

EU- JAMAICA

Joint Annual Report 2006

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The **political situation** in 2006 remained stable. PM Simpson Miller is the first female Prime Minister of Jamaica and first female leader of the PNP. Also, a new Governor-General was appointed, Professor Kenneth Hall succeeded Sir Howard Cooke. Local Government Elections, which were constitutionally due in 2006, were postponed twice.
- The **economic performance** of Jamaica for 2006 fiscal year shows that the economy is on a path of recovery with real economic growth of about 2.5%¹, underpinned by the strength of the agricultural and tourism sectors. The IMF Article IV consultation of September 2006 came to one of the most positive conclusions of the Jamaican economy in over 10 years. However, in 2006 the government failed to take some difficult decisions on structural reforms.
- Key developments in **regional integration and trade** in 2006 include the formal launching of the Caribbean Single Market and Economy (CSME). The negotiations on the establishment of the EPA between CARIFORUM and the EU continued with the finalisation of Phase III negotiations. Also of importance was the implementation by the EU of the new trade regimes for bananas following rulings by the WTO's Dispute Settlement Body and the reform of the EU sugar market.
- **Poverty has continued to decline** at the national level. The preliminary estimate for 2006 was 14.3%² a slight reduction of 0.5 percentage points compared to 2005. Violence continues to be one of the main causes and effects of poverty and vulnerability in Jamaica. In 2006, **overall crime rate declined** by 15% as compared to the previous year. Of significance, however, was the reduction by 20% of reported murders. Young males continued to be the main perpetrators and victims of crime. A National Security Strategy was brought before Parliament in January 2006 and is currently in the process of being promulgated as a White Paper.
- In terms of the **Millenium Development Goals**, Jamaica is considered to be a "Country in Green" and is on track for meeting over half of the MDGs within the respective timeframes. Although the progress towards meeting the MDG goals with respect to the reduction in child mortality, improvements in maternal health care and combating HIV/AIDS continue to lag.

In terms of the past and ongoing co-operation:

- Progress in the **macroeconomic support** has been satisfactory. An evaluation of the achievement of variable tranche indicators for SERP III (€30M) was undertaken in June 2006, and found that requirements for the disbursement of the variable component were not met, resulting in €2,255,665 of committed funds being withheld.
- **Focal Sector 1: The Private Sector Development Programme (PSDP)** . Progress in 2006 has not been satisfactory. The PSDP started slowly due to procedural difficulties and as such the results achieved in 2005 and 2006 are minimal. A no cost extension was approved in January 2006 and the implementation of the programme has been extended to December 31, 2009. A mid-term evaluation was carried out in October 2006.
- **Focal sector 2: Infrastructure Development.** In 2006 the financial sustainability of road maintenance continued to be a major problem affecting infrastructure development in Jamaica. Due mainly to lack of adequate financial resources, the road quality in Jamaica has continued to deteriorate in 2006. All programmes for roads have experienced significant delays in 2006. In terms of the water sector development progress in the programmes is on target
- **Projects and programmes outside focal sectors and other instruments:** The Poverty Reduction Programme (PRP) I has been successful with high beneficiary involvement. The

¹ FY 2006/2007

² Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions Preliminary Report 2006, PIOJ and STATIN.

PRP ended in June 2006 and the majority of subprojects have either been completed or are in their final stages of completion. Provisions have been made for a continuation of the PRP II under the 9th EDF; For the Special Framework of Assistance (SFA) for Traditional ACP Suppliers of Bananas, by the end of 2006 the high quality scores needed to export banana had been restored. Implementation of the diversification component started in 2006 and no major activity was ongoing; Support through non-state actors has also been provided under the 9th EDF CSS/NIP for addressing HIV in Jamaica and advocacy for abolition of the death penalty.

- The **End-Term-Review (ETR)** of the CSS/NIP was conducted in 2006. The conclusion of the ETR is to maintain the strategy for Jamaica as contained in the CSP/NIP for the remainder of the 9th EDF and to increase the A-Envelope by €1.6 million to be utilised in the non-focal sector. The EC response strategy for the 9th EDF is relevant to the GoJ's national development policy and the challenges to the country's social and economic situation. 2006 saw the start of the programming of the 10th EDF CSP/NIP.
- **In terms of coordination and harmonization initiatives:** Exchanges with other donors, national and regional authorities and non-state actors intensified in 2006 because of the programming exercise for the 10th EDF. Regular interaction also takes place at the sector level. Intensified cooperation and information exchange has evolved in the areas of security and justice through the Medium Term Framework thematic working group in this area.

In terms of efforts to channel EU assistance through the national budget the EU is currently channelling over 50% of its assistance where it concerns the A and B envelopes (EUR 85 million since 2000 through direct budgetary support). In the forthcoming NIP it is envisaged that 55% of the NIP and one third of the sugar funds will be channelled as general budget support. In addition, the remaining sugar allocation will be channelled as sector budget support as will the forthcoming justice and security programme.

2.0 UPDATE ON THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SITUATION

2.1 UPDATE OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION

For the period under assessment, the political situation in Jamaica was stable. Former Prime Minister and leader of the ruling People's National Party (PNP), Percival James Patterson, demitted office after having completed an unprecedented 14 year tenure. Following a protracted and keenly contested internal party election, former Minister of Local Government and Sport, Portia Simpson-Miller emerged victorious to become the first female Prime Minister of Jamaica and first female leader of the male dominated political party. Both the ruling party and the opposition Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) started to campaign for general elections which are constitutionally due in 2007.

On an election related note, the Electoral Commission (Interim) Act 2006 was passed making way for the establishment of the Electoral Commission of Jamaica. The Commission has the responsibility for conducting general elections, by-elections or referenda as well as for compiling and maintaining the register of eligible electors; verifying the identity of every eligible elector; approving political parties eligible to receive state funding; and administering electoral funding and financial disclosure requirements. The first eight members of the Electoral Commission were also appointed in 2006.

Local Government Elections, which were constitutionally due in 2006, were postponed twice. Two bills were passed in December 2006 to allow for postponement for one year. The completion of internal audits of the parish councils and implementation of local government reform actions were the main reasons cited for the postponements.

Professor Kenneth Hall, former Pro Vice Chancellor of the University of the West Indies and Principal of the Mona Campus became Jamaica's fifth Governor-General since independence in 1962, succeeding Sir Howard Cooke who occupied the position for 15 years.

In order to enhance the social, economic and political development of the country several Acts were passed and Bills introduced in Parliament. Key legislations passed during 2006 include:

- Electronic Transactions Bill which sets out the legal framework for electronic transactions and related matters and for the admissibility of electronic documents in a court of law.
- Income Tax (Amendment) Bill aimed at more effective regulation of long-term savings instruments, the removal of the tax credit previously granted to corporate entities on the issue of bonus shares and the elimination of the requirement that long term investment instruments, which are tax-free, be held in Jamaican dollars.
- Bill to amend the Financial Services Commission (FSC) Act which seeks to validate and indemnify the staff and other persons acting in supervisory authority in the insurance sector.
- Bill to amend the Interception of Communications Act to give the security forces increased power to tap the telephones of persons suspected or accused of criminal involvement.

Other important pieces of legislation before Parliament for 2006 included:

- Charter of Rights Bill which is a replacement of the existing Chapter 3 of the Jamaican Constitution with a new Chapter providing for more comprehensive protection for the fundamental rights and freedoms of persons in Jamaica.
- Proceeds of Crime Bill to allow for the forfeiture through the courts, of properties and accumulated wealth, which cannot be explained by legitimate activity.
- Incest (Punishment) Bill and Offences Against the Person (Amendment) Bill
- Corruption Prevention (Amendment) Bill to provide powers to the Corruption Prevention Commission for access to information that should be supplied by government departments, revenue commissioners, banks, financial institutions, building societies, cooperative societies, accountants, industrial, and provident societies among others.
- Trafficking in Persons Bill which will provide for the prevention of human trafficking, especially of women and girls, and punish those involved in these acts.

2.2 UPDATE OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION³

Jamaica's commitment to maintaining economic stability and growth is articulated in the government's Medium-Term Socio-Economic Policy Framework, (MTF), 2004-2007 and approved by Cabinet in 2004. The central goal of MTF is to foster greater competitiveness through sound macro-economic management to attract needed investment, complemented by the promotion of social stability and cohesion.

The economy benefited from sound fiscal management despite its inability to attain the fiscal balance target of between 0.5% and 1% for FY 2006/2007. The ratio of fiscal deficit to GDP was -5.3% compared to 4.3% in 2005/2006. Jamaica nevertheless recorded GDP growth of 2.5% for calendar year 2006 compared to 1.4% in 2005, which is the highest growth rate recorded in 11 years. The agricultural sector and miscellaneous services which includes tourism, were the main contributors to this achievement. Favourable weather conditions and a relatively inactive hurricane season also factored into this accomplishment. Inflation rates for calendar and fiscal year were 5.8% and 6.6% respectively representing a sharp reduction compared to the two previous years and registering the lowest rates in over 20 years. Fiscal year projection for inflation was 9%. The debt to GDP ratio was 127% compared with the projection of 113.9%.

At end of December 2006 the Net International Reserves (NIR) moved to US\$ 2,317 million compared with US\$2,087 in 2005. The trade balance showed deterioration to -US\$3,666.9 million or US\$459 million more than in 2005. Private remittance inflows from Jamaican residents overseas rose to US\$1,596.4 million in 2006 or US\$155 million more than in 2005.

³ See annex 1a for table on key macroeconomic indicators

One of the major achievements recorded during 2006 was the successful completion of negotiations between the government and public sector workers and the signing of the second Memorandum of Understanding (MOU II). The main provisions of this MOU relate to wages, macroeconomic management and the development of the public sector. In keeping with the positive outcomes of the first, MOU I is expected to continue progress towards the stabilization of the wage bill, which will contribute to the reduction in the fiscal deficit⁴. The estimated public sector wage bill for 2006/2007 was J\$62.9 billion which was a similar amount disbursed in 2005/2006.

Official Development Assistance (ODA) in the form of loans, grants and technical assistance continued to support Jamaica's development agenda. New ODA in 2006 amounted to US\$594.6 million an increase on US\$337.2 million over 2005. Loans accounted for the lion share of the new ODA standing at 94.8%. Venezuela, with a portfolio of over US\$300 million, was the major concessionary lender to Jamaica whilst the EU continued to be the largest source of grant resources, signing US\$7.6 million in 2006.

Some key developments in international trade which impacted Jamaica included: the suspension of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) negotiations; deadlocked negotiations in the Doha Development Round; greater focus on negotiation of bilateral trade agreements; and intensified challenges to the non-reciprocal preferential trading arrangement with the European Union (EU). The EU implemented new trade regimes for the importation of bananas and sugar following rulings by the World Trade Organization's (WTO) Dispute Settlement Body that the previous arrangements were not WTO compatible.

On the regional front, the Caribbean Single Market (CSM) was formally launched with 12 CARICOM member states signing the Declaration of Heads of Government. Efforts towards the establishment of an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) between CARIFORUM and the EU continued with the finalization of Phase III negotiations. While negotiations in 2006 progressed successfully, at the end of the year there remained some significant differences between the negotiating parties. These include the approaches to trade liberalization and the vision of regional integration.

2.3 UPDATE OF THE SOCIAL SITUATION

Education was allocated 11.4 percent of the national budget for the financial year 2006/07. This was an increase of 10.4 per cent above the revised estimates for 2005/06⁵. The revised estimates for 2006/2007 was J\$41.6 billion compared to J\$37.9 billion in 2005/2006.

Implementation of recommendations coming out of the 2004 Task Force Report on Educational Reform saw the introduction of a number of programmes and projects aimed at improving quality, equity and access in the education and training system during 2006. Some of these activities included: Establishment of the Regional Education Authorities; Comprehensive space audit conducted by the Ministry of Education; this indicated that the education system would need approximately 430,000 spaces by 2015; Infrastructural development which created approximately 4, 465 additional spaces; Training of primary and secondary schools' principals in school management and leadership; Provision of a pool of funds by the GOJ totaling \$500 million to be used to support the objective of training all teachers to the degree level by 2015; Introduction of an E-Learning Project at the secondary level to enhance the learning process.

During 2006, the government reiterated its commitment to the early childhood education sector. Some of the main activities for 2006 included: the completion of a technical review of Standards for the Operation and Management of Early Childhood; the establishment of a national registration system to support the registration of early childhood institutions; development by the Early Childhood Commission of a comprehensive list of indicators to track the status of children 0-80 years. Resource

⁴ Ministry of Finance Budget Memorandum 2006/2007.

⁵ Economic and Social Survey, 2006

materials were developed as part of an Early Childhood Curriculum re-scoping exercise. In preparation for the introduction of feeding programme at the Early Childhood level, a pilot project was implemented and evaluated in 24 schools in one of Jamaica's poorest parishes - St. Mary. Public education and awareness of the Early Childhood Act and its provisions also took place during 2006.

National Security and Justice was allocated 6.3 % or J\$23 billion of the national budget for the financial year 06/07. Budgetary allocations to the Ministry of National Security and the Ministry of Justice amounted to 5.6 % and 0.7 % respectively in 06/07 compared to 5.2 % and 0.6 % in 05/06.

In 2006, overall crime rate declined by 15% to 1, 074 per 100, 000 population. Of significance, was the reduction by 20% of reported murders declining to 50 per 100,000 population. A total of 1, 340 persons were murdered in 2006 compared to 1,670 in 2005. Young males continued to be the main perpetrators and victims of crime and there was a decline by 19 % in the number of females killed (152 females were killed in 2006 compared with 188 in 2005). Children 0-18 years accounted for 4.9% of persons killed during 2006. The National Victimization Survey, a study to measure the extent of the Jamaican public's exposure to crime, as reported by victims was completed in December 2006.

