



DELEGATION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION IN BARBADOS AND THE EASTERN CARIBBEAN

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL AUTHORISING OFFICER IN ANTIGUA & BARBUDA

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ANTIGUA & BARBUDA

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1. Executive Summary

Antigua & Barbuda is a small open economy highly vulnerable to external shocks. Growth has strengthened since mid-2003, due to a rebound in tourism, but fiscal imbalances remain large, the debt stock is among the highest in OECS Countries, and arrears continue to mount. The poor fiscal position in which the country now finds itself has meant that in consultation with the IMF a number of measures have to be taken. The new Administration that took office in March 2004 after 27 years in opposition, has shown encouraging signs of willingness to address fiscal and debt imbalances, and to improve governance and transparency.

As a whole, AB's social indicators are quite good. According to the 2004 UNDP Human Development Report, Antigua and Barbuda is ranked 55 among 177 countries on the basis of adult literacy, school enrolment, life expectancy at birth, and per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This places the Island in the category of High Human Development Countries. It is also considered as a high income Country.

Generally, EC aid has been focussing on human resource development, which is the focal sector under the 9th EDF (≤ 2.6 million). This is in line with Government policy to upgrade the country's intellectual capital by way of a comprehensive educational system reform. The Delegation has also been working towards assisting the Ministry of Finance by providing a Macro-Economist to provide expertise and technical support to the work of the Ministry of Finance and the Economy in general and to the Economic Policy and Planning Unit (EPPU).

In the framework of Art. 8 of the Cotonou Partnership Agreement, a Political Dialogue was conducted for the first time during the MTR in December 2004. Topics discussed included fiscal/public sector reform, regional integration, Haiti, the ICC and drugs/crime/security matters. In addition, it has been agreed with the Government of Antigua & Barbuda that non-state actors should as far as possible be involved at all levels in the activities to be carried out under the 9th EDF.

EC cooperation with Antigua and Barbuda under the 9th EDF has been rather slow; however, the issues and bottlenecks which have hindered a smoother implementation have been mutually addressed (a small EDF-funded project to strengthen the NAOs office capacity has been approved and has been assisting in speeding up the 8th EDF and the 9th EDF mobilisation).

The total active aid portfolio for Antigua & Barbuda under the NIP in 2004 stands at 3.1 million. Total payments amounted to 0.2 million in 2004. New global commitments in 2004 amounted to 0.4 million, i.e a 175% progress compared to the 2003 figure. New individual commitments amounted to 0.6 million.

2. Update on the political, economic and social situation

2.1 Update of the political situation

The country's political scene experienced a major turnaround as the Opposition United Progressive Party (UPP) convincingly won elections held on 23 March 2004. The Antigua Labour Party (ALP) Government of former Prime Minister Lester Bird was unseated after five consecutive terms in Office and a political pre-eminence long predating independence in 1981. The polls resulted in a UPP 12-4 majority in Parliament; the significance of the ALP defeat was most clearly reflected on Lester Bird's failure to retain his MP seat. The string of alleged scandals that had plagued the Bird Administration, plus a worsening macro-economic situation, weighed heavily in the voters' behaviour. An estimated 93% voter turnout attests to the importance most Antiguans attached to that election.

Governance and economic recovery dominated the first months of Prime Minister Baldwin Spencer. The Government focused on redressing the inherited, acute macro-economic imbalances (see II.2.2), yet the political scene was also characterised by significant acrimony with the Opposition regarding the legacy of the Bird Government, the style of the new Administration and the economic measures that the latter started proposing.

In the framework of Art. 8 of the Cotonou Partnership Agreement, a Political Dialogue was conducted for the first time on 7 December 2004. The EU (UK) Presidency was associated to the initiative. Topics discussed included fiscal/public sector reform, regional integration, Haiti, the ICC and drugs/crime/security matters.

