainforest on very steep slopes to clear areas for planting bananas, whose shallow roots provide little protection to the soil mass.

The island of Dominica is geologically extremely young and almost completely volcanic in origin. There has been only one volcanic event in recorded history, an ash event in 1880 in the Valley of Desolation, but there are visible signs of continuing volcanic activity, for example soufrières, hot springs and lakes. Seismic monitoring has indicated a high probability of an imminent eruption. The country experienced increased seismic activity in Sept 1998, concentrated in the southern quarter of the island. On October 22 and 23, earthquake swarms were felt in Roseau and on the south west coast, and damage to buildings, collapse of small buildings and landslides were reported [Benson et al p. 4-7]. In 2004, a earthquake of magnitude 6.2 affected the northern villages in Dominica, causing significant damage to infrastructure.

Recent assessments in the local capacity for disaster management has revealed weak institutional capacity, lack of public demand for mitigation measures, significant human resource constraints and the continued perception by the general public of disaster management as the sole purview of government. CIDA in its "OECS Sub-Regional Development Program Plan" concludes that support to the emergency response effort in the OECS, including Dominica must continue. "Disaster preparedness is required, aiming to build capacity in the sub-region to minimize impacts (disaster warning and information systems), carry out better vulnerability assessment (hazard mapping, zoning regulation and building codes), plan for probable disaster aftermath (enhanced national and sub-regional response capacity and co-ordination, community-based response capacity), and lessen reconstruction costs (disaster insurance, risk transfer schemes).

Conclusion

Some of the characteristics that affect the ability of countries like Dominica to effectively meet the challenge of sustainable development include:

- A limited and fragile resource base that allows little room for error in utilisation and management;
- High exposure to natural hazards such as hurricanes;
- Almost immediate repercussions of terrestrial events on the coastal zone and marine environment;
- Limited land resources and difficulties in waste disposal management;
- Geographic remoteness and isolation;
- Limited diversification and small open economies;
- A colonial history and its continuing influences on views and attitudes;
- Weak institutional capacity and high costs of basic infrastructure; and
- A self-serving political directorate.

In this context it is imperative that the management of the environment becomes increasingly proactive if Dominica is to become more resilient in the face of current issues such as growing competition between economic interests for limited natural resources, pressures from increasing tourism and a greater frequency of natural disasters, as well as the more recent need for adaptation to climate change, and the impending realities of trade liberalisation and its impact on the environment. Countries like Dominica need to nurture their resilience through deliberate policies and actions if environmental management is to be successful. The urgency of the situation can be readily illustrated using the examples of the impact of trade and the environment in the Caribbean as well as the need for adaptation to climate change.