Among the strategies relied on to address the high levels of crime and violence in the society were targeted anti-crime measures, police community relations and the modernization of the JCF. Of note, was the introduction of an Eight Point Crime Plan, aimed specifically at a reduction in the murder rate and from which emerged the launch of the Major Investigation Task Force (MIT) in Kingston and St. Andrew. International collaboration also continued with the recruitment of additional overseas personnel to focus specifically on improved investigation and professionalism. Several projects also provided the enabling environment to reduce the levels of crime. They included the Safe Schools Programme, supported by the European Union, to reduce the incidence of violence in schools; the Citizens Security and Justice Project, jointly financed by the IADB and GOJ, which seeks to address crime reduction and crime management and the Community Security Initiative (CSI), a DFID project aimed at promoting social interventions in the selected volatile communities.

In line with the Government of Jamaica's (GOJ) Medium Term Socio-Economic Policy Framework (MTF), a National Security Strategy (NSS) was prepared in 2005. The NSS was brought before Parliament in January 2006 and is currently in the process of being promulgated as a White Paper. The NSS outlines a tactical approach to crime fighting and provides for collaboration among various Government Ministries, departments and agencies to enhance citizen security. As part of the institutional arrangement for the NSS, the National Security Strategy Implementation Unit (NSSIU) was appointed by the National Security Council (NSC) as the core structure and was established under the Cabinet Office. The NSSIU is mandated to conduct day-to-day co-ordination, target setting and monitoring and assessments to implement the NSS.

In keeping with the GOJ's commitment to a comprehensive reform of the Justice Sector, several important initiatives were elaborated during 2006. The Jamaican Justice System Reform (JJSR) project spearheaded by the Ministry of Justice commenced in July 2006. The JJSR involves an in-depth comprehensive evaluation and diagnosis of the justice system and the development of strategies and mechanisms to better meet the current and future needs of Jamaicans, while aligning the system with international best practices and standards. A Jamaican Justice System Reform Task Force (JJSRTF) was appointed in November 2006 to explore reform options for both the civil and criminal components of the justice system. The Task Force has commenced broad-based research including consultations to facilitate individual and collective engagements in the process. The institutionalization of the Restorative Justice process is proposed to be an important component of the reform agenda.

The Ministry of Justice continued to improve access to justice through efficiency of processes and systems by implementing several projects to construct and maintain court facilities. The continued introduction of Information Communication Technology (ICT) in the courts must also be underscored. An important achievement during the period was the drafting of and presentation to Cabinet of a Victims Charter aimed at correcting the imbalances between the protection of the rights of offenders

and the human rights of victims. The Evidence (Amendment) Bill, which seeks to provide for the admissibility of evidence in criminal and civil proceedings by way of TV link and to simplify the requirements for tendering computer evidence in court, was also among the draft legislation examined.

Poverty has continued to decline at the national level. Preliminary estimate for 2006 was 14.3 %⁶ a slight reduction of 0.5 % points compared to 2005. The poverty level in the Kingston Metropolitan Area (KMA) moved from 9.6% to 9.4% whilst that in rural areas, declined from 21.1% to 19.8%.

The development and strengthening of a safety net of services and opportunities to protect the vulnerable and prevent poverty remained a key priority of the GOJ. Ongoing reforms under the Social Safety Net Reform Programme (SSN) primary focused on human capital development. Several initiatives to improve public awareness, address gaps in the coverage of vulnerable groups, and create initiatives for the economic empowerment of poor households, were undertaken during 2006. Research into international best practices was conducted, and local dialogue initiated with key stakeholders to identify strategies towards a “welfare-to-work” initiative. The Draft National Assistance Bill, a new piece of legislation to repeal the existing Poor Relief Law of 1886 and to support the reformed system, underwent further review.

The GOJ/IBRD Programme of Advancement Through Health and Education (PATH), was extended to March 2008 to facilitate the completion of several project deliverables. PATH is a conditional cash transfer aimed at providing support to the most vulnerable in the society through a targeting mechanism which identifies and treats with the health and educational needs of this group of individuals. Currently, each beneficiary receives \$530 per month up from \$430. PATH continued to maintain a low ratio of administrative expenses to beneficiary payments. By November 2006, the cumulative costs as a proportion of beneficiary grants, since the inception of PATH, stood at 16%. In December 2006, 202,162 beneficiaries were paid a total of \$214.4 million in grants. The categories of beneficiaries included: children, elderly, pregnant and lactating women, persons with disabilities and destitute poor. Children accounted for 71% of beneficiaries, while the elderly accounted for 17%. All others were under-subscribed in relation to anticipated coverage at project design.⁷ Budgetary allocation to PATH totalled J\$1.1 billion in 06/07. Other activities to mainstream PATH included efforts at greater administrative efficiency; improvements in the management information systems; the introduction of a pilot cash-card payment alternative for some beneficiaries; and the strengthening of public education and training initiatives geared at various stakeholder audiences. Several studies were also conducted during the year, including a qualitative and statistical review of the Beneficiary Identification System (BIS).

Under the Jamaica Social Investment Fund⁸ 66 projects were approved in 2006 at a total cost⁹ of \$427.8 million. These projects are expected to benefit approximately 56,000 persons island-wide. During 2006, 72 projects were completed at a total cost of \$550.7 million, with the JSIF’s contribution being \$476.9 million. Approximately 83 % of the projects completed in 2006 were in the area of social infrastructure and included the rehabilitation and equipping of schools, including those damaged by Hurricane Ivan. Over 64, 000 persons benefited from the completion of these projects in 2006.

Health indicators for Jamaica compare favourably with other countries with similar or even higher levels of income. In 2006, life expectancy at birth was reported at 73.3 years¹⁰. Jamaica’s continued to maintain high immunization rates for communicable diseases such as cholera, polio and measles. There is, however, no comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system in the health sector. This limits the ability to measure the effectiveness of the initiatives and planning and policy activities.

⁶ Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions Preliminary Report 2006, PIOJ and STATIN.

⁷ Anticipated coverage: Children 168 000; elderly 33 000; PWD 19 000; Adult poor 5 000; pregnant and lactating 11 000.

⁸ Programme which mobilises resources from government and international development partners to implement small scale, social and economic infrastructure and social services projects in communities within the two poorest quintiles

⁹ Total cost is inclusive of the JSIF grant and the community contribution to the projects.

¹⁰ ESSJ 2006.

During fiscal year 06/07, the Ministry of Health (MoH) was allocated J\$15.7 billion of the total budget to carry out its various activities. This represented a 14% increase over fiscal year 05/06. In 2006, the MoH continued to promote a healthy lifestyle. Emphasis was placed on prevention and management of chronic illnesses and avoidance of unintentional injuries such as motor vehicle accidents. Chronic non-communicable diseases such as hypertension, cardio-vascular (heart) conditions, diabetes, obesity, some cancers and lifestyle practices such as tobacco consumption, substance abuse, and violence have now become the major causes of death and disability in Jamaica. The management of these conditions represents a burden on the Jamaican health sector.

There was an outbreak of locally transmitted malaria towards the end of 2006, with 186 cases being confirmed. Gastroenteritis and dengue fever were other communicable diseases showing increases. There was a 45% decline in the confirmed cases of leptospirosis.

With respect to the fight against the spread of HIV/AIDS several initiatives were undertaken which included: the introduction of the rapid HIV testing and community outreach testing, the revision of guidelines for the management of the HIV infected patient as well as the development of a home-based care programme for persons unable to access treatment locations, the development of a comprehensive adherence programme with more than 200 trained counsellors, including PLWA, strengthening of the existing surveillance system and the provision of additional condom vending machines. The 2002-2006 National Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS came to an end and a 2007-2011 National Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS has been drafted with new priorities for Jamaica.

2.4 MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGS)¹¹

Jamaica is considered to be a “Country in Green” and is on track for meeting over half of the MDGs within the respective timeframes. The progress towards meeting the MDG goals with respect to the reduction in child mortality, improvements in maternal health care and combating HIV/AIDS are however lagging behind.

Under five years child mortality was 28.5/1000 in 1993 and 21.4/1000 in 2003. Perinatal mortality (estimated at 24/1000) and Infant Mortality (estimated at 19/1000) are the main contributors to the under 5 mortality. The data for maternal mortality indicates that the rate has remained relatively unchanged for the past 20 years. Actions initiated to address this issue included an increase in the number of midwives in training and the provision of on-going obstetric care. The attendance by skilled health professionals at every birth and the use of technology to monitor the progress of labour were also identified as areas that would assist in the achievement of the target.

The total number of AIDS cases reported in Jamaica since the start of the epidemic in 1982 is 11,004 while the total number of AIDS deaths recorded is 6,437. Data¹² from the National HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Programme indicate that there were 451 newly reported AIDS cases in Jamaica between January and June 2006, compared with 473 cases for the corresponding period in 2005. Males accounted for 56.8% of the total. The National HIV/AIDS Programme and the National Health Fund continued to be the main government vehicles in the fight to stem the rate of infection through the provision of antiretroviral drugs at a reduced cost. Over 90% of pregnant women attending clinic were tested for the virus in the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission Programme thus reducing the risk of mother to child transmission.

This MDG target with respect to primary enrolment has been achieved given that enrolment of the 6-11 age cohort is universal. In 2006, there was a gross enrolment rate of 95.5%. Preliminary data on net enrolment rate for 2006 provided by the JSLC was 89.6%. The issue of gender disparity at the tertiary level of the education system continued to be of concern. While there are no significant differences in the proportion of boys to girls at the primary and secondary levels; there is a wide disparity at the

¹¹ See annex 1b for table of MDGs

¹² Data from the National HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Programme were only available for the period Jan to June 2006.

tertiary levels where there are twice more girls than boys. Gender distribution at the tertiary level remained virtually the same over the past five years with females dominating enrolment. With the exception of the traditionally male-dominated faculties of Engineering, Built Environment and Agriculture, females out-numbered males in all other faculties.

Progress towards the goal of environmental sustainability can be considered to be on-track. The rate of deforestation has remained at 0.1% since 2000. During 2006, the Forestry Department placed emphasis on several rehabilitation projects involving government lands, protected areas and mine-out bauxite lands. With respect to the maintenance of biological diversity, species surveys were conducted island wide for crocodiles, game birds and sea turtle. In addition, some critical plant habitats were mapped. The government has also commenced steps to develop alternate energy sources and promote energy conservation. Reliable data for carbon emissions are not available, however, indications are that significant progress has been made towards the elimination of CFCs.

2.5 UPDATE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION

For fiscal year 2006/2007, budgetary allocation to environmental management was an estimated J\$1.4 billion or less than 0.5 % of the national budget. Of note and in recognition of Jamaica's vulnerability to natural hazards, J\$50 million was allocated to the Disaster Fund. In addition a new funding facility, the Forestry Conservation Fund (CFC) was established. Apart from a debt cancellation provision, beneficiaries are expected to utilize grant fund to conserve, maintain and restore the forests in Jamaica.

During 2006 several policies were advanced. Some of these included the Watershed Policy, Beach Policy, Policy on Environmental Stewardship of Government Operations and Guidelines, Hazardous Substances and Waste Management Policy, the Environmental Management Systems Policy and Strategy, Transport Policy, Housing Policy and Energy Policy. Quality of life indicators as reflected in the access to basic amenities remained positive. The incidence of natural hazards was largely restricted to flooding, land slides and droughts. The incidence of man made hazards, however, showed a 33.4 % increase. The continuation of efforts to improve the framework for orderly spatial development continued. A Squatter Management Unit was established in June 2006 and is charged with developing strategies/policies for reducing the growth of illegal settlements and those in high risk areas on both private and public land.

The GOJ continued to make greater use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to support operations, decision-making, public information and business intelligence. Efforts were ongoing in 2006 to achieve several objectives under frameworks such as Agenda 21, Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, Johannesburg Plan of Implementation; Barbados Programme of Action (BPOA) for Sustainable Development, Mauritius Strategy; and the Millennium Development Goals. The thematic areas covered include: Biodiversity Resources, Coastal and Marine Resources, Freshwater Resources, Land Resources, Management of Wastes, Climate Change and Sea-Level Rise; and Natural and Man-made Hazards

3.0 OVERVIEW OF PAST AND ONGOING COOPERATION

3.1 FOCAL SECTORS

3.1.1 Focal sector 1: Private Sector Development

a) Results: The Financing Agreement No. 9110/JM for Private Sector Development Programme (PSDP) was signed and entered into force on 12th March 2004. The objective is to strengthen the private sector through enhancing the competitiveness of micro, small and medium size Jamaican enterprises (MSMEs), through strengthening of their support and representative organisations. Special efforts are being made to improve local enterprises access to capital for investment purposes. An amount of € 20 million has been allocated to this area.

The PSDP started slowly due to procedural difficulties and as such the results achieved in 2005 were minimal. A no cost extension rider to the FA has been approved in January 2006 and the implementation of the programme has been extended to December 31, 2009. The main area of expenditure under the programme continues to come from JAMPRO Project Management service contract to administer the PSDP. Given that most activities are at an early stage of their implementation and some of them have not yet commenced implementation (5 out of 12), the Delegation made a proposal in summer 2006 for de-committing funds and suggested that much of the funds de-committed should be used to fund a new financing agreement for MSME development, PSO development or support to the enabling environment. The NAO and PSDP came back with a first draft in mid-November 2006 which was too late.

All the funds were committed in December 2006 (deadline for signature of contracts and programme estimates was February 3, 2007): the three service contracts for implementation of activities and project management support and the final programme estimate for the period March 1, 2007 – February 28, 2009. The RAC is low and contains only the contingencies, evaluation and audit budget lines. The RAL is very high.

A mid-term evaluation of the programme was carried out in October 2006. The main findings are:

- the programme management has been under-resourced for some time and there is an inability to recruit essential PMU staff and key experts;
- There has also been an inordinate emphasis on following rules and procedures to the detriment of programme objectives, notably reflected in not facilitating easier access by smaller clients to much-needed development funding;
- There is a limited capacity of Private Sector Organisations to implement measures: the MoU was signed on 10 December 2004 by the Planning Institute of Jamaica, PMU, Jamaica Promotions Corporation (JAMPRO), Jamaica Business Development Centre and Private Sector Organization of Jamaica as implementing PSOs. The implementing PSOs undertook responsibility for co-execution of specific Programme components and achieving component targets. However, with the exception of JAMPRO, there was no significant evidence of activities undertaken by the other PSOs;
- The programme has been operating from the start with limited strategic focus and planning for the programme as a whole, preferring to see the indicators outlined in the logical framework as ends in themselves – essentially, ticking boxes.