2.2 Update of the economic situation

• <u>Overview</u>

Growth has strengthened since mid-2003, due to a rebound in tourism, but fiscal imbalances remain very large, the debt stock is high, and arrears continue to mount. Tourism has rebounded strongly as the global economy strengthens and security concerns eased. Fiscal imbalances narrowed modestly, in large part due to expenditure compression as financing constraints tightened. Arrears accumulation is estimated at 10% of GDP in 2003, with a slightly lower level expected in 2004.

The new Administration that took office in March 2004 after 27 years in opposition, has reiterated its campaign pledge to return normalcy to fiscal and debt relations, and improve governance and transparency.

• <u>Recent Economic Performance</u>

GDP is reported to have increased in 2003 by 5.5 % compared to a weak economic growth in 2001 and 2002 (resp. 2.1% and 1,5%), which was partly due to the effects of hurricanes, the September 11th attack and the global economic slowdown. Early estimation for 2004 points to at least a 4% growth. This economic performance was mainly driven by the performance of the hotel and restaurants, transportation and wholesale and retail trade sectors. The upturn in tourism related activity that started in 2002 accelerated in 2004, with stayover and cruiseship arrivals to the end of October increasing by 11.3% and 45%, respectively, over the corresponding period in 2003. The rate of inflation remained low, increasing by 1.8% during the first 10 months of the year.

• <u>Structural Reform process and public finances</u>

The level of external debt, including arrears, continues to be a significant burden on the finances of the Government and has affected the Government's access to external and domestic sources of funds. Years of fiscal mismanagement have led to a very large build up of public debt, close to EC\$3 billion, or around 135 percent of GDP at end-2003. Fiscal revenues have fallen since the early 1990s and, as a share of GDP, are the lowest in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) region. At the same time, current expenditures rose sharply (US\$ 202 million in 2002 compared to US\$ 107 million in 1995), as the public sector created jobs to absorb the unemployed. Today, nearly 13,000 people work for the Central Government—at about 40 % of the labour force, this is among the highest in the world.

The new Administration faces the difficult task of putting the fiscal accounts on a solid footing and resolving the debt and arrears problems. The government has re-instituted the National Debt Co-ordinating Committee, which will, among other things, seek to maintain prudent and sustainable levels of debt. Discussions for achieving the government's objectives have been held with the IMF around four interrelated areas: Bringing normalcy to fiscal policy, planning, and management; Enhancing growth prospects; Institutional reform; and Reducing vulnerabilities.

Preliminary data on the fiscal operations of the central government for 2004 showed a good performance compared with one for 2003, as a result of higher growth in current revenue (in particular in taxes on international trade and transactions, tax consumption and customs service charge) relative to the increase in current expenditure (mainly due to growth in interest payments).

The approved 2005 budget projected a deficit of EC\$86 million (US\$31.8 million). Revenue collection will be raised through the reintroduction of a personal income tax, a reduction of the public service wage bill by 20% (cutting of 2,600 jobs and a 10% salary cut), as well as other taxes such as a retail sales tax of 5% on certain basic items, an excise tax of 7% and increases in the property tax, while some import taxes have fallen.

• <u>Regional Integration</u>

Antigua and Barbuda is a Member of the OECS, the CARICOM and the Association of Caribbean States. The country's main trading partners are the OECS and CARICOM, the United States, Japan, and the European Union countries, the main traded items being commodities, agricultural produce and beverages. It is engaged in CARIFORUM-EU EPA negotiations which were launched in 2004, FTAA, and WTO in particular.

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

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

(Barbados, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago are expected to launch the CSME on a reciprocal basis in February 2005).

• <u>Medium-Term economic prospects</u>

Antigua and Barbuda's medium-term economic prospects appear to be good as long as it could solve its current fiscal difficulties. Over the medium-term, the economy is expected to grow by between 5-6% p.a. based on increased stayover tourist arrivals and construction sector activity (in particular, Cricket World Cup related construction activities). Inflation is expected to remain modest throughout the period 2005-08.

The current account deficit on the external account is expected to widen from about 13% of GDP in 2005 to 14.5% of GDP in 2007, before stating to decline in 2008.