Chapter 3
Institutional Arrangements and Environmental Conventions

3.1 List of Environment Related National Agencies/Organisations And Related Projects

- **Agricultural Transformation & Management Consultants Ltd** – Million Cedars Tree Planting
- **COMPACT** – Cockrane Programme
- **Dominica Conservation Association**
- **Dominica Hotel & Tourism Association (DHTA)** – Sustainable tourism training and education initiative
- **Dominica Solid Waste Management Corporation** – Waste projects
- **Dominica Sustainable Energy Corporation (DSEC)** – Wind Energy, Geothermal Energy
- **Dominica Youth Environment Organisation Inc (DYEO)** – Annual Beach Clean-up, Youth Environmental Camps/Consultations
- **Environmental Co-ordinating Unit (ECU)** – POPs, Ozone, Climate Change, Biodiversity [National Capacity Self Assessment under three Conventions (Conventions on Biological Diversity, Desertification and Climate Change), Traditional Knowledge, and Biosafety], National Environmental Management Strategy (NEMS), St. George's Declaration (SGD), Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), Comprehensive Environmental Legislation document, National Global Environmental Facility (GEF) Programme, UNCCD (Land Degradation), Caribbean Regional Environmental Programme (CREP)
- **Fisheries Development Division** – Exploration and Research of Deep Sea Resources, Coastal/Marine Zonation Plan, Fisheries Catch Log, Integrated Management Framework for Coastal Zone Management
- **Forestry, Wildlife and Parks Division** – Sustainable Use of Wildlife Project, Sustainable Agro-Forestry Programme, Community Wildlife Farming, CITES Legislative Framework, Caribbean Regional Environmental Programme (CREP), Government Information Service (GIS) Environmental Discussion Television Programme
- **Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment** – Land use and land bank
- **Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment (Division of Agriculture and Fisheries Development Division)** – Dominica Rural Enterprise Project (DREP)
- **Ministry of Community Development (Local Government Department)** – Dominica Rural Enterprise Project (DREP)
- **National Development Foundation of Dominica** – CARIFORUM Agri-Business Research & Training Project
- **National DSIP Board of Directors** - Dominica Social Investment Programme (DSIP)
- **Office of Disaster Management** –
- **Office of the National Authorising Officer to the EDF** – Sustainable Enterprise Development
- **Programme Management Unit – EcoTourism Development Programme (PMU-ETDP), Ministry of Tourism** – SSMR, Site Improvement Programme
- **Rosalie Sea Turtle Initiative (ROSTI)** – Sea Turtle Project, Rosalie Bay Resort
- **SHAPE** – Ecotourism Botanical Gardens Development Programme
- **SPAT** – Crapaud Conservation Project, Virgin Coconut Oil Study, NGO Contribution to Social Change, Greenhouse Farmer Programme (NGO Agriculture Diversification Project), Environmental Appreciation Camp
- **South Eastern Tourism Development Committee (SETDC)** – S E Eco-tourism Initiative,
- **Sustainable Natural Resource Management Foundation (Sun Foundation)** – Natural Resource Restoration Project for the Indigenous Peoples for the Commonwealth of Dominica (NRRP Carib), Million Cedars Tree Planting Project (Million Cedars Project)
- **The Development Institute/Ministry of Finance** – IDP
- **Youth Environment Service (YES) Corps** – Youth Organic Agriculture, Training Communities in History Heritage and Tourism, Youth Coastal and Marine Environment, Waste Energy and Consumption for Youth

3.2

LIST OF REGIONAL & INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES AND RELATED PROJECTS

Funding agencies and related projects

- British High Commission – Sea Turtle Project, Virgin Coconut Oil Study

- CIDA – Sewerage Project for Roseau
- CIDA ENCAPD – NEMS
- Canadian Fund for Local Initiatives – Youth Environmental Camps/Consultations
- Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) – DREP
- Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CEDERA) – disaster project
- Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) – SSMR, Deep See Research and Exploration
- DFID – disaster project, OEDP
- EU – SHAPE Institutional Strengthening Project (Historic District – Roseau Walking Tour), IDP, Social Protection Programme of CPA, DSIP, Cabrits reef monitoring, Site Improvement Programme, Waste Management Projects, Ecotourism Botanical Gardens Development Programme, CARIFORUM Agri-Business Research & Training Project, Sustainable Enterprise Development, Land Use Study, Land Bank Study
- Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) – Exploration and research of Deep Sea Resources
- GEF – POPs, Biosafety, Biodiversity, Renewable Energy Policy
- GEF Small Grants Programme – National GEF Programme
- International Conservation Union (Netherlands Committee) – NRRP Carib
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) – DREP
- Japanese Government – disaster project
- Latin American & the Caribbean Forestry Commission (LACFC) – Sustainable Agro-Forestry Programme
- Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) – disaster projects
- Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO) – disaster projects
- UN Trust Fund for Human Security – disaster project
- UNDP-GEF Small Grants Programme – Crapaud Conservation Project
- UNDP-UNF – Cockrane Programme (COMPACT)
- UNESCO – youth organic agriculture, Regional Traditional Masquerade Tourism Product, Regional and National Science Fairs
- UNEP-ROLAC – Ozone
- UNICEF – Youth Environmental Camps/Consultations
- United Kingdom (UK) Government, Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs – Lowland Protected Areas
- United States Southern Command (US Southcom) – disaster projects
- Vergnet Caraibes – wind energy (in kind funding)
- WIDECAST – Sea Turtle Project