As a consequence, much more needs to be done before any of the overall objectives of the programme can be realised and we can reflect on overall programme successes. The PSDP is now at a critical juncture in its lifespan in that any further significant delay, for instance, in completing its staffing requirements will greatly inhibit delivery of services.

Donor coordination: The PSDP has so far fallen short in establishing relevant linkages to national, regional and international programmes in the area of private sector and export development. Much more should be done in order to establish a closer working relationship with programmes funded by donor organizations in Jamaica, the Caribbean Region as well as at an international level.

b) Progress in activities: Significant progress has been made in several activities, notably in Market Penetration and PSO Capacity Building, Cost Sharing Business Development Services, Consortia BDS (awards of grants through Calls for Proposals) and Corporate Finance Brokerage. Very limited progress has been made in the Competitiveness Committee and the Mutual Guarantee Company, while there is insufficient progress in implementing the remaining activities. The secretariat of the Competitiveness Committee has been set up along with a study on Competitiveness, which remains to be finalised satisfactorily. The Feasibility Study regarding the establishment of a mutual guarantee company in Jamaica was completed on January 2006. To date no activity has been undertaken in response to the conclusions. 5 out of 8 activities have not started yet: Business Information Point, Export Centres, Back Office Services, Enterprise Rating & Upgrading and the

Cluster and Sector Initiative, which means that larger companies may be unable to start serving as mentors to MSMEs at this point. JAMPRO, the implementing agency, has a recognised strength in the area of export promotion and investment promotion, its core activities. The relative success of components of the programme which complement these core activities reflects this.

In November 2006, the new team of experts commenced work to assist the PMU in the management of 8 activities. This should greatly enhance the implementation of the programme. Their first task was to assist in the preparation of a strategic plan for those activities up to the cessation of the programme. Given that some activities are at an early stage of their implementation and some of them have not yet commenced implementation, the Programme remains far from registering any meaningful direct (or indirect) progress towards the overall objectives set for its implementation.

c) Degree of integration of cross-cutting themes: The PSDP is to be characterised by interventions across sectors at the micro-, meso- and macro- levels. Stakeholders include private sector firms and their representative organisations, public and private sector intermediary institutions, as well as various line Ministries having responsibility for issues affecting the private sector. The main beneficiaries of the programme are private sector organisations and in most cases Government is performing the role of facilitator. The programme also addresses a number of institutional development and capacity building initiatives for the private sector organisations (PSOs) involved and for the support organisations to PSOs.

It is expected that the benefits of the PSDP will result in social development gains and will contribute to overall improvements in the standard of living. The trend towards adoption of international standards in local production processes will also result in beneficial effects for the environment through improved adherence to environmental standards, notwithstanding increased production.

3.1.2 Focal sector 2: Infrastructure Development

3.1.2.1 Road sector development

a) Results

- Formulation of National Transport Policy & Road Maintenance Strategy and Investment Plan. The 9th EDF NIP aimed at correcting a policy vacuum. The preparation of a National Transport Policy was assumed to be an essential pre-condition for EDF support to the transport sector. This Policy was completed in 2004 and approved by Cabinet in 2005. Complementary to the National Transport Policy, the National Road Policy was finalised in the second semester of 2005 under financing of the 9th EDF and subsequently approved by the Ministry of Transport and Works (MoTW). The third and most difficult element is the preparation of a Road Maintenance Master Plan (RMMP) which defines the maintenance priorities in relation to the funding made available by GoJ. The Delegation received several drafts of the document during 2006, which were considered inadequate. The final version of the RMMP plan is expected to be completed in the first semester of 2007.
- Financing of road maintenance activities secured in a sustainable way. The financial sustainability of road maintenance continues to be a major problem affecting infrastructure development in Jamaica. With progress lacking on the RMMP, there are no activities to structurally bring needs and revenues more in balance.
- Improvement of road quality. As mentioned above, due mainly to lack of adequate financial resources, the road quality in Jamaica continued to deteriorate in 2006. However, compared to 2005, with a relatively mild hurricane season in 2006 the deterioration was standard.
- Improved efficiency of institutions involved in road maintenance. Status to be determined.
- Law enforcement related to road use. The enforcement of weight limits for road users, especially for trucks, is not effective due to insufficient mobile weigh scales, and weak sanctions for abusers. A recent surveillance by a contractor showed that 100% of the trucks inspected exceeded the legal axle weights. However, the MoTW revised the Road Traffic Act,

in order to strengthen several provisions including the regulations dealing with the enforcement of weight limits. The revision was enacted in June 2005. The main challenge lies in the enforcement of these acts. Donors such the EU and the IDB coordinate their interventions by focusing on this issue by providing TA and equipment (weigh scales).

b) Progress in activities

- TA for the preparation of Jamaica's road policy and road master-plan -9 ACP JM 4 (€ 750,000): The consultant WSP inc was awarded the service contract to assist with the preparation of Jamaica's Road Policy and Master Plan in January 2005. The Policy was completed in October 2005 and was approved by the MoTW. A draft of the Road Master Plan (RMP) was presented in both February and August 2006. Both documents were considered inadequate by the Delegation and communicated this to the NAO and implementing institution (MoTW). At the end of 2006 the Ministry had not submitted a revised draft RMMP.
- Northern Coastal Highway -7 ACP JM 42 (Sysmin) / 8 ACP JM 1 (NIP) (€70 million / €10 million respectively): In 1998, the GOJ signed the two Financing Agreements for the third and final segment of the Northern Coastal Highway Improvement Project. After a protracted period of project preparation, the contract for physical works was signed in the October 2005. After a mobilisation period of five months, construction started in March 2006. The construction period has a duration of twenty 27 months and is scheduled to end in June 2008. This will be followed by a maintenance period of 12 months to the end of the project in June 2009. As per December 2006, the contract Project was three months behind schedule because of technical difficulties with the contractor.

c) Degree of integration of cross-cutting themes: In the execution of the works, special attention is paid to environmental considerations. The team of the Supervisor contains a full time environmental specialist. A progress report on the environmental state of affairs is produced monthly. The National Environmental and Planning Agency (NEPA) visits the project regularly. As far as gender is concerned, the project employs a significant number of women, particularly for construction and in traffic management.

3.1.2.2 Water Sector Development

a) Results:

- Institutional Strengthening of the National Water Commission (NWC) (9 ACP JM 8, €1,110,000): The National Water Commission (NWC) is a statutory body and the main utility company in charge of water supply and sewerage services in Jamaica. The principal factors undermining the performance of the NWC are: (i) weak information systems on its operations, assets and customers; (ii) inefficient or inexistent management, operational, and control procedures, due mainly to the weak information systems; (iii) insufficient training and capacity of the NWC's staff. The Institutional Strengthening of the NWC-project aims at improving these undermining factors and has started in July 2006. The proposed approach is centred on a GIS-based asset management system (AMS), which should provide complete and up-to-date information, e.g. with regard to maintenance. The AMS will be interfaced with the customer database to ensure proper billing. The AMS will give an overview of the network, which will facilitate the discovery of non-revenue water (NRW, the amount and the location). The NRW-aspect is also part of the Rural Water Supply-project, where equipment for this purpose is bought and maintenance staff is trained. Lastly, donor coordination with JICA resulted in Japanese funding of other complementing aspects of the IS of the NWC, based on the EU-funded AMS-approach.

b) Progress in activities:

- Institutional Strengthening of the National Water Commission (NWC) – 9 ACP JM 8 – € 1.1 million: The project aims at strengthening the capacity of the NWC, by improving its operating efficiency and its financial viability. The aim of this project is to address the main causes negatively impacting the performance of the NWC. Complementary to the TA services,

the NWC should receive approximately € 140,000 worth of equipment supplies. A tender for technical assistance (TA) services was launched during the second semester of 2005. Following an international restricted tender, SETEC Engineering was awarded the TA contract in May 2006. The consultants were mobilised in July 2006. The draft report on the activities of Phase I was presented in November 2006. After review, the Delegation found the report to be immature. A revised draft is expected in the first quarter of 2007. For phase II, a pilot in Mandeville will be carried out to try out the proposed working method, which is centred on a GIS-based asset management system.

- Rehabilitation of Negril and Ocho Rios Wastewater Treatment Plants - 9 ACP JM 3 - € 3.03 million: An assessment for the improvement of the wastewater treatment plant was conducted in December 2005. The report was finalised in June 2006 and proposed a list of remedial measures that could be financed by the available budget of the 9th EDF. On the basis of study, the PIF was developed and was submitted to HQ in June 2006. It was approved in August 2006. The financing proposal is expected to be sent to Brussels in the first quarter of 2007.
- Rural Water Supply – Phase II - 8 ACP JM 11 - € 10,000,000: The project originally envisaged the construction of four (4) water supply schemes in rural areas (Hope Bay, Milk River, Christiana/Spalding and Shettlewood) (Lots 1-4). The tendering proved to be difficult. Even after a second works tender, none of the bids received were within the budget available for the execution of the four lots as foreseen by the design. The GOJ decided that only part of the foreseen works would be implemented (Lot 2 and 3 and part of Lot 1), Lot 4 being excluded from EU funding. The works contract was finally awarded in December 2005 for Lots 2 and 3, and Part 1 of Lot 1 (equivalent to € 3.73 million in total). The actual works started in January 2006. The contractor M&M has adhered to the planning. The Milk River scheme (Lot 2) was completed ahead of schedule, which has been provisionally accepted and was handed over to the NWC in November 2006. The Hope Bay and Christiana/Spaldings schemes (Lots 1 and 3) are expected to be finished in February 2007. Both Supply contracts (awarded in October 2005) for Lot 1+4 (3.288 m euro) and Lot 2+3 (1.018 m euro) were concluded in the second semester of 2006, after delivery of the supplies.

c) Degree of integration of cross-cutting themes

- Institutional Strengthening of the NWC. The strengthening of NWC will improve the management of the water resources through reduced wastage of water, the improvement of sewage collection and treatment processes. Increasing the efficiency and financial viability of the NWC will undoubtedly lead to improved services, particularly with regard to increased access to potable water in rural areas. This will reduce the burden and danger to women and children, who are generally in charge of the collection of water from unsafe sources. The overall reduction in operating costs and increased revenue flows will allow the NWC to expand its services among poor rural communities, in increasing access to safe drinking water and sanitation.
- Rehabilitation of Negril and Ocho Rios wastewater treatment plants. This project is consistent with the development and poverty alleviation strategy of Jamaica as it will protect the environment and consequently its tourist activity and the development of Negril area, which are major contributors to the island economy. The preservation and improvement of Negril's coastal environment is the specific objective of the project, as it is the principal attraction for tourists. The rehabilitation of the treatment plants will ensure sufficient excess capacity to facilitate future expansions of economic activity, such as hotels connections. Also, in the Negril area the tourism sector is the most important source of employment for women. Further, proper waste water management will improve living conditions and particularly health conditions for children in the Negril area.
- Rural Water Supply – Phase II. The identification of the RWS II schemes has been carried out considering the poor living conditions characterizing the concerned areas. Improvement of the efficiency of NWC and implementation of rural supply projects will bring better living conditions for children and women.

3.1.3 Macroeconomic support

a) **Results:** Whereas some macroeconomic targets were missed for FY 2006/2007, Jamaica's macroeconomic situation remained stable throughout the year. The economy recorded a good level of GDP growth, around 2.6% during calendar year 2006, and achieved the lowest level of inflation of the past years (around 6%). Jamaica managed to maintain a high primary surplus although lower than in the past years. The fiscal deficit target of 2.5% of GDP was largely missed, due to lower than expected tax revenues and higher recurrent expenditure in particular as regards public wages and salaries. Total public debt is estimated to have maintained its ratio to GDP at around 130%.

The concluding statement of the latest IMF Article IV Consultation for Jamaica, points out that Jamaica is experiencing favourable output and inflation developments on the domestic front and a benign external environment. The report notes that the economic performance of Jamaica has been remarkably strong during the 2006/07 fiscal year with real economic growth of almost 3% in FY 2006/07, underpinned by the strength of the agricultural and tourism sectors. The Bank of Jamaica had successfully managed to lower inflation without constraining economic recovery. The external current account balance is improving and capital inflows have been strong through 2006 thanks to strength in exports, as well as robust receipts from remittances and tourism. The exchange rate has remained broadly stable during 2006 despite cuts in interest rates.

However, the IMF warns about complacency in face of these positive developments. Key issues and challenges for the government relate to seizing the opportunities afforded by the current benign environment to build up the economy's resistance to shocks. Specifically the report strongly urges the government to consider:

- The medium term plan to reduce high debt. There are concerns over the consequences for debt and fiscal deviation and recommends more decisive progress in reducing debt. Raising the central government primary surplus back to above 10% of GDP in FY 07/08 would help improve the debt dynamics. However, this will require efforts on a number of fronts, including strengthening the tax administration. Also, financial discipline by public entities will be critical to attaining debt targets while relieving the burden on the central government.
- The elected government should use the post-election period to make important but difficult structural reforms, such as: reforming and simplifying the tax system; reform of the public sector wage and employment policies; and strengthening public entities.

Coordination with the GoJ and other donors on the macro-economic situation has been good, in particular in the context of the Public Finance Management area, where the IDB and World Bank released the Jamaica Joint Country Financial Accountability Assessment and Country Procurement Assessment, and the EC finalised preparations for a PEFA assessment.

b) **Progress in activities:** Support to the Economic Reform Programme (SERP) III: An evaluation of the achievement of variable tranche indicators was undertaken by an independent consultant in June 2006. A request for payment of the third and final tranche by GoJ was received by the Delegation in September 2006. The Commission supported the request of the GoJ for the disbursement of the final tranche under SERP III. The basic requirements for the disbursement of the fixed component were met. However, the variable component included targets that were met and some that were not. The assessment of the evaluation report and the opinion of the Commission put the achievement rate of this component at 8/12. Based on this rating it was computed that the percentage of the variable tranche that will be paid is 83,33%. The final payment of €10,47 million was made in December 2006. €2,255,665 of the total committed funds were withheld. The implementation of the Financing Agreement for the SERP III has been extended to December 31, 2007.