Over the medium-term, the fiscal performance of the Government of AB will be of particular concern. The recently introduced measures are expected to increase Central Government's revenue receipts while the Government attempts to reduce recurrent expenditure by undertaking a comprehensive public sector reform exercise.

Central Government's debts are initially expected to increase, that is in the absence of debt write-offs, because of the further disbursement of funds on loans already contracted and the need to finance next year's recurrent deficit. However, after 2006, the Central Government Debt to GDP ratio is expected to decline as the recurrent account moves into surplus. This situation is expected to increase private sector confidence in the economy, leading to greater investment and a strengthening of the country's growth prospects.

• Macroeconomic indicators

See Annex XIII.

2.3 Update of the social situation

• <u>Overview</u>

As a whole, AB's social indicators are quite good. According to the 2004 UNDP Human Development Report, Antigua and Barbuda is ranked 55 among 177 countries on the basis of adult literacy, school enrolment, life expectancy at birth, and per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This places the Island in the category of High Human Development Countries. It is also considered as a high income Country.

Available data on Antigua and Barbuda's education and health sectors suggest that they compare favourably with other countries in the Caribbean Region and other upper middle-income countries.

• <u>Education</u>

Antigua and Barbuda has a free compulsory system of education for children aged between 5-16 years of age. The Government of Antigua and Barbuda's (GoAB) strategy is to improve the quality of the country's human resource. In 2005, the Ministry of education intends to undertake several programmes that will ultimately lead to an improvement in the administration of the educational system. These programmes include the establishment of an information and communication technology unit within the Ministry, computer laboratories, special training rooms and early childhood development. The continued expansion of

tertiary education is also considered a priority. GoAB is also currently considering the establishment of a number of pre-primary education institutions in selected parts of the country. At the primary and secondary levels, emphasis is placed on academic excellence. At the secondary level, emphasis is also placed on technical and vocational skills suited for the job market.

• <u>Health</u>

GoAB's health policy is to facilitate the attainment and maintenance of the highest quality health care for all persons in Antigua and Barbuda. Over the years, Antigua and Barbuda's health profile has improved, but there is still some cause for concern about lifestyle related illnesses. Non-communicable diseases are the leading cause of death.

GoAB constructed several polyclinics throughout the country with assistance from DFID. Under the previous administration, maintenance of the Holberton Hospital was neglected as resources were directed towards the development of the new hospital. However the construction of the new hospital was hold because of high completion and operating costs, so GoAB has requested assistance from PAHO to develop a master plan for the renovation of the Holberton Hospital, which is expected to be completed in the first half of 2005.

During the 90's the number of persons infected with HIV/AIDS has increased significantly. GoAB recognise that the provision of information on HIV/AIDS and retro-virals drugs to those infected is crucial to the reduction in the rate of infection. In 1992, GoAB established an AIDS Secretariat with responsibility for the dissemination of information and the development of specialised public awareness and assistance programmes.

• <u>Poverty</u>

No poverty assessment has been undertaken in Antigua and Barbuda in recent times. However, in 1994, PAHO estimated that 12% of the population lived below the poverty line. In its election manifesto, the new Government had indicated that it would introduce several measures to assist the poor, including the provision of free school uniforms to primary and secondary school pupils; the provision of free school meals to primary school children; the introduction of arrangements for the reduction of utility bills to senior citizens; provisions for increased pension payments; and arrangements for the processing of Christmas gift barrels free of duties and taxes except for a symbolic fee of one XCD dollar. In addition, GoAB by an indirect subsidy cushioned the public from fuel price increases in 2004.

In an effort to get a better picture of the extent of poverty in AB, and to put strategies in place to address poverty issues, GoAB created a Ministry of Social Transformation, which should conduct in 2005 a poverty assessment with CDB assistance.