Non-funding agencies and related projects

- Caribbean Regional Energy Development Project (CREDP) – Renewable Energy Policy
- Caribbean Youth Environment Network – Annual Beach Clean-up
- CARIFORUM – Agri-Business Research & Training Project
- CEHI – Monitoring effluent and analysis (Waste Project)
- CIDA – Sustainable tourism training and education initiative
- CITES Secretariat – CITES
- European Development Fund – Sustainable Enterprise Development
- Fauna and Flora International (FFI) – Sustainable Wildlife Project
- Geothermie Bouillant – Geothermal surface studies
- Ocean Conservancy - Annual Beach Clean-up
- PAHO – Overall evaluation of Solid Waste Management
- TTOAM – Organic Agriculture, UNDP – Biodiversity , UNEP – POPs, Biosafety

3.3

GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS IN CHARGE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

Ministry or Agency	Functions	3 Contacts
Ministry of Agriculture, Planning and the Environment	Established in 1999. Coordinating, facilitating, and administrative body for all environmental	Government Headquarters Kennedy Avenue Roseau

	management and sustainable development projects in the Commonwealth of Dominica	Tel. (767) 448 2401 Fax. (767) 448 7999
Environmental Coordinating Unit (ECU)	Implementing agency for the following Conventions/Protocols: UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD, Montreal Protocol, POPs, and Biosafety. Also serving as Dominica's focal point for regional and international environmental agreements and programs, including: the St. Georges Declaration of Principles of Environmental Sustainability in the OECS, the Caribbean Regional Environmental Programme (CREP), Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change (CPACC), Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change (MACC), and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States/Environment and Sustainable Development Unit (OECS/ESDU).	
Divisions of Forestry and Wildlife	Promoting the management and protection of the nations' forestry resources as well as wildlife	Botanic Gardens Tel: (767) 448 2731
Fisheries	Responsible for overseeing the nation's fisheries resources	New Fisheries Complex Bayfront, Roseau Tel: (767) 448 2657 Fax: (767) 448 0140
Ministries of Health Environmental Health Department Solid Waste Management Corporation (DSWMC)	Agency responsible for environmental health and general sanitation.	Government Headquarters Kennedy Avenue Roseau Tel. (767) 448 2401
The Ministry of Community Development and Gender Affairs	<i>The Ministry is in the process of implementing a local government reform programme, which will give more autonomy to local authorities to manage natural resources within their jurisdictions.</i>	Government Headquarters Tel: (767) 448 2401
Ministry of Tourism	<i>The Ministry is focusing on Eco-tourism Development as highlighted by the Tourism master plan, which emphasizes the sustainable use of the countries natural resources.</i>	Government Headquarters Tel: (767) 448 2401 ext 3003

3.4

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Environmental Conventions

Basel Convention, Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, (entered into force on 03 08 1998)

Cartagena Convention, Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (entered into force on 05-NOV-90), and Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region (entered into force on 04 11 1990): administered by UNEP Wider Caribbean Regional Office, Kingston, Jamaica.

Convention on Biological Diversity (entered into force on 05-JUL-94)

CITES, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (entered into force on 02-NOV-95), and Amendment to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (art.XI) (entered into force on 02-NOV-95)

Framework Convention on Climate Change (entered into force on 21-MAR-94)

International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (entered into force on 18-JUN-92), and Protocol to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (entered into force on 09-JUL-81)

International Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa, (entered into force on 08 03 1998)

Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer (entered into force on 29-JUN-93),and Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer (entered into force on 29-JUN-93)

Law of the Sea Conventions

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (entered into force on 16-NOV-94)

Convention on the International Maritime Organization (entered into force on 18-DEC-79)

Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea (entered into force on 15-MAR-78)

International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, only signed in 17-JUN-60, and Protocol relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS PROT 1988, entered into force on 21 09 2000)

International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation, (entered into force on 31 11 2001)

Protocol to amend the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, (entered into force on 31 08 2002)

Other relevant Conventions

Charter of the United Nations (entered into force on 18-DEC-78)

Constitution of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (entered into force on 28-NOV-79)

Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (entered into force on 09-JAN-79), and Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (entered into force on 04-JUL-95)

Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (entered into force on 27-NOV-85)

Constitution of the World Health Organization (entered into force on 13-AUG-81)