Human Resources Development and Institutional Strengthening (HRDIS): The programme estimate No. 3 was signed on February 28, 2006 for the period March 1, 2006 – February 28, 2007. It has been decided to extend the duration of the PE 3 until the end of the FA, i.e. 31/12/2007. The total RAC and RAL are still very high, but the situation has improved in 2006. The number of activities has been

rationalised and all the tenders have been launched in 2006. Most of the contracts have been signed or are to be signed. Some tenders failed due to a lack of valid offers, but will be re-launched beginning of 2007. The construction of the Lucea Family Court is expected to be done in 2007.

There is a clear need for training in strategic planning, project management, operational management and procurement at both Ministries. In view of the next programming period 2008-2013, both Ministries should have a proper project management if they want to be able to implement the next programme.

Public Finance Management (PFM) remains a crucial area within the SERP III programme. Using the final Country Financial Accountability Assessment, and Country Procurement Assessment Report (CFAA/CPAR) for Jamaica of the World Bank and the Inter-American Development bank (IDB) and the outcomes of the ensuing workshop as key inputs, a PEFA exercise along the lines as stipulated by the PEFA Secretariat was started by the Delegation in early 2007 in consultation with other IDPs and GoJ. A framework contract was launched and the consultants started the EC PFM assessment for Jamaica in November 2006. The final report is expected in May 2007.

c) Degree of integration of cross-cutting themes: Capacity building and institutional development of the Ministries of National Security and Justice are important in the reduction of incidences of crime and violence, in which males predominate as both perpetrators and victims.

3.2 PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES OUTSIDE FOCAL SECTORS

Poverty Reduction Programme II – 9th EDF (€8,500,000)

a) Results and Activities: This participatory decentralised co-operation programme will focus on community-based poverty alleviation projects in partnership with non-state actors. The draft Financing Proposal was submitted to Brussels in early June 2006. The current expected approval date is early in 2007. The 9th EDF Country Support Strategy makes provision of €8,000,000 for this project and an amount of €500,000 from balances of the 7th and 8th EDFs has also been added to the project amount. The project will focus mainly on interventions at the community level, capacity building for NGOs and CBOs as well as the Social Development Commission.

b) Degree of integration of cross-cutting themes: It is expected that this programme will focus primarily of NSAs and will have a significant positive impact on women, children and the elderly. As with our current poverty reduction programme, special emphasis will be placed on environmental issues particularly for water supply, sanitation and road projects.

Poverty Reduction Programme – 6th, 7th & 8th EDF (€6,000,000)

a) Results and Activities: The objective of the PRP is to alleviate poverty by improving living conditions in disadvantaged communities through the provision of access to basic infrastructure and services, especially in the fields of water, sanitation and health. The project commenced activities in 2002 and ended in June 2006. The project has enjoyed wide success particularly with respect to involvement of beneficiaries in the entire project cycle and as such has been acknowledged as making a significant contribution to the development of the participatory and decentralised approach to projects in Jamaica. Projects were mostly formulated and implemented by beneficiaries themselves which were mainly CBOs. The management of the programme by the Jamaica Social Investment Fund has been fair and lessons learned under the PRP have been duplicated in other projects managed by the JSIF. The PRP also enjoyed high contribution from the beneficiaries in many cases more than 25%. The project, as well as the assistance given by JSIF have resulted in boosting the confidence of community members and further instilled a sense of ownership of resources.

The PRP ended in June 2006 and the majority of subprojects have either been completed or are in their final stages of completion. A total of 29 subprojects were funded by the programme. A final

evaluation and audit will take place in the first semester of 2007. The Court of Auditors visited the project in September 2006.

The Delegation has learnt valuable lessons on how to implement and ensure sustainability of projects implemented at the Community Level with the current PRP. The importance of a substantial community contribution, the importance of involvement of community members at all stages of the project cycle including communities being responsible for implementation of the projects and the importance of keeping procedures and templates as simple as possible whilst safeguarding the need for transparency and fair competition have been some of the invaluable lessons learnt. These lessons have been incorporated in the PRP II.

b) Degree of integration of cross-cutting themes: The objective of the PRP is to alleviate poverty in the most vulnerable areas of Jamaica by ensuring that there are adequate water supply and sanitation facilities in the targeted areas. The sub-projects are being implemented with great emphasis placed on environmental matters and there has been considerable institutional development and capacity building in both the implementation agency and community-based organisations.

Institutional Strengthening of the Office of the Deputy NAO (ISDNAO) – 9th EDF (€464,000)

a) Results and Activities: The progress on this capacity building project has been slow due to the delays experienced in the SERP III HRDIS Project and the launch of the Poverty Reduction Programme II Programme. The ISDNAO project provides for Technical Assistants for the SERP III and the PRP II Programmes. Equipment has already been procured under the programme for the Planning Institute of Jamaica and Government Officers have attended a number of project management related training programmes funded by the project. The recruitment of a new project analyst/engineer was completed in December 2006. The NAO requested permission to use a programme estimate to complete remaining activities however this was refused by headquarters. The contracting period ended on December 15, 2006.

Technical Co-operation Facility – 9th EDF (€960,000)

a) Results and Activities: The TCF has been utilised extensively by the Delegation and the NAO for a number of technical assistants for projects as well as the attendance of Government employees to conferences/seminars and meetings. The Technical Assistance Facility has been most utilised with the bulk of the funds transferred to this budgetline in 2006.

3.3 UTILISATION OF RESOURCES FOR NON-STATE ACTORS (NSA)

See the section on the following projects under the community budget lines:

- Addressing the Poverty Reduction Programme II; Addressing HIV in Jamaica: a holistic response – (21-02-03; ex-B7-6000); Advocacy for the abolition of the death penalty (DDH/2005/098-791)

3.4 UTILISATION OF ENVELOPE B

The Financing Agreement for the Rehabilitation of rural and parochial roads (B envelope – 9 ACP JM 9 - € 2.25 million) was signed in November 2006.

3.5 OTHER INSTRUMENTS

3.5.1 SYSMIN

See section on Northern Coastal Highway Improvement Project under the focal sector 2.

3.5.2 Regional co-operation

Fifteen independent countries in the Caribbean region are signatories to the ACP-EU Conventions¹³, having established in October 1992 the Forum of the Caribbean ACP States (CARIFORUM) with the aim of enhancing co-ordination and monitoring of the EDF support to regional co-operation in the Caribbean. Three EU Member States, the UK and the Netherlands with overseas countries and territories (OCT)¹⁴ and France with overseas departments (DOM)¹⁵, have constitutional links with a number of countries and territories in the region.

The 9th EDF Regional Support Strategy and Indicative Programme which was signed on May 6, 2003 aims to integrate the Caribbean region into the world economy through a global repositioning intended at achieving sustainable economic growth, regional cohesion and stability and continued improvements in living conditions. Support to regional integration seeks to establish a harmonized economic space that will contribute to achieving greater competitiveness. This will facilitate the Caribbean to engage in a structural transformation and repositioning of its economy, to enter into advantageous international trade negotiations, and ultimately to achieve Cotonou's central objective.

The EC Delegation in Jamaica led the process for the following project during 2006 although Jamaica benefits from a number of other regional programmes managed by other Delegations in the region.

8 ACP RCA 024 - University of Technology Programme (UTECH) – 8th EDF (€2,600,000)

The objective of the UTECH project (2.67 million euro) is to enable the University of Technology, Jamaica to pursue development strategies to significantly increase the institution's capacity to provide high-quality, cost-effective manpower training to meet the growing need for highly skilled professional and technical personnel to contribute to the economic and social development of Caribbean nations. The University was formerly called the College of Arts, Science and Technology and in 1997, the Government of Jamaica granted it university status. As a result, the University is in need of staff upgrading as well as equipment upgrading to allow it to deliver quality programmes.

The activities under this project are: staff development and equipment for an open learning centre, campus area network augmentation, upgrading of instructional laboratories, IT resources of the library, implementation of an integrated management information system and technical assistance.

a) Results and activities: The University of Technology Programme has been progressing very slowly due to staff changes and major reorganisations at the University. The project also suffered delays due to the need to furnish a bank guarantee for the Programme estimate which took some time to be secured. The last programme estimate ended in March 2006 and the Delegation only received the new PE in December 2006. The DRAO has retired and therefore a new one had to be appointed which has led to additional delays. In order to procure the equipment for the Library Information Systems as well as the Engineering Laboratory, the DRAO will request a no-cost extension to the project in 2007. The Court of Auditors visited the project in September 2006.

3.5.3 Community Budget Lines

Special Framework of Assistance (SFA) for Traditional ACP Suppliers of Bananas

a) Results: The 10 year SFA that funds the EU Banana Support Programme in Jamaica (the EUBSP) originates from the Council Regulation 856/1999 that aims to assist twelve ACP exporters of bananas to the EU to come to terms with the increased liberalisation of the banana regime. The

¹³ Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.

¹⁴ Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands, Netherlands Antilles, Aruba.

¹⁵ Guadeloupe, Martinique and French Guyana.

objectives of the EUBSP are to assist Jamaica to respond to this changing market by: (i) improving the competitiveness of the banana industry, and; (ii) supporting diversification.

Through the seven SFA's that have been approved to-date (SFA's 1999-2006) Jamaica has been granted €37.1 million and the results achieved so far have been pivotal in enabling the industry overcome a number of serious disease and environmental threats – namely, black sigatoka disease (late 1990's – the present day), moko disease (first identified in Jamaica in 2004), and widespread damage caused by Hurricane Ivan in September 2004 and flood damage in 2005 – as well as in implementing a number of key reforms in the industry (e.g. improved drainage, improved produce quality, the introductory phases of EUREPGAP compliance). By the end of 2006 the high quality scores needed to export banana had been restored - an average Percentage Unit Within Specification (PUWS) score of 93%. The implementation of the diversification component has only started in 2006 and no major activity was ongoing.

b) Progress in activities: Key activities undertaken in 2006 in relation to the Banana Improvement component of the programme included: preparing non-estate farmers for EUREPGAP compliance, including a baseline study of the improvements needed for a representative group of farmers; strengthening of research and disease management facilities (vehicles and mist blowers); and, a cost-benefit (ECOFIN) analysis of banana production in Jamaica sector. In relation to the Rural Diversification component of the programme, key activities included a baseline study and series of design workshops with potential beneficiaries and other key stakeholders.

The second part of the year was spent on contracting the funds under SFA 2003, in order to avoid losses due to the sunset clause. Despite delays and difficulties all the actions foreseen in the Financing Agreement 2003 were contracted and are being implemented.

c) Degree of integration of cross-cutting themes: Much emphasis is placed upon minimizing the impact of the banana industry on the environment. Thus, farmers are continuously trained and monitored to ensure that their agronomic practices are as environmentally-friendly as possible. In addition, the industry is subject to independent assessment on a regular basis in order to maintain compliance with the various certification standards. These standards, such as EUREPGAP, also regulate and monitor the working conditions and safety within the industry. With specific regard to the gender balance of EUBSP beneficiaries, the programme continues to benefit the 4,800 women who are directly employed in the banana industry.

Addressing HIV in Jamaica: a holistic response – (21-02-03; ex-B7-6000)

The project aims to provide stigma and discrimination-free HIV prevention, care and support, information and education to the most disadvantaged in Jamaica, in particular to marginalised groups. It will benefit seropositive and negative members of such groups by providing both targeted prevention information and holistic care and support.

The overall objective of the programme is to contribute to Jamaica's poverty eradication programmes by reducing the spread and mitigating the impact of HIV in marginalised communities and groups in Jamaica. The grant contract was signed in December 2005 for an amount of €750,000.

a) Progress in Activities: Project activities for the period got off to a late start because of an inability to recruit staff early in the period. However, although some of the programme activities were not implemented in the first quarter, by the end of the year 95% of targeted activities were achieved.

b) Results: Increased attendance of 4-5 new clients accessing the services of the 'stigma free' clinics and being tested each week. For the reporting period a total of 351 PLHAs have used the clinical services. 15 persons were trained as Voluntary Counseling and Testing Counselors. 2 personnel trained in Phlebotomy. The Ministry of Health now provides ARV through the GF Project, hence the demand for ARVs from this project declined to 16 persons accessing this facility for the period. All clients on

ARV medication received one-on-one adherence and AIDS counseling. Adherence counseling provided for 502 ARV users. A total of 80 cases of STI and opportunistic infections treated. Several sessions on Positive Prevention were held with clients. Over 104 home visits; 24 health centre visits; 10 hospital visits and 5 school visits conducted. Over 35 assessments of PLWA who are on ARV medication were done. Care packages were distributed to 2,023 persons as well as medical supplies to 85 persons.

103 parents were participated in support group meetings. Introduction of vocational skills programme for parents, 50 parents were trained during the period. Peer educator training completed. 7 educational field trips held. 323 youths participated in life skills clubs. 202 life-skills club meetings were held. Partnership developed with H.E.A.R.T Trust/NTA, the national training institution to provide training for project participants. Baseline study completed.

Advocacy for the abolition of the death penalty (DDH/2005/098-791)

The overall objectives of the action are: (i) To restrict the imposition of the death penalty, leading eventually to its abolition; (ii) To enhance the knowledge and skills attorneys defending persons accused of murder; (iii) To research the conditions on death row and the mental health of its inmates; (iv) To study and research possible alternatives to the death penalty and promote changes to the present criminal system towards abolition of the death penalty in Jamaica; (v) To extend our capacity to educate and inform the citizens of Jamaica on the death penalty and its ineffectiveness by establishing a branch office in Montego Bay. The specific objective of this action is to support and garner support for the abolition of the death penalty in Jamaica. The grant contract was signed in December 2005 for €320,000.

a) Progress in Activities: During the period activities carried out include but are not limited to, the establishment of appropriate ongoing monitoring systems to document current information on persons on death row and the development of training materials for workshops and seminars. These were targeted at attorneys representing persons who are liable to be sentenced to death, the department of corrections, doctors, attorneys and judges. The issues addressed include the importance of psychiatric evaluation and reports at sentencing hearings; as well as the treatment of the mentally ill in custody. Human Advocacy training involving training of trainers and training of young practitioners as well as training for psychiatrist and mental health workers in Jamaica, was also carried out. Linkages have been made with the Registry of the Court of Appeal, the Legal Aid Council and Gray's Inn London in furtherance of achieving the project objective.

b) Results: Five training sessions held in the new sentencing regime for attorneys. Production and dissemination of relevant legal materials to participants at seminars and workshops. 2 Human Rights Certificate Courses held for Correctional Officers. 1 day course taught to District Constables of the Island Special Constabulary Force. Sessions held with Sergeants and Inspectors at the Police Academy. 3 ex-death row inmates had their matters heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. 1 appeal against conviction was heard by the Court of Appeal. Court of Appeal materials catalogued and attorneys sensitized as to their availability. Information gathered on the conditions of prison facilities. Public forums on the Charter of Rights held through out the Island. Ongoing research on alternatives to the Death Penalty. The opening of a branch office in Montego Bay.