• <u>Environment</u>

In a small country such as AB, it is difficult to maintain a balance between conservation and sustainable use because of the limited resources available and the need to make the economy grow. Despite GoAB's efforts to improve environmental management over the years, the continued competition between tourism, agriculture and residential development for land and other resources is likely to impact adversely on the environment. Currently, there are indications of coastal degradation in AB and if left unchecked, is likely to impact adversely on the tourism sector. While plans, rules and regulations exist to protect the

country's environment, they have not been as effective as they should, as AB suffers from many resource management and institutional weaknesses in its environmental management.

• <u>Crime</u>

The crime rate in Antigua and Barbuda is not as high as in some other Caribbean Countries. In 2002, the crime rate was 100.96 per 1,000 of the population, or 19,950 crimes reported to the police between 2001 and 2002. Of this total, 34% represented larceny offences. Recently, there has been an increase in the incidence of violent crime, particularly gun related. AB has been considered a minor drug transhipment centre for several years. In 2002, a total of 25 persons were institutionalised at the National Drug Rehabilitation Centre. To counteract drug trafficking and money laundering, GAB established an Office of Drug Control and Money Laundering in the late 1990s. In the 2005 Budget Statement, GoAB acknowledged that the police force has been operating under unsatisfactory condition over the years and that urgent corrective measures to improve working conditions, adequately equip and train police officers needed to be taken.

• <u>Migration</u>

Migration is the major force contributing to the variations in population change in Antigua & Barbuda, which has reached the final stages of the demographic transition, demonstrating low fertility and mortality rates. Antigua and Barbuda is the Caribbean country with the 3rd largest concentrations of immigrants (7.9%). The established OECS Economic Union is expected to have further influence on intra-regional migration flows.

Indicator	1995	2000	2001	2002
1. Proportion of population below \$1 per day				
2. Prevalence of underweight children			10	
(under-five years of age) (/100)			10	
3. Under-five mortality rate (/1000)	21		15	14
4. Net enrolment ratio in primary education				
5. Primary Completion Rate				
6. Ratio of girls to boys in:				
- primary education				
- secondary education				
- tertiary education				
7. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	100		99.9	100
(/100)	100		<i></i>	100
8. Proportion of 1 year old children immunised against	93		97	99
measles (/100)	95		91	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>
9. HIV prevalence (/100)				1.6
10. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an			91	
improved water source			91	
Life Expectancy at birth			73.9	73.9
Adult Literacy Rate (/100)			86.6	85.8
Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment			69	69
ratio (/100)			09	09
Fixed line and mobile telephones (per 100 people)	42.70	80.42	97.76	
Internet users per 100 population (ITU estimates)	2.25	9.04		12.82

Source: UNDP 2004 HDR, UN Millenium Development goals data

3. Development agenda of the partner country

The United Progressive Party (UPP) defeated the Antigua Labour Party (ALP) winning 14 of the 17 seats in the House of Representatives on 23 March 2004. The new administration began its first term in formulating its "Agenda for Change" which will determine the philosophy and the working policies of the Government. In the Throne Speech delivered on March 29, 2004, the Governor-General announced the Government's core philosophy to improve the lives of all citizens, by equitably using the resources available to the state to do the greatest good for the greatest number of citizens.

Antigua and Barbuda medium term economic strategy was outlined in the 2004 - 2005 Budget delivered in November 2004 by Finance and Economy Minister, Dr. Errol Cort. Notably it responded to the acute fiscal difficulties of Antigua and Barbuda, announced a package of tax measures that included the reintroduction of Personal Income tax (1st April 2005) and a Sales tax (1st June 2005), a more diversified economy and improved conditions for private sector development and enhancement of competitiveness.