Convention of the World Meteorological Organization (entered into force on 22-MAR-80)

Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (entered into force on 09-NOV-92)

3.5

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

Proclamation Made under Section 13 of the Wild Birds Protection Ordinance of 12 January 1931 Ordinance (Animal species protection/management, hunting/management/use of harvestable species)

Protection of Animals Ordinance, 1935 (An Ordinance to provide for the prevention of cruelty to animals)

Crapaud Ordinance, 1939 (An Ordinance to provide for the Protection and Preservation of Crapaud (*Lepto Dactylus Follax*) and to Control the Export thereof)

Pesticides Control Act, 1974 (An Act to provide for the Control of the Importation, Sale, Storage and Use of Pesticides)

National Parks and Protected Areas Act, 1975

Forestry and Wildlife Act, 1976 (An Act to provide for the protection, conservation and management of wild mammals, fresh water fishes amphibians, crustaceans and reptiles, and for purposes connected therewith)

An Act to provide for the Establishment of a Body corporate for the Carib Reserve, to make Provision for the Administration of the Reserve and for Matters connected therewith Carib Reserve Act, 1978

National Parks and Protected Areas (Cabrils National Park) order, 1986

Fisheries Act, 1987 (An Act to make provision for the promotion and regulation of fishing in the fishery waters of Dominica and for matters incidental thereto and connected therewith)

National parks, protected areas and heritage sites

Terrestrial

Morne Trois Pitons National Park (UNESCO site: several crater lakes and waterfalls, including the Emerald Pool, established in 1975), <http://www.ndcdominica.dm/mtp.htm> and http://www.unep-wcmc.org/protected_areas/data/sample/0240q.htm

National Park of Sulphur Spring

Syndicate Parrot Preserve, established in 1989

Cabrits National Park (home to the partly-restored Fort Shirley, and also a marine reserve, established in 1985), <http://www.geocities.com/RainForest/5453/docabrit.html> and http://www.unep-wcmc.org/protected_areas/data/sample/0814v.htm

Forest reserves

Northern Forest Reserve (oceanic rainforest and is also famous as the home of Dominica's national bird, the rare Sisserou Parrot; established in 1977), <http://gheos.com/i/atlas/place.phpNorthernForestReserve>

Stewart Hall Water Catchment (protected forests, established in 1975)

Central Forest Reserve (established in 1952)

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

ANNEX XII - Migration Profile

Box 1 : Immigrants

Total number of residents 69,278 (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 very few immigrants

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 2004 is estimated at -13.87 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2004 est.).⁶

Education: Skilled labour NA %

Main countries of destination intra regional migration (Antigua, virgin islands) and USA, Canada, UK...