3.5.4 Projects financed within all ACP programmes

8 ACP TPS 149- Sexual and reproductive health – EC/ACP/UNFPA/IPPF Joint Programme

A Financing Agreement was signed in September 2002 between the European Commission and the ACP States for a programme in Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH). A grant agreement between the EC, UNFPA and the GoJ was signed in October 2003, which sees Jamaica receiving €1,803,931 over the next three years for sexual and reproductive health activities. The project is implemented by UNFPA with the assistance of a number of NGOs and Government agencies and it aims to improve the knowledge of and provide tools for behaviour change for the sexual and reproductive rights of adolescents, persons with disabilities and males. Additionally, the project builds institutional capacity

to deliver high quality SRH services to the three vulnerable groups through partnerships between public sector and civil society groups. Increasing accessibility and quality of SRH services are expected to improve the status of adolescents, and males in the long term while reducing the vulnerability of women and girls to unwanted pregnancy, STIs and HIV/AIDS.

A mid-term evaluation of the project was carried out in January 2006 and the main findings and recommendations are as follows: (i) The results and expected outcomes of the project are very ambitious and although there have been significant achievements, the project will not achieve all the expected outcomes. It was recommended that UNFPA assist implementing partners to focus on achieving only project outputs and that they should provide support to those who have not achieved results; (ii) At the end of project period, the project would have unspent funds. A no-cost extension should be considered; (iii) The main strength of the project is the clear desire and commitment of all the implementing partners to SRH for vulnerable groups and through the process, all stakeholders have learnt valuable lessons. It was recommended that the UNFPA provide support for the documentation of the process of implementing the project and the lessons learned as well as to arrange a meeting with stakeholders and policy makers to share insights and findings from research conducted; (iv) The main weaknesses identified are absence of strong SRH technical support for disabilities sector agencies; absence of strong advocacy component for ensuring services for men; Persons with Disabilities (PWD) and adolescents; and the absence of a mechanism for the NGO and Government sector to work together to address the structural issues required to enable service access for vulnerable groups. It was recommended that the UNFPA should support the compilation of a skills bank of professionals in SRH, research, technical writing, training, monitoring and evaluation.

An extension of the project was granted to 2007. By end 2006, total expenditure under the project stood at 62.65%. As a result of the project, persons with disabilities have emerged as the target group to be included in all SRH programme. The final phase should concentrate on advocacy, training and other initiatives to increase the number of persons/institutions providing SRH information and service.

3.5.5 European Investment Bank

Please see annex IV for details.

4.0 COORDINATION AND COOPERATION

Exchanges with other donors, national and regional authorities and non-state actors intensified in 2006 because of the programming exercise for the 10th EDF. Workshops in this regard were organised with NSAs, State Actors, Parliamentarians, IDPs and Member States. Both EC and NAO attended and hosted the workshops. Additionally, regular interaction takes place at the sectoral level. Intensified cooperation and information exchange has evolved in the areas of security and justice (governance) through the IDP working group and through the Medium Term Framework (MTF) thematic working groups (TWGs) in this area as well as in education, health, poverty and macro-economic reform.

Coordination with other actors in terms of the four EU commitments during 2006:

- Provide all capacity building assistance through coordinated programmes: Whereas EC has not yet co-financed any such initiatives (lack of flexibility due to pre-commitment of resources in nearly all areas), the Delegation actively takes part in these initiatives with other donors. A current example is the Medium Term Social and Economic Framework (MTF) support (financed by DFID on behalf of all IDPs) and the multi-donor facilitator in the security and justice areas (financed by UNDP, USAID, DFID, CIDA).
- Channel 50 % of assistance through the recipient country's national budget: The EC has since 2000 provided direct budgetary support totalling EUR 85 million. This objective where it concerns the A and B envelopes was achieved, with 52% of the funds disbursed through the budget. However, taking into account additional financing through SFA, SYSMIN, budget lines etc. the percentage is below 50%, but one should take into account that the modalities of these support measures rule out budgetary support.

- Avoid establishment of new project implementation units: This objective has been taken seriously in the programming for the CSP and sugar accompanying measures for Jamaica. Establishment of PMUs within Ministries is considered a more sustainable solution.
- Reduce the number of uncoordinated missions by 50%: Regarding ongoing projects/programmes (implementation), regular missions are separate because they concern technical exchanges on the ongoing cooperation. However, on strategic issues (programming, monitoring, etc.) missions are being coordinated with other IDPs through the MTF framework and the CSP process. In sugar discussions, DFID has been involved in discussions with GoJ for the accompanying measures. For the PEFA Study extensive consultation has been sought with all IDPs and IDB and WB in particular. Whilst the number of uncoordinated missions has been reduced, it should be noted that the number of active donors is limited, in particular in the specific Banana and Sugar sectors.

5.0 OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF THE EU- JAMAICA PROGRAMME

5.1 9th EDF CSP and NIP

The indicative allocation for Jamaica under the 9th European Development Fund (EDF) is € 100 million: € 73 million of programmable resources (A-Envelope) and € 27 million to cover unforeseen needs (B-envelope). The Country Support Strategy and National Indicative Programme (CSS/NIP) implementing the 9th European Development Fund was signed in February 2002. The two focal sectors of cooperation agreed are private sector development (€ 20 million) and infrastructure development (30 million); the strategy also includes the continued macro-economic support to the GoJ's budget (€ 30 million). A non-focal programme of decentralised co-operation for poverty reduction, as well as capacity building for the office of the NAO (€ 10 million) were included for 2006.

The End-Term-Review (ETR) of the CSS/NIP was conducted in 2006. The conclusion of the ETR is to maintain the country strategy for Jamaica as contained in the CSP and NIP for the remainder of the 9th EDF programming; and to increase the A-Envelope by €1.6 million to be utilised in the non-focal sector, e.g. to top-up the poverty alleviation project. The EC response strategy for the 9th EDF is relevant to the GoJ's national development policy and the challenges to the country's social and economic situation.

5.2 Quality of data and performance indicators

The general quality of the baseline economic indicators and statistics in the country is good and released in a timely fashion. Specific statistics on sectors like education are good but their availability needs to be improved in terms of timing. Statistical bodies are working up to standards even if the statistics available sometimes do not cover all the information required to assess all the MDG. The Medium Term Socio-Economic Policy Framework (MTF) represents an important effort for providing the most important information on the main sectors and the matrix of the indicators by sector is released at least once per year. The information released in the MTF matrix represents a good approximation of the improvement of the country with respect to the MDG.

5.3 Programming of the 10th EDF CSP and NIP

2006 saw the start of the programming of the forthcoming 10th EDF CSS and NIP for the period 2008-2013. The EU-Jamaica cooperation strategy is aligned to the GoJ's national development strategy, the Medium Term Socio- Economic Policy Framework (MTF) and responds to the major challenges facing Jamaica in the foreseeable future, namely the reduction of public debt and curbing the prevailing crime situation. The indicative NIP for the period 2008-2013 is foreseen as follows:

- Macro-economic support: 55% of total NIP; implemented as general budget support
- Governance (Security & Justice): 30% of total NIP; implemented as sector budget support
- Other programmes: 15% of total NIP; implemented as project support

Capacity Building related to the EPA implementation needs; Support to non-state actors;
Technical Cooperation Facility; Support to the office of the NAO

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

The **political situation** in 2006 remained stable. Former Prime Minister and leader of the ruling People's National Party (PNP), Percival James Patterson, demitted office and was succeeded by former Minister of Local Government and Sport, Portia Simpson-Miller. PM Simpson Miller is the first female Prime Minister of Jamaica and first female leader of the PNP. Also, a new Governor-General was appointed, Professor Kenneth Hall succeeded Sir Howard Cooke. The general elections are constitutionally due in 2007. The Electoral Commission (Interim) Act 2006 was passed making way for the establishment of the Electoral Commission of Jamaica and the first eight members of the Electoral Commission were appointed in 2006. Local Government Elections, which were constitutionally due in 2006, were postponed twice.

The **economic performance** of Jamaica for 2006 fiscal year shows that the economy is on a path of recovery with real economic growth of about 2.5%¹⁶, underpinned by the strength of the agricultural and tourism sectors. Favourable weather conditions also factored in. The IMF Article IV consultation of September 2006 came to one of the most positive conclusions of the Jamaican economy in over 10 years. However, the IMF also warned about complacency in face of these positive developments. Jamaica is a small open economy and a key challenge for the government relates to its ability to seize the opportunities afforded by the current benign environment to build up the economy's resilience to external shocks. Specifically the report urges the government to consider the medium term plan to reduce high debt. In 2006 the government failed to take some difficult decisions on structural reforms, including, reforming and simplifying the tax system; reform of the public sector wage and employment policies; and strengthening the financial discipline and performance of the heavily indebted and loss-making public entities such as Air Jamaica, and the Sugar Industry.

Key developments in **regional integration and trade** in 2006 include the formal launching of the Caribbean Single Market and Economy with 12 CARICOM member states signing the Declaration of Heads of Government. The negotiations on the establishment of the Economic Partnership Agreement between CARIFORUM and the EU continued with the finalisation of Phase III negotiations. While the negotiations in 2006 progressed, at the end of the year there still remained some significant differences between the negotiating parties on issues of principle including the approaches to trade liberalization and the vision of regional integration. Also of importance to the EU-Jamaican cooperation was the implementation by the EU of the new trade regimes for bananas following rulings by the World Trade Organization's Dispute Settlement Body and the reform of the EU sugar market.

Poverty has continued to decline at the national level. The preliminary estimate for 2006 was 14.3%¹⁷ a slight reduction of 0.5 percentage points compared to 2005. The poverty level in the Kingston Metropolitan Area (KMA) increased marginally from 9.6% to 9.4% whilst that in rural areas, declined from 21.1% to 19.8%. Violence continues to be one of the main causes and effects of poverty and vulnerability in Jamaica. Poverty in Jamaica also has a significant gender dimension with over 48% of poor households headed by a female.

In 2006, **overall crime rate declined** by 15% as compared to the previous year. Of significance, however, was the reduction by 20% of reported murders. Young males continued to be the main perpetrators and victims of crime. The National Victimization Survey, a study to measure the extent of the Jamaican public's exposure to crime, as reported by victims, was completed in December 2006. In line with the GoJ's MTF, a National Security Strategy was brought before Parliament in January 2006 and is currently in the process of being promulgated as a White Paper.

¹⁶ FY 2006/2007

¹⁷ Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions Preliminary Report 2006, PIOJ and STATIN.

In terms of the **Millenium Development Goals**, Jamaica is considered to be a “Country in Green” and is on track for meeting over half of the MDGs within the respective timeframes. Although the progress towards meeting the MDG goals with respect to the reduction in child mortality, improvements in maternal health care and combating HIV/AIDS continue to lag behind.

In terms of the past and ongoing co-operation: Progress in the **macroeconomic support** has been satisfactory. An evaluation of the achievement of variable tranche indicators for SERP III (€30M) was undertaken in June 2006. For the payment of the third and final tranche, the basic requirements for the disbursement of the fixed component were met. However, the variable component included most targets that were but also some that were not. Following an assessment of the evaluation report and the subsequent achievement rating of the variable component the final payment of €10,47 million was made in December 2006, and €2,255,665 of committed funds were withheld.

Public Finance Management (PFM) remains a crucial area within the area of macroeconomic support. In late 2006 the Delegation in consultation with other IDPs and GoJ started a PEFA exercise using the outcomes of World Bank and IDB CFAA/CPAR reports as key inputs.

Focal Sector 1: The Private Sector Development Programme (PSDP) . An amount of € 20 million has been allocated to this area. The PSDP started slowly due to procedural difficulties and as such the results achieved in 2005 and 2006 are minimal. A no cost extension was approved in January 2006 and the implementation of the programme has been extended to December 31, 2009. A mid-term evaluation was carried out in October 2006. Progress in 2006 has not been satisfactory.

Focal sector 2: Infrastructure Development. Generally, in 2006 the financial sustainability of road maintenance continued to be a major problem affecting infrastructure development in Jamaica. With progress lacking on the RMMP, there are no activities to structurally bring needs and revenues more in balance. Due mainly to lack of adequate financial resources, the road quality in Jamaica has continued to deteriorate in 2006. All programmes for roads have experienced significant delays in 2006. In terms of the water sector development progress in the programmes is on target

Projects and programmes outside focal sectors and other instruments. The Poverty Reduction Programme (PRP) I has been successful with high beneficiary involvement. The PRP ended in June 2006 and the majority of subprojects have either been completed or are in their final stages of completion. Provisions have been made for a continuation of the PRP II under the 9th EDF. The draft Financing Proposal was submitted to Brussels in early June 2006. The 9th EDF Country Support Strategy makes provision of €8,000,000 for this project and an amount of €500,000 from balances of the 7th and 8th EDFs has also been added to the project amount.

Special Framework of Assistance (SFA) for Traditional ACP Suppliers of Bananas. Through the seven SFA’s that have been approved to-date (SFA’s 1999-2006) Jamaica has been granted €37.1 million and the results achieved so far have been pivotal in enabling the industry overcome a number of serious disease and environmental threats as well as in implementing a number of key reforms in the industry. By the end of 2006 the high quality scores needed to export banana had been restored. Implementation of the diversification component started in 2006 and no major activity was ongoing.