This strategy corresponds to the EU Development Policy as it seeks to:

(1) Integrate the country into the global economy

- Improving the global competitiveness of the country's economic sectors;
- Sustaining the climate for foreign investment
- Identifying new areas of economic activity;
- Continuing to diversify its economic base

(2) Prioritize Private Sector Development

- Continue to play a facilitator to the private sector;
- Provide the supportive policy, regulatory and administrative environment to foster private sector development;

(3) Prioritize sustainable economic and social development

- Take a more rigorous analysis of policy measures designed to influence economic activity
- Rationalizing Government Expenditure
- Negotiate debt forgiveness and/or debt rescheduling
- Financing deficit by pursuing a policy of privatization
- Establishment of a Public Sector Investment Programme
- Comprehensive rationalization of the tax structure
- Raising the level of domestic savings
- Establish a National Tourism Task Force
- Redefining the role of Community Sports and Games Department and the National Sports Council
- Infrastructural Development
- Make greater use of information communications technology
- Improve the rate of policy and programme implementation.

(4) Address poverty alleviation

• Reduction of burdens places on senior citizens

- Raising literacy rates, promote civic pride and energize the socio-cultural awareness of citizens
- Financial relief especially to less fortunate parents.

(5) Support regional integration.

- OECS Economic Union
- Caribbean Single Market and Economy (CSME)

Enhancements of human resource development remain high on the agenda. There has been significant EU support to date, using various instruments, for specific economic human resource development projects and programmes and infrastructure projects, that have provided the foundations for economic recovery. However, experience demonstrates that there are still significant institutional weaknesses that have impacted on the effectiveness of these development interventions. These include; continuing fiscal difficulties, a complex and unsupportive environment for private sector development activities; a level of, and approach to, public service delivery that is unaffordable within current economic conditions.

Therefore, without reviewing the role of Government in service delivery, rationalizing the public sector and improving public policy formulation to achieve effective and efficient utilization of scarce public resources, the public sector will be challenged to meet its objective as outlined above.

The commitment of Government to meet the challenges identified earlier has been demonstrated through a number of initiatives; principles among these are: the commitment to transparency and accountability and the of establishment National Economic and Social Council, the passage of legislation relating to the Freedom of Information Act, the Prevention of Corruption Act and the Integrity in Public Life Act. These represent components of the Charter for Good Governance.

The Government of Antigua and Barbuda is committed to the adoption of an integrated approach/process to national development planning as the principle vehicle to respond to the complex issues and challenges posed to national economic and social development, in a small ecologically-fragile island state. The overall goal of the Integrated Development Planning process is sustainable national development.

4. Overview of past and ongoing EC co-operation

The total active aid portfolio for Antigua & Barbuda under the NIP in 2004 stands at 3.1 million. The total payments amounted 3.2 million in 2004, i.e a 175% progress compared to the 2003 figure. New global commitments in 2004 amounted 3.4 million. New individual commitments amounted 3.6 million.

Generally, EC aid has been focussing on education. This is in line with Government policy to upgrade the country's intellectual capital by way of a comprehensive educational system reform. The Delegation has also been working towards assisting the Ministry of Finance by providing a Macro-Economist, from the TCF, to provide expertise and technical support to the work of the Ministry of Finance and the Economy in general and to the Economic Policy and Planning Unit (EPPU) in particular.

4.1 European Development Fund – Focal Sectors

4.1.1 9th EDF €2.6 million – Focal Sector: Human Resources Development

Under the 9th EDF, 85% of the "A envelope" amounting to 2.2 million, as well as funds left over from previous EDF's, will be concentrated on the education sector, at the tertiary level. Part of the allocation may be utilised for accompanying measures under the education reform process initiated by the Government in the sector. The overall objective of the EC intervention is to upgrade the level of trained human resources in the labour market in the context of a changing economic, social and cultural environment.

Technical and vocational education and training (TVET) in Antigua and Barbuda is still underdeveloped. Formal TVET has had little or no links with the major stakeholders such as employers and trade unions, for the definition and planning of curricula and career development. All this is reflected in low standards of training and a poor image of TVET amongst students and employers.

To this end, the EC is funding a Euro 4.3M project (Project No. 9 ACP AB01) Strengthening of the Technical, Vocational Education Project (STAVEP) in Antigua and Barbuda. STAVEP seeks to improve capacity in technical and vocational training in conformity with market and social demand, through the enhancement of relevance and ownership, access and equity, quality