Rate of return NA %

Finance

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

⁶ 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

Table 14
DOMINICA: MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003a/
	<i>Annual rates of growth b/</i>								
Gross domestic product	1.6	3.1	2.0	2.8	1.6	1.3	-4.3	-5.0	1.0
Gross domestic product per capita	1.3	3.2	2.4	3.0	2.0	1.1	-4.3	...	...
	<i>In US dollars</i>								
Gross domestic product per capita	2 554	2 746	2 846	3 008	3 144	3 219	3 154	3 007	3 023
	<i>Annual rates of growth b/</i>								
Gross domestic product by economic activity									
Agriculture	...	...	-3.3	-3.9	-2.1	-1.1	-6.6	-0.7	-3.7
Mining and quarrying	...	...	-5.6	-5.6	6.3	-2.8	-2.8	-0.3	...
Manufacture	...	...	24.6	-3.3	-17.3	7.4	-13.6	-2.3	0.6
Electricity, gas and water	...	...	21.2	17.6	5.2	2.5	3.3	0.6	2.0
Wholesale and retail trade	...	...	5.4	5.4	2.5	2.5	-0.7	-5.2	3.4
Transport	...	...	3.4	5.2	1.3	-1.0	-5.5	-13.1	5.3
Communications	...	...	33.8	33.2	12.6	-4.4	-6.5	-1.6	-19.5
Bank and insurance	...	...	3.6	18.1	6.8	0.3	-3.3	-5.8	22.1
Real estate and housing	...	...	3.1	4.1	3.1	2.0	2.0	0.9	-6.0
Other services	...	...	-12.8	-40.3	-41.6	53.6	-10.6	15.3	-4.7
Tourism	...	...	-2.0	0.1	4.3	3.9	-7.4	-3.3	8.3
	<i>Millions of US Dollars</i>								
Balance of payments									
Current account balance	-41	-51	-42	-23	-36	-54	-49	-38	-35
Merchandise balance	-53	-64	-65	-53	-66	-76	-71	-59	-64
Exports fob	50	53	54	63	56	56	44	43	...
Imports fob	103	117	119	116	122	130	115	101	...
Services balance	18	22	29	33	42	37	24	26	...
Income account	-13	-19	-17	-16	-26	-33	-20	-19	-20
Unilateral transfers	8	10	10	13	14	18	17	14	17
Financial and capital balance c/	49	53	43	27	47	54	53	51	...
Net foreign direct investment	54	18	21	7	18	11	12	11	...
Financial capital d/	-5	36	22	20	29	43	42	40	...
Global balance	8	2	1	4	11	0	5	13	3
Variation in reserve assets e/	-7	-1	0	-3	-11	0	-5	-13	-3
Other indicators of the external sector									
External debt (millions of US dollars)	103	102	89	91	133	153	181	209	230
External debt (% of GDP)	46.8	43.4	36.3	35.0	49.8	56.5	68.1	81.6	87.6
Prices									
Rate of change of the consumer price index (december to december)	1.4	2.0	2.3	1.4	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.5	3.0
Weighted deposit real interest rate	...	...	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.4
Weighted lending real interest rate	...	...	10.75	11.04	11.90	11.58	10.88	10.95	11.55
	<i>Millions of EC\$ dollars</i>								
Central government									
Current income	155	174	189	205	201	214	202	197	204
Current expenditures	155	167	185	195	206	225	234	231	210
Capital account	-21	-19	-19	-18	-68	-31	-36	-3	-7
Fiscal result f/	-21	-12	-16	-8	-73	-42	-68	-37	-13
	<i>Percentages of GDP</i>								
Money and credit									
Domestic net credit	66.4	67.5	62.6	67.9	71.0	83.1	85.1	75.6	61.3
To the public sector	8.1	7.0	8.0	6.3	8.3	12.6	16.9	10.4	4.6
To the private sector	58.2	60.6	55.3	60.3	70.9	76.7	74.3	73.2	71.1
Liquidity (M3)	49.5	50.8	64.4	71.7	79.1	79.6	85.5	92.8	95.4
Money supply and deposits in domestic currency (M2)	48.7	50.1	63.2	70.0	77.0	77.9	82.8	89.1	93.7
Deposits in foreign currency	0.8	0.6	1.2	1.7	2.2	1.7	2.7	3.8	1.7

Source: ECLAC, on the basis of official information.

a/ Preliminary data.

b/ On the basis of constant 1990 prices.

c/ Includes errors and omissions.

d/ Denotes the results on the capital and financial account less foreign direct investment and plus errors and omissions.

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

f/ Includes donations.

Note: The data for 2004 are not available as yet since the government is revising the data in light of the earthquake that occurred in late 2004.

ANNEX XIV – STABEX Programmes

Situation Summary as at 31 December 2004

Note 1 - All values in this table are in EUR (€)

2 - Interest represents total interest received on EUR and XCD accounts. XCD interest is translated into EUR at 3.57669

3 - Payments represent total payments from EUR and XCD accounts to Individual Commitments. XCD payments are translated into EUR at the actual rate received.