Support through non-state actors has also been provided under the 9th EDF CSS/NIP for addressing HIV in Jamaica and advocacy initiatives for the abolition of the death penalty. Project activities for these have been successful and the chosen modality is considered appropriate.

In terms of coordination and harmonization initiatives: Exchanges with other donors, national and regional authorities and non-state actors intensified in 2006 because of the programming exercise for the 10th EDF. Workshops in this regard were organised with Non State Actors, Parliamentarians, International Development Partners and Member States. Both the EC and the NAO attended and hosted the workshops. Apart from the workshops, regular interaction takes place at the sector level.

Intensified cooperation and information exchange has evolved in the areas of security and justice through the Medium Term Framework thematic working group in this area.

In terms of efforts to channel EU assistance through the national budget the EU is currently channelling over 50% of its assistance where it concerns the A and B envelopes (EUR 85 million since 2000 through direct budgetary support). In the forthcoming NIP it is envisaged that 55% of the NIP and one third of the sugar funds will be channelled as general budget support. In addition, the remaining sugar allocation will be channelled as sector budget support as will the forthcoming justice and security programme.

Annexes:

- 1a. Millenium Development Goal Indicators 2000-2006
- 1b. Key Macroeconomic Indicators 2000-2006
- 2a. Financial situation, indicative commitments and disbursements for 6th-9th EDF
- 2b. Regional programmes
- 2c. European Investment Bank programmes
3. Forecasts for 2007 & 2008 included.

Annex 1a. MDG Indicators¹⁸ 19	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Proportion of population living below the poverty line	18.7	16.9	19.7	19.1	16.9	14.8	14.3
Percentage of under-nourished children 0-59 months	5.1	6.4	3.6	n/a	n/a		5.0
Infant ²⁰ mortality per 1,000 live births ²¹	19.6	19.0	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 live births	111.1	111.0	106.2	106.2	95.0		
Percentage of children 12-59 months immunised against measles	91.3	91.7	88.3	-	89.5		94.0
Gross enrolment rates in primary education-Public Schools (%)	104.7	95.3	95.5	94.8	96.7	95.9	95.5
(%) Females	n/a	94.6	94.4	93.3	94.9	97.4	93.9
(%) Males	n/a	96.0	96.6	96.3	98.4	94.4	97.0
Percentage of pupils starting Grade 1 who reach Grade 5	83.6	92.3	93.8	n/a	n/a	90.2	93.1
Net Enrolment Rates							
<i>Primary Level</i>							
Total	95.4	92.8	91.9	89.4	84.9	91.9	89.6
(%) Females	94.0	90.7	89.6	88.7	83.0	93.0	89.8
(%) Males	97.0	94.9	94.3	90.1	84.0	90.8	89.5
<i>Secondary level (grades 7-9)</i>							
Total	n/a	84.0	79.4	80.5	79.4	83.8	71.1
(%) Females	n/a	n/a	78.6	81.2	78.7	83.7	71.6
(%) Males	n/a	n/a	80.2	79.7	79.1	84.0	70.6
<i>Tertiary level</i>							
Total	14.1	15.2	15.2	17.4	20.9	21.2	26.0
(%) Females	18.2	19.7	19.9	22.9	28.4	28.1	32.6
(%) Males	9.7	10.5	10.4	11.7	13.2	14.2	19.0
HIV seroprevalence rate among pregnant women							
15-19 year old	0.73	0.46	0.73	1.3	1.6	1.48	
20-24 year old	1.62	0.97	1.68	2.11	2.11	1.58	
Sustainable access to potable water ²²	79.8	79.9			77.7	76.1	74.5
(%) (urban and rural)							
KMA					95.4	93.9	92.4
Other Town					94.3	89.3	84.2
Rural					57.7	49.9	42.1

¹⁸ Sources: Planning Institute of Jamaica: *Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica Various years; Jamaica Survey of Living conditions (JSLC, various year)*

¹⁹ The incompleteness of the above table reflects a general difficulty in synchronizing the national cycle of data collection and the timing of the drafting of the Joint Annual Reports. In addition, not all data is collected on an annual basis. While there is information at the institutional level, these are validated periodically at the national level. This is the case with the data on infant mortality and maternal mortality. A revision of the current set of social indicators for the next Joint Annual Report will be done to determine a more suitable set of indicators for which data is available.

²⁰ Under 12 months

²¹ As a result of problems with under-registration, the GOJ has decided to use the figure of 24.5% based on a Ministry of Health 1993 Infant Mortality Study, until another study is conducted.

²² This includes Indoor Tap/Pipe, Outdoor Tap/Pipe and Public Standpipes.

Annex 1b. Key Macroeconomic indicators

Indicator	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Population ('000 persons)	2,597.1	2,612.5	2,621.7	2,635.7	2,648.2	2,660.7	2,673.8
Population growth (%)	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
GDP per capita ²³ ('000'US\$)	2.82	2.90	3.05	2.96	3.33	n/a	
Growth of GDP/capita (%)	0.7	1.5	1.1	2.3	0.9	1.4	2.5
External debt as % of GDP	45.37	52.80	54.36	54.15	59.10	n/a	
External debt service as % of GDP	7.27	6.35	12.24	19.62	21.52	n/a	
9. Exports as share of GDP	18.1	16.7	14.7	14.6	16.0	n/a	
10. Trade balance as % of GDP							
²⁴ *11. Government income as % of GDP	31.27	28.89	28.36	30.56	31.06	n/a	
*12. Government expenditures as % GDP	30.05	32.64	35.68	36.07	35.9	n/a	
*13. Budget Deficit (USD '000)	1.22	-3.76	-7.32	-5.51	-4.80	n/a	n/a
Inflation – Calendar (%)	6.1	8.8	7.3	14.1	13.7	12.9	5.8
Exchange rate (\$ per US\$)	43.32	46.19	48.7	60.72	61.39	62.60	65.98

Sources: Planning Institute of Jamaica: *Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica Various years*; *Jamaica Survey of Living conditions (JSLC, various year 2000-2006)*

²³ The figure represents value at constant prices.

²⁴ * These indicators (11-13) are for fiscal year, all other indicators are for calendar year.

Annex 2a Financial situation, indicative commitments and disbursements for 6th-9th EDF

					SITUATION END 2006		
YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.	0	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	END date of implementat°	GLOBAL COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT	RAC
		N° INDIV COMMIT.	TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT		AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	RAP
TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS					211,644,389	200,326,199	11,303,189
TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS					159,556,170	79,207,589	80,348,581
1994	7ACP JM6	0	ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING	20020930	13,500,000	13,500,000	0
1994	7ACP JM6	4	SCETAURROUTE JMD 32.911.500	20000930	972,048	937,885	34,163
1994	7ACP JM6	5	LSM JOINT VENTURE JMD 254.608.840,30	20001022	6,795,000	6,795,000	0
1994	7ACP JM6	7	BUILD RITE JMD 115.773.451	19991122	2,850,000	2,850,000	0
1994	7ACP JM6	8	DWIGHTS CONSTR JMD 108.015.314.50	19991122	2,652,400	2,652,400	0
1994	7ACP JM6	9	AUDIT OF THE RRISP		59,200	11,080	48,120
1994	7ACP JM6	Total Individual Commitment			13,328,648	13,246,365	82,283
1997	7ACP JM42	0	NOTHERN COASTAL HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (NCHIP)	20090630	70,000,000	69,915,263	84,737
1997	7ACP JM42	2	NICHOLAS O'DWYER COMPANY - JMD 87.516.700	20090715	3,173,208	1,023,759	2,149,449
1997	7ACP JM42	7	WORKS CONTRACT SEGMENT 3 NCHIP LETTER PIOJ 28/9/05 (COMPL C	20090603	64,804,688	15,285,489	49,519,199
1997	7ACP JM42	Total Individual Commitment			67,977,896	16,309,249	51,668,648
1997	7ACP JM44	0	INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF PLANNING INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA	20030331	281,504	266,212	15,292
1998	8ACP JM1	0	NOTHERN COASTAL HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (NCHIP)	20090630	10,000,000	5,605,107	4,394,893

1998	8ACP JM1	1	WORKS CONTRACT SEGMENT 3 NCHIP LETTER PIOJ 28/9/05 (COMPL	20080603	5,605,107	0	5,605,107
1998	8ACP JM1	Total Individual Commitment			5,605,107	0	5,605,107
1999	8ACP JM4	0	TRADE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	20051231	6,000,000	5,764,518	235,482
1999	8ACP JM4	10	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE APRIL - DECEMBER 2004	20050630	160,452	160,452	0
1999	8ACP JM4	11	AUDIT OF 2003 WORK PROGRAMME - TDP. PIOJ LET DD 22112004.	20050228	3,980	3,873	107
1999	8ACP JM4	Total Individual Commitment			164,432	164,325	107
1999	8ACP JM5	0	EASTERN JAMAICA AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT PROJECT	20051231	6,900,000	6,699,389	200,611
1999	8ACP JM5	8	ANNUAL WP 2003-2004	20041231	731,210	718,945	12,265
1999	8ACP JM5	11	APE 01.04 TO 31.12.2005; PIOJ LETTER DATED 31.03.2005	20051231	590,710	590,710	0
1999	8ACP JM5	14	NRIL - T/A RECRUITMENT OF GRAPE SPECIALIST	20050823	19,084	19,069	15
1999	8ACP JM5	Total Individual Commitment			1,341,003	1,328,724	12,280
1999	8ACP JM7	0	INTEGRATED DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROJECT	20031231	1,200,000	1,131,478	68,522
1999	8ACP JM7	7	WP NR 3 - JMD 10.160.074	20030509	232,127	232,127	0
1999	8ACP JM7	Total Individual Commitment			232,127	232,127	0
2000	7ACP JM54	0	POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME	20060630	429,536	422,122	7,414
2000	7ACP JM54	2	RIDER 1 TO PRP 4TH ANN DIRECT LABOUR PROG EST JUN-DEC 2005	20061230	35,325	35,325	0
2000	7ACP JM54	Total Individual Commitment			35,325	35,325	0
2000	7ACP JM55	0	POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME	20060630	272,959	254,866	18,092
2000	7ACP JM55	1	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE MAR 1, 2004 TO FEB 28, 2005	20050314	168,693	168,693	0
2000	7ACP JM55	2	PART OF JULY 22, 2005 - DEC 31 PROGRAMME ESTIMATE	20051231	58,875	58,875	0
2000	7ACP JM55	3	RIDER 1 TO PRP 4TH ANN DIRECT LABOUR PROG EST JUN-DEC 2005	20060614	11,775	11,775	0
2000	7ACP JM55	4	AUDIT OF PROGRAMME ESTIMATE	20070219	0	0	0

2000	7ACP JM55	5	AUDIT OF THE CAPITAL FUND	20070219	0	0	0
2000	7ACP JM55	6	AUDIT OF PROGRAMME ESTIMATE	20070307	4,824	0	4,824
2000	7ACP JM55	7	AUDIT OF THE CAPITAL FUND	20070307	10,700	0	10,700
2000	7ACP JM55	Total Individual Commitment			254,866	239,342	15,524
2000	8ACP JM10	0	SUPPORT FOR ECONOMIC REFORM PROGRAMME (SERP)	20040331	9,000,000	8,093,935	906,065
2000	8ACP JM10	13	WP3 (1.4.2003-31.3.2004)	20040331	354,361	354,361	0
2000	8ACP JM10	15	AUDIT OF THE SERP1 ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME 2003-2004	20040607	4,370	3,904	466
2000	8ACP JM10	Total Individual Commitment			358,731	358,265	466
2000	8ACP JM11	0	RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECT PHASE 2	20071231	10,000,000	9,791,009	208,991
2000	8ACP JM11	1	H.P. GAUFF	20071231	1,500,029	1,135,507	364,522
2000	8ACP JM11	6	LOT 1 M & M JAMAICA LTD	20071212	569,000	333,383	235,617
2000	8ACP JM11	7	LOT 2 M & M JAMAICA	20071212	1,156,800	888,773	268,027
2000	8ACP JM11	8	LOT 3 - M & M JAMAICA	20071212	2,257,600	1,525,188	732,412
2000	8ACP JM11	Total Individual Commitment			5,483,429	3,882,851	1,600,578
2000	8ACP JM12	0	ROAD REHABILITATION & INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT	20020930	2,700,000	2,700,000	0
2000	8ACP JM12	1	PROLONGATION 7 JM 006/005	20000818	1,774,000	1,630,421	143,579
2000	8ACP JM12	2	COMPL2MENT 7 JM 006/007	20000418	735,650	694,755	40,895
2000	8ACP JM12	3	CPT 7 JM 006/008	20000818	190,350	142,528	47,822
2000	8ACP JM12	Total Individual Commitment			2,700,000	2,467,704	232,296
2000	8ACP JM14	0	STABEX 99 BANANAS FRESH	20001231	6,577,053	6,577,053	0
2000	8ACP JM14	1	CONV. TRANSFER STABEX/26/99/JM (FRESH BANANAS)	20011231	6,577,053	6,577,053	0
2000	8ACP JM14	Total Individual Commitment			6,577,053	6,577,053	0
2000	8ACP JM16	0	POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME	20060630	4,921,305	4,866,188	55,118
2000	8ACP JM16	2	MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING - CAPITAL FUNDS	20060630	4,550,000	4,423,029	126,971
2000	8ACP JM16	7	T/A CONTRACT FOR GANGOLF SCHMIDT	20060103	132,000	130,475	1,525

2000	8ACP JM16	8	ERNST & YOUNG - AUDIT OF WORK PROGRAMMES & PROGRAMME ESTIMAT	20060613	11,100	9,853	1,247
2000	8ACP JM16	9	ERNST & YOUNG - AUDIT OF THE CAPITAL FUND	20060713	24,700	16,385	8,315
2000	8ACP JM16	Total Individual Commitment			4,717,800	4,579,743	138,057
2000	9ACP JM11	0	(EX 06 P038) POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME	20060630	55,322	54,800	522
2000	9ACP JM11	1	(EX 06 P038 C001) JAMAICA SOCIAL INVESTMENT FUND	20031231	0	0	0
2000	9ACP JM11	2	(EX 06 P038 C002) RIDER 1 TO PRP 4TH ANN DIRECT LABOUR PRO	20060614	54,800	0	54,800
2000	9ACP JM11	Total Individual Commitment			54,800	0	54,800
2000	9ACP JM12	0	(EX 06 P040) POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME	20060630	135,423	131,261	4,162
2000	9ACP JM12	1	(EX 06 P040 C002) PART OF PROGRAMME ESTIMATE JULY 22 TO DE	20051231	131,261	0	131,261
2000	9ACP JM12	Total Individual Commitment			131,261	0	131,261
2001	8ACP JM19	0	Franchise art 195 a – bananes	20011231	2,841,788	2,821,076	20,712
2001	8ACP JM19	1	STABEX/22/REP LIV 2ND PR/JM - REPAYMENT AGREEMENT ART 195(A)	20011231	2,821,076	2,248,648	572,428
2001	8ACP JM19	Total Individual Commitment			2,821,076	2,248,648	572,428
2002	8ACP JM26	0	SUPPORT TO ECONOMIC REFORM PROGRAMME III (SERP III)	20071231	30,000,000	29,144,100	855,900
2002	8ACP JM26	2	SUPPORT TO THE ECONOM. REFORM (SERP III)	20060629	27,000,000	24,744,335	2,255,665
2002	8ACP JM26	6	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE NO. 2 MAY 1, 2005 TO JANUARY 31, 2006	20060228	81,686	72,991	8,695
2002	8ACP JM26	7	AMS/451 - AEDES – CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT ON HUMAN RIGHTS CON	20060528	182,948	173,908	9,040
2002	8ACP JM26	8	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE MARCH 1, 2006 TO FEBRUARY 28, 2007	20070228	1,544,000	392,159	1,151,841
2002	8ACP JM26	9	J TINDIGARUKAYO - EVAL OF ACHIEVEMENT OF TARGETS - SERP III,	20060613	4,017	3,897	120
2002	8ACP JM26	10	2 AC AUDIT OF PROGRAMME ESTIMATE 1	20061203	22,770	4,354	18,416

			& 2				
2002	8ACP JM26	11	PFM PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT REPORT	20040310	0	0	0
2002	8ACP JM26	12	PFM PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT REPORT	20070413	160,500	29,900	130,600
2002	8ACP JM26	Total Individual Commitment			28,995,921	25,421,544	3,574,377
2003	9ACP JM3	0	INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF THE OFFICE OF THE DNAO	20100331	494,500	167,857	326,643
2003	9ACP JM3	5	TA-BRYCE-NEW PRJ MNGR F/SERP III (HRDIS COMPON)	20061231	75,000	44,066	30,934
2003	9ACP JM3	6	ATTENDANCE AT A COURSE ION INDICATORS IN THE NETHERLANDS	20060708	4,687	3,158	1,529
2003	9ACP JM3	8	PROJECT MANAGEMENT COURSE - THE NETHERLANDS		7,900	7,122	778
2003	9ACP JM3	9	PROJECT ANALYST/SERP TECHNICAL ASSISTANT.	20080414	50,400	0	50,400
2003	9ACP JM3	Total Individual Commitment			137,987	54,345	83,642
2003	9ACP JM4	0	TA FOR PREP. OF JAMAICA ROAD SUB SECTOR POLICY AND MASTER	20071231	750,000	701,493	48,507
2003	9ACP JM4	2	T/A FOR THE PREP OF JAMAICA ROAD SUB SECTOR POLICY	20060304	701,493	462,556	238,938
2003	9ACP JM4	Total Individual Commitment			701,493	462,556	238,938
2004	9ACP JM1	0	PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME "COMPETITIVE JAMAICA"	20111231	20,000,000	18,793,974	1,206,026
2004	9ACP JM1	1	SERVICE CONTRACT WITH JAMPRO	20101231	1,349,851	564,302	785,549
2004	9ACP JM1	8	ECORYS/SHORT-TERM TA F/PSDP COMPETITIVENESS COMMITTEE ACTIV.	20060626	177,886	106,732	71,154
2004	9ACP JM1	9	SERVICE CONTRACT – AUDIT	20060601	21,400	17,910	3,490
2004	9ACP JM1	10	SERVICE CONTRACT – JAMPRO	20091231	3,622,878	428,379	3,194,499
2004	9ACP JM1	13	JAMPRO/PSDP 2ND PROG EST (JUL-2006 - FEB-2007).	20070228	1,325,938	847,551	478,387
2004	9ACP JM1	14	AUDIT OF THE 2005 PROGRAMME ESTIMATE		24,800	21,150	3,650
2004	9ACP JM1	15	MID TERM EVALUATION – ACE ASESORES	20061130	66,514	39,908	26,606

2004	9ACP JM1	16	OSP AND ENTERPRISE RATING & UPGRADING EXPERT - INTEGRATION	20091014	1,607,296	0	1,607,296
2004	9ACP JM1	17	PIOJ-JAMPRO-JBDC PSO SERVICE CONTRACT	20091231	4,560,363	0	4,560,363
2004	9ACP JM1	18	DNAO'S LETTER DATED 15122006.	20090228	5,052,277	0	5,052,277
2004	9ACP JM1	Total Individual Commitment			17,809,203	2,025,932	15,783,271
2004	9ACP JM5	0	TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY (TCF)	20101031	960,000	663,298	296,702
2004	9ACP JM5	2	SERVICE CONTRACT FOR THE ORGANISATION OF A WORKSHOP	20041209	540	458	82
2004	9ACP JM5	8	CSP EVALUATION - INTEGRATION INT. MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS	20060510	137,983	137,983	0
2004	9ACP JM5	11	FWC - EU JAMAICA COUNTRY SUPPORT STRATEGY 2008/13	20060723	194,783	116,870	77,913
2004	9ACP JM5	13	ATTENDANCE CARIFORUM-EC & STAKEHOLDERS MEETINGS	20061025	957	841	116
2004	9ACP JM5	14	ATTENDANCE AT EXECUTIVE SEMINAR FOR DIPLOMATS IN GERMANY	20061208	909	0	909
2004	9ACP JM5	15	6TH MEETING OF CARIFORUM/EU EPA TNG - - BRUSSELS	20070115	3,687	0	3,687
2004	9ACP JM5	Total Individual Commitment			338,859	256,151	82,708
2004	9ACP JM7	0	EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE - BUDGETARY SUPPORT	20071231	25,000,000	25,000,000	0
2005	9ACP JM8	0	NATIONAL WATER COMMISSION – INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING	20100630	1,110,000	761,200	348,800
2005	9ACP JM8	1	T/A - SETEC ENGINEERING	20080116	761,200	255,225	505,975
2005	9ACP JM8	Total Individual Commitment			761,200	255,225	505,975
2006	9ACP JM9	0	INTERVENTION FOR RURAL AND PAROCHIAL ROADS REHABILITATION	20121231	2,000,000	0	2,000,000
2006	9ACP JM10	0	POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME II	20131231	0	0	0

Annex 2b Regional programmes

					SITUATION END 2006		
YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.	0	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	END date of implementat°	GLOBAL COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT	RAC
		N° INDIV COMMIT.	TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT		AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	RAP
TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS					5,101,291	3,624,795	1,476,496
TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS					3,915,040	3,179,465	735,575
1995	7ACP RPR373	0	UNIVERSITY LEVEL PROGRAMME	20030630	21,000,000	20,558,994	441,006
1995	7ACP RPR373	33	CONTRACT W/FUJITSU-ICL	20000531	784,803	780,224	4,579
1995	7ACP RPR373	43	WP JAMAICA JMD 21.221.936	20011231	528,000	491,446	36,554
1995	7ACP RPR373	48	AMAZON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LTD	20031201	26,187	25,301	886
	7ACP RPR373	Total Individual Commitment			1,338,990	1,296,972	42,018
1999	8ACP RCA7	0	CARIBBEAN LAW SCHOOL BAHAMAS	19991130	80,000	0	80,000
1999	8ACP RCA14	0	JAMAICA MARITIME INSTITUTE	20041231	1,730,000	1,633,811	96,189
1999	8ACP RCA14	2	SECOND WP JMI	20030507	269,464	267,743	1,721
1999	8ACP RCA14	3	TRANSAS MARINE LTD	20030706	515,008	474,519	40,489
1999	8ACP RCA14	4	ANUUAL WP 2003-2004	20040531	812,536	812,536	0
1999	8ACP RCA14	5	AUDIT AWP 2000-2003	20040131	2,748	2,743	5
	8ACP RCA14	Total Individual Commitment			1,599,756	1,557,541	42,214
2000	8ACP RCA21	0	8RCA .CARIFORUM CULTURAL CENTRES	20010331	40,000	31,684	8,316
2000	8ACP RCA24	0	DVLMPT VOCATIONAL TERTIARY EDUCATION & TRAINING IN CARRIBEAN	20070930	2,600,000	1,695,032	904,968
2000	8ACP RCA24	2	ANNUAL WP 2003-2004	20040915	599,828	599,828	0
2000	8ACP RCA24	3	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE 2005	20060331	888,000	490,128	397,872

2000	8ACP RCA24	5	AUDIT OF 2002 - 2004 IMPREST ACCOUNTS	20051029	9,000	8,573	427
	8ACP RCA24	Total Individual Commitment			1,496,828	1,098,529	398,299
2002	9ACP RPR84	0	(EX 06 P591) RIDER 3 PROJET CULP (7 ACP RPR 373)	20030630	651,291	264,269	387,022
2002	9ACP RPR84	1	(EX 06 P591 C001) CULP PROG JMD 12.811.847	20021231	111,845	0	111,845
2002	9ACP RPR84	3	(EX 06 P591 C003) CULP TTD 1.123.318	20021231	60,475	0	60,475
2002	9ACP RPR84	4	(EX 06 P591 C004) CULP BBD 607.523	20021231	68,374	0	68,374
2002	9ACP RPR84	5	(EX 06 P591 C005) FINAL EVALUATION OF CULP	20050131	8,883	0	8,883
2002	9ACP RPR84	6	(EX 06 P591 C006) FINAL AUDIT OF THE CULP	20050810	14,692	6,647	8,045
	9ACP RPR84	Total Individual Commitment			264,269	6,647	257,622

Annex 2c EIB portfolio

Project Name	Status	Convention	Amount signed Own Resources	Amount signed Risk Capital	Total Amount Signed	Date of Signature	Amount Outstanding Own Resources	Amount Outstanding Risk Cap	Total Amount Outstanding	Beginning Repayment
JAMAICA - NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANK	Disbursed	Lome - 2		5,000,000	5,000,000	30/11/1982		343,000	343,000	15/10/1991
KINGSTON CONTAINER TERMINAL	Disbursed	Lome - 3	16,000,000		16,000,000	26/07/1989	3,376,536		3,376,536	20/01/1995
TDBJ	Disbursed	Lome - 3		1,000,000	1,000,000	05/04/1990		715,985	715,985	31/03/2011
NDB/VCC VENTURE CAPITAL (LOME III)	Disbursed	Lome - 3		1,000,000	1,000,000	22/08/1991		646,417	646,417	15/06/2007
JAMAICA POWER	Disbursed	Lome - 4	9,000,000		9,000,000	31/03/1993	2,340,539		2,340,539	25/09/1998
TDB II GLOBAL LOAN	Disbursed	Lome - 4		3,000,000	3,000,000	22/09/1993		1,870,000	1,870,000	31/12/2007
JVF II	Disbursed	Lome - 4		2,000,000	2,000,000	09/09/1994		867,885	867,885	31/08/2009
MONTEGO BAY FREE ZONE	Disbursed	Lome - 4	7,000,000		7,000,000	16/05/1995	2,638,595		2,638,595	05/11/2000
NDB - GL IV	Disbursed	Lome - 4	12,000,000		12,000,000	16/05/1995	3,928,373		3,928,373	05/11/2000
KINGSTON CONTAINER TERMINAL II	Disbursed	Lome - 4	20,000,000		20,000,000	08/08/1996	12,680,453		12,680,453	15/01/2002
KINGSTON CONTAINER TERMINAL III	Disbursed	Lome - 4 - Bis	30,000,000		30,000,000	12/04/2000	20,393,954		20,393,954	15/09/2005
KINGSTON CONTAINER TERMINAL III (RC)	Disbursed	Lome - 4 - Bis		12,000,000	12,000,000	08/08/2000		11,354,400	11,354,400	15/07/2006
PORT ANTONIO WATER AND SEWERAGE	Signed	Lome - 4		15,000,000	15,000,000	25/06/2002		0	0	
JAMAICA FINANCIAL SECTOR OPERATION	Signed	Lome 4b-ress.add.(comm.)		20,000,000	20,000,000	20/12/2002		8,695,882	8,695,882	05/12/2008
			94,000,000	59,000,000	153,000,000		45,358,450	24,493,569	69,852,019	

Annex 3 Forecasts for 2007 & 2008

						FORECAST PAYMENTS 2007		FORECAST PAYMENTS 2008	
		0	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT		GLOBAL COMMIT.				
YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.	N° INDIV COMMIT	TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT	END date of implementat°	AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	1 st SEMESTER	2 nd SEMESTER	1 st SEMESTER	2 nd SEMESTER
TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS					221,831,848				
TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS					159,556,170	18,219,550	16,233,314	15,630,822	15,538,950
1994	7ACP JM6	0	ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING	20020930	13,500,000				
1994	7ACP JM6	4	SCETAURROUTE JMD 32.911.500	20000930	972,048				
1994	7ACP JM6	5	LSM JOINT VENTURE JMD 254.608.840,30	20001022	6,795,000				
1994	7ACP JM6	7	BUILD RITE JMD 115.773.451	19991122	2,850,000				
1994	7ACP JM6	8	DWIGHTS CONSTR JMD 108.015.314.50	19991122	2,652,400				
1994	7ACP JM6	9	AUDIT OF THE RRISP		59,200	48,120			
1994	7ACP JM6	Total Individual Commitment			13,328,648				
1997	7ACP JM42	0	NOTHERN COASTAL HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (NCHIP)	20090630	70,000,000				
1997	7ACP M42	2	NICHOLAS O'DWYER COMPANY - JMD 87.516.700	20090715	3,173,208	500,000	540,000	540,000	540,000
1997	7ACPJM42	7	WORKS CONTRACT SEGMENT 3 NCHIP LETTER PIOJ 28/9/05 (COMPL CO	20090603	64,804,688	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000