Budget Line	----- GLOBAL COMMITMENTS -----			Programmed/ Approved Projects	Funds Available before Pipeline Proposals	Individual Commitments /Contracts	Payments	Pipeline Proposals
	Original	Interest	Revised					
	* STABEX 1994 PROGRAMME							
Banana Productivity Improvements	5,790,000		8,244,332	8,244,332	--	8,244,332	8,244,332	
Agricultural Diversification	475,500		475,000	475,000	--	475,000	475,000	
Diversification of the Economy	1,000,000		759,923	759,923	--	759,923	759,923	
Rural Development & Social Safety Nets	893,885		893,885	793,573	100,312	439,457	428,668	
EDF/Programme Mgmt Coordination Unit	500,000		228,819	228,819	--	228,819	228,819	
Monitoring & Evaluation	500,000		26,311	26,311	--	26,311	26,311	
1st Protocol Stabex/28/REP Liv1st Pr./DOM	221,588		--	--	--	--	--	
Interest	--	725,808	(107,420)	--	(107,420)			
Total for STABEX 1994 PROGRAMME (8 detail records)	€	9,380,973	725,808	10,520,849	10,527,958	(7,109)	10,173,842	10,163,053
Percent				(414,068)	100.1%	-0.1%	96.7%	96.6%
* STABEX 1995 PROGRAMME								
Banana Productivity Support	3,600,000		3,360,659	3,360,659	--	3,360,659	3,360,659	
Social & Community Development	1,000,000		771,324	771,324	--	774,183	759,894	
Promotion of Economic Diversification	170,000		170,000	70,385	99,615	70,385	70,385	
Budgetary Support	8,009,624		7,881,654	7,881,733	(79)	7,881,733	7,881,695	
Monitoring -EDF/PMCU & Support	--		624,221	605,330	18,891	605,330	334,745	
Transfer to Stabex 1994 MFPP	--		414,068	414,068	--	414,068	414,068	
Interest	--	1,364,116	216,815	216,126	688	216,126	76,099	
Financing Gap in 2003/2004 Budget	--		705,000	705,000	--	705,000	705,190	
Total for STABEX 1995 PROGRAMME (8 detail records)	€	12,779,624	1,364,116	14,143,740	14,024,624	119,115	14,027,483	13,602,735
Percent					99.2%	0.8%	99.2%	96.2%

Situation Summary as at 31 December 2004

Note 1 - All values in this table are in EUR (€)

2 - Interest represents total interest received on EUR and XCD accounts. XCD interest is translated into EUR at 3.57669

3 - Payments represent total payments from EUR and XCD accounts to Individual Commitments. XCD payments are translated into EUR at the actual rate received.

Budget Line	----- GLOBAL COMMITMENTS -----			Programmed/	Funds Available	Individual	Payments	Pipeline	
				Approved	before Pipeline	Commitments		Proposals	
	Original	Interest	Revised	Projects	Proposals	/Contracts			
* STABEX 1996/97 PROGRAMME									
Social & Community Development	750,000		--	--	--				
Private Sector Development	250,000		250,000	250,000	--	101,638			
Monitoring, Auditing & Evaluation	374,346		931,083	912,830	18,253	912,830	927,018		
Budgetary Support	8,000,000		8,750,000	8,750,000	--	8,750,000	8,746,640		
Interest	--	1,044,748	113,845	--	113,845				
Financing Gap in 2003/2004 Budget	--		374,166	374,166	--	374,166	374,356		
Total for STABEX 1996/97 PROGRAMME (6 detail records) €	9,374,346	1,044,748	10,419,094	10,286,996	132,098	10,138,634	10,048,014		
Percent				98.7%	1.3%	97.3%	96.4%		
* STABEX 1998, 1999+ART. 195A BAL.									
Budgetary Support (FMO not yet signed)	6,281,815		6,281,815	--	6,281,815			6,281,815	
Interest	--	552,401	552,401	--	552,401			200,000	
Total for STABEX 1998, 1999+ART. 195A BAL. (2 detail records) €	6,281,815	552,401	6,834,216	--	6,834,216			6,481,815	
Percent				0.0%	100.0%			94.8%	
Grand Total	€	37,816,758	3,687,072	41,917,898	34,839,578	7,078,320	34,339,959	33,813,802	6,481,815

ANNEX XIV – SFA Programmes

Situation Summary as at 31 December 2004

Note 1 - All values in this table are in EUR (€)

2 - Interest represents total interest received on EUR and XCD accounts. XCD interest is translated into EUR at 3.57669

3 - Payments represent total payments from EUR and XCD accounts to Individual Commitments. XCD payments are translated into EUR at the actual rate received.