1997	7ACPJM42	Total Individual Commitment			67,977,896				
1997	7ACP JM44	0	INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF PLANNING INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA	20030331	281,504				
1998	8ACP JM1	0	NORTHERN COASTAL HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (NCHIP)	20090630	10,000,000				
1998	8ACP JM1	1	WORKS CONTRACT SEGMENT 3 NCHIP LETTER PIOJ 28/9/05 (COMPL)	20080603	5,605,107				
1998	8ACP JM1	Total Individual Commitment			5,605,107				
1999	8ACP JM4	0	TRADE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	20051231	6,000,000				
1999	8ACP JM4	10	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE APRIL - DECEMBER 2004	20050630	160,452				
1999	8ACP JM4	11	AUDIT OF 2003 WORK PROGRAMME - TDP. PIOJ LET DD 22112004.	20050228	3,980				
1999	8ACP JM4	Total Individual Commitment			164,432				
1999	8ACP JM5	0	EASTERN JAMAICA AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT PROJECT	20051231	6,900,000				
1999	8ACP JM5	8	ANNUAL WP 2003-2004	20041231	731,210				
1999	8ACP JM5	11	APE 01.04 TO 31.12.2005; PIOJ LETTER DATED 31.03.2005	20051231	590,710				
1999	8ACP JM5	14	NRIL - T/A RECRUITMENT OF GRAPE SPECIALIST	20050823	19,084				
1999	8ACP JM5	Total Individual Commitment			1,341,003				
1999	8ACP JM7	0	INTEGRATED DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROJECT	20031231	1,200,000				
1999	8ACP JM7	7	WP NR 3 - JMD 10.160.074	20030509	232,127				
1999	8ACP JM7	Total Individual Commitment			232,127				
2000	7ACP JM54	0	POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME	20060630	429,536				
2000	7ACP JM54	2	RIDER 1 TO PRP 4TH ANN DIRECT LABOUR PROG EST JUN-DEC 2005	20061230	35,325				
2000	7ACP JM54	Total Individual Commitment			35,325				
2000	7ACP JM55	0	POVERTY REDUCTION	20060630	272,959				

			PROGRAMME						
2000	7ACP JM55	1	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE MAR 1, 2004 TO FEB 28, 2005	20050314	168,693				
2000	7ACP JM55	2	PART OF JULY 22, 2005 - DEC 31 PROGRAMME ESTIMATE	20051231	58,875				
2000	7ACP JM55	3	RIDER 1 TO PRP 4TH ANN DIRECT LABOUR PROG EST JUN-DEC 2005	20060614	11,775				
2000	7ACP JM55	4	AUDIT OF PROGRAMME ESTIMATE	20070219	0				
2000	7ACP JM55	5	AUDIT OF THE CAPITAL FUND	20070219	0				
2000	7ACP JM55	6	AUDIT OF PROGRAMME ESTIMATE	20070307	4,824	4,824			
2000	7ACP JM55	7	AUDIT OF THE CAPITAL FUND	20070307	10,700	10,700			
2000	7ACP JM55	Total Individual Commitment			254,866				
2000	8ACP JM10	0	SUPPORT FOR ECONOMIC REFORM PROGRAMME (SERP)	20040331	9,000,000				
2000	8ACP JM10	13	WP3 (1.4.2003-31.3.2004)	20040331	354,361				
2000	8ACP JM10	15	AUDIT OF THE SERP1 ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME 2003-2004	20040607	4,370				
2000	8ACP JM10	Total Individual Commitment			358,731				
2000	8ACP JM11	0	RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECT PHASE 2	20071231	10,000,000				
2000	8ACP JM11	1	H.P. GAUFF	20071231	1,500,029	364,522			
2000	8ACP JM11	6	LOT 1 M & M JAMAICA LTD	20071212	569,000	235,617			
2000	8ACP JM11	7	LOT 2 M & M JAMAICA	20071212	1,156,800	268,027			
2000	8ACP JM11	8	LOT 3 - M & M JAMAICA	20071212	2,257,600	500,000	232,412		
2000	8ACP JM11	Total Individual Commitment			5,483,429				
2000	8ACP JM12	0	ROAD REHABILITATION & INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT	20020930	2,700,000				
2000	8ACP JM12	1	PROLONGATION 7 JM 006/005	20000818	1,774,000				
2000	8ACP JM12	2	COMPL2MENT 7 JM 006/007	20000418	735,650				
2000	8ACP JM12	3	CPT 7 JM 006/008	20000818	190,350				
2000	8ACP JM12	Total Individual Commitment			2,700,000				

2000	8ACP JM14	0	STABEX 99 BANANAS FRESH	20001231	6,577,053				
2000	8ACP JM14	1	CONV. TRANSFER STABEX/26/99/JM (FRESH BANANAS)	20011231	6,577,053				
2000	8ACP JM14	Total Individual Commitment			6,577,053				
2000	8ACP JM16	0	POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME	20060630	4,921,305				
2000	8ACP JM16	2	MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING - CAPITAL FUNDS	20060630	4,550,000				
2000	8ACP JM16	7	T/A CONTRACT FOR GANGOLF SCHMIDT	20060103	132,000				
2000	8ACP JM16	8	ERNST & YOUNG - AUDIT OF WORK PROGRAMMES & PROGRAMME ESTIMAT	20060613	11,100	1,247			
2000	8ACP JM16	9	ERNST & YOUNG - AUDIT OF THE CAPITAL FUND	20060713	24,700	8,315			
2000	8ACP JM16	Total Individual Commitment			4,717,800				
2000	9ACP JM11	0	(EX 06 P038) POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME	20060630	55,322				
2000	9ACP JM11	1	(EX 06 P038 C001) JAMAICA SOCIAL INVESTMENT FUND	20031231	0				
2000	9ACP JM11	2	(EX 06 P038 C002) RIDER 1 TO PRP 4TH ANN DIRECT LABOUR PRO	20060614	54,800				
2000	9ACP JM11	Total Individual Commitment			54,800				
2000	9ACP JM12	0	(EX 06 P040) POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME	20060630	135,423				
2000	9ACP JM12	1	(EX 06 P040 C002) PART OF PROGRAMME ESTIMATE JULY 22 TO DE	20051231	131,261				
2000	9ACP JM12	Total Individual Commitment			131,261				
2001	8ACP JM19	0	Franchise art 195 a - bananes	20011231	2,841,788				
2001	8ACP JM19	1	STABEX/22/REP LIV 2ND PR/JM - REPAYMENT AGREEMENT ART 195(A)	20011231	2,821,076				
2001	8ACP JM19	Total Individual Commitment			2,821,076				

2002	8ACP JM26	0	SUPPORT TO ECONOMIC REFORM PROGRAMME III (SERP III)	20071231	30,000,000				
2002	8ACP JM26	2	SUPPORT TO THE ECONOM. REFORM (SERP III)	20060629	27,000,000	0	0	0	0
2002	8ACP JM26	6	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE NO. 2 MAY 1, 2005 TO JANUARY 31, 2006	20060228	81,686	0			
2002	8ACP JM26	7	AMS/451 - AEDES - CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT ON HUMAN RIGHTS CON	20060528	182,948	0			
2002	8ACP JM26	8	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE MARCH 1, 2006 TO FEBRUARY 28, 2007	20070228	1,544,000	500,000	190,000		
2002	8ACP JM26	9	J TINDIGARUKAYO - EVAL OF ACHIEVEMENT OF TARGETS - SERP III,	20060613	4,017				
2002	8ACP JM26	10	2 AC AUDIT OF PROGRAMME ESTIMATE 1 & 2	20061203	22,770	18,416			
2002	8ACP JM26	11	PFM PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT REPORT	20040310	0				
2002	8ACP JM26	12	PFM PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT REPORT	20070413	160,500	130,600	0	0	0
2002	8ACP JM26	Total Individual Commitment			28,995,921				
2003	9ACP JM3	0	INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF THE OFFICE OF THE DNAO	20100331	494,500				
2003	9ACP JM3	5	TA-BRYCE-NEW PRJ MNGR F/SERP III (HRDIS COMPON)	20061231	75,000	1,500			
2003	9ACP JM3	6	ATTENDANCE AT A COURSE ION INDICATORS IN THE NETHERLANDS	20060708	4,687				
2003	9ACP JM3	8	PROJECT MANAGEMENT COURSE - THE NETHERLANDS		7,900				
2003	9ACP JM3	9	PROJECT ANALYST/SERP TECHNICAL ASSISTANT.	20080414	50,400	20,160	20,160	10,080	
2003	9ACP JM3	Total Individual Commitment			137,987				
2003	9ACP JM4	0	TA FOR PREP. OF JAMAICA ROAD SUB SECTOR POLICY AND MASTER	20071231	750,000				

2003	9ACP JM4	2	T/A FOR THE PREP OF JAMAICA ROAD SUB SECTOR POLICY	20060304	701,493	238,938			
2003	9ACP JM4	Total Individual Commitment			701,493				
2004	9ACP JM1	0	PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME "COMPETITIVE JAMAICA"	20111231	20,000,000				
2004	9ACP JM1	1	SERVICE CONTRACT WITH JAMPRO ECORYS/SHORT-TERM TA F/PSDP	20101231	1,349,851	110,339	110,339	110,339	110,339
2004	9ACP JM1	8	COMPETITIVENESS COMMITTEE ACTIV.	20060626	177,886	71,154			
2004	9ACP JM1	9	SERVICE CONTRACT - AUDIT	20060601	21,400	2,118			
2004	9ACP JM1	10	SERVICE CONTRACT - JAMPRO	20091231	3,622,878	486,511	593,724	593,724	593,724
2004	9ACP JM1	13	JAMPRO/PSDP 2ND PROG EST (JUL-2006 - FEB-2007).	20070228	1,325,938	0			
2004	9ACP JM1	14	AUDIT OF THE 2005 PROGRAMME ESTIMATE		24,800	3,650			
2004	9ACP JM1	15	MID TERM EVALUATION - ACE ASESORES	20061130	66,514	16,011			
2004	9ACP JM1	16	OSP AND ENTERPRISE RATING & UPGRADING EXPERT - INTEGRATION	20091014	1,607,296	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
2004	9ACP JM1	17	PIOJ-JAMPRO-JBDC PSO SERVICE CONTRACT	20091231	4,560,363	862,203	811,679	811,679	811,679
2004	9ACP JM1	18	DNAO'S LETTER DATED 15122006.	20090228	5,052,277	1,269,069	1,270,000	1,270,000	1,243,208
2004	9ACP JM1	Total Individual Commitment			17,809,203				
2004	9ACP JM5	0	TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY (TCF)	20101031	960,000				
2004	9ACP JM5	2	SERVICE CONTRACT FOR THE ORGANISATION OF A WORKSHOP FOR THE	20041209	540				
2004	9ACP JM5	8	CSP EVALUATION - INTEGRATION INT. MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS	20060510	137,983				
2004	9ACP JM5	11	FWC - EU JAMAICA COUNTRY SUPPORT STRATEGY 2008/13	20060723	194,783	77,913			
2004	9ACP JM5	13	ATTENDANCE CARIFORUM-EC & STAKEHOLDERS MEETINGS	20061025	957				

2004	9ACP JM5	14	ATTENDANCE AT EXECUTIVE SEMINAR FOR DIPLOMATS IN GERMANY	20061208	909	909			
2004	9ACP JM5	15	6TH MEETING OF CARIFORUM/EU EPA TNG - - BRUSSELS	20070115	3,687	3,687			
2004	9ACP JM5	Total Individual Commitment			338,859				
2004	9ACP JM7	0	EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE - BUDGETARY SUPPORT	20071231	25,000,000				
2005	9ACP JM8	0	NATIONAL WATER COMMISSION - INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING	20100630	1,110,000				
2005	9ACP JM8	1	T/A - SETEC ENGINEERING	20080116	761,200	225,000	225,000	55,000	
2005	9ACP JM8	Total Individual Commitment			761,200				
2006	9ACP JM9	0	INTERVENTION FOR RURAL AND PAROCHIAL ROADS REHABILITATION AN	20121231	2,000,000				
2006	9ACP JM10	0	POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME II	20131231	0				
NEW INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS					10,187,459	698,659	2,763,800	1,663,000	1,112,000
1999	8 JM 007		Final Audit - IDAPP		15,000	15,000	1,500,000		
2006	9 JM 10		Grant Contract - PRP II		6,150,000		20,000	1,000,000	500,000
2004	9 JM 5		TA Preparation of 10th EDF Budgetary Support Programme		200,000	180,000			
2000	8 JM 16		Final Evaluation - PRP I		80,000	80,000			
2000	8 JM 16		Ricketts Production Ltd. - PRP I		18,000	18,000	400,000		
2002	8 JM 26		Construction of the Lucea Family Court - SERP III		667,000	67,000		200,000	
2000	8 ACP JM 12		ROAD REHABILITATION & INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT		232,296	232,296	240,000		
2005	9 ACP JM 8		IS of NWC : supply contract		240,000				
2006	9 ACP JM 9		FLEX Start up PE		30,000	30,000	300,000		

2006	9 ACP JM 9		FLEX 1st PE		600,000			300,000	
2006	9 ACP JM 9		FLEX 2nd PE		1,200,000		95,000		400,000
2000	8ACP JM11		H.P Gauff		120,000	25,000	30,000		
2004	9ACP JM5		TCF: KC MasterPlan		50,000	10,000		10,000	
1994	7 ACP JM6		ROAD REHABILITATION & INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT		34,163	34,163	150,000		
2006	9 JM 10		PE 1 - PRP II		500,000		12,000	150,000	200,000
2004	9 ACP JM 1		Audit - PSDP PE No 2		15,000	3,000	16,800		
2004	9 ACP JM 1		PSDP General Audit		21,000	4,200			
2002	8 ACP JM 26		Final Audit - SERP III / HRDIS		15,000			3,000	12,000