Budget Line	----- GLOBAL COMMITMENTS -----			Programmed/ Approved	Funds Available before Pipeline	Individual Commitments	Payments	Pipeline Proposals
	Original	Interest	Revised					
				Projects	Proposals	/Contracts		
* SFA 1999								
Banana Commercialisation	5,177,000		5,072,000	5,072,000	--	5,072,000	958,543	
Agricultural Diversification	694,000		799,000	799,000	--	826,019	606,100	
Coordination & Monitoring	64,000		64,000	--	64,000			
Regional Technical Assistance	400,000		400,000	330,557	69,443	330,557	245,551	
Contingencies	165,000		165,000	--	165,000			
Interest	--	32,132	32,132	--	32,132			
Total for SFA 1999 (6 detail records)	€	6,500,000	32,132	6,532,132	6,201,557	330,575	6,228,576	1,810,194
Percent				94.9%	5.1%	95.4%	27.7%	
* SFA 2000								
Banana Commercialisation	5,000,000		5,000,000	--	5,000,000	--		
Agricultural Diversification	1,040,000		1,040,000	--	1,040,000	--		
Coordination and Monitoring	60,000		60,000	--	60,000			
Regional Technical Assistance	400,000		400,000	400,000	--	400,000	360,009	
Interest	--	--	--	--	--			
Total for SFA 2000 (5 detail records)	€	6,500,000	--	6,500,000	400,000	6,100,000	400,000	360,009
Percent				6.2%	93.8%	6.2%	5.5%	
* SFA 2001								
Agriculture (Bananas and Non-Bananas)	2,600,000		2,600,000	2,600,000	--	675,000	383,669	
Credit, Inst. Strengthening, Support Services	2,000,000		2,000,000	2,000,000	--	1,994,581	1,636,289	
Social Recovery	1,450,000		1,450,000	1,450,000	--	500,000		
Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	300,000		300,000	300,000	--	300,000	341,040	
Monitoring, Audits and Evaluation	100,000		100,000	100,000	--			
Contingencies	250,000		250,000	250,000	--			
Interest	--	19,650	19,650	--	19,650			
Total for SFA 2001 (7 detail records)	€	6,700,000	19,650	6,719,650	6,700,000	19,650	3,469,581	2,360,998
Percent				99.7%	0.3%	51.6%	35.1%	

Dominica SFA Programmes

Situation Summary as at 31 December 2004

Note 1 - All values in this table are in EUR (€)

2 - Interest represents total interest received on EUR and XCD accounts. XCD interest is translated into EUR at 3.57669

3 - Payments represent total payments from EUR and XCD accounts to Individual Commitments. XCD payments are translated into EUR at the actual rate received.

Budget Line	----- GLOBAL COMMITMENTS -----			Programmed/ Approved Projects	Funds Available before Pipeline Proposals	Individual Commitments /Contracts	Payments	Pipeline Proposals
	Original	Interest	Revised					
* SFA 2002								
Social Investment Fund	4,400,000		4,400,000	--	4,400,000			
Feasibility & Design Fund	800,000		800,000	--	800,000			
TA for Management and Monitoring	600,000		600,000	--	600,000			
Regional Technical Assistance	400,000		400,000	400,000	--	400,000		
Evaluation and Audits	100,000		100,000	--	100,000			
Contingencies	100,000		100,000	--	100,000			
Interest	--	--	--	--	--			
Total for SFA 2002 (7 detail records)	€ 6,400,000	--	6,400,000	400,000	6,000,000	400,000		
Percent				6.3%	93.8%	6.3%		
* SFA 2003								
Waitukubuli National Trail Programme	4,400,000		4,400,000	--	4,400,000			
Carib Territory/Concorde Water Supply System	1,000,000		1,000,000	--	1,000,000			
Evaluation & Audits	300,000		300,000	--	300,000			
Contingencies	200,000		200,000	--	200,000			
Interest	--	--	--	--	--			
Total for SFA 2003 (5 detail records)	€ 5,900,000	--	5,900,000	--	5,900,000			
Percent				0.0%	100.0%			
Grand Total	€ 32,000,000	51,782	32,051,782	13,701,557	18,350,225	10,498,157	4,531,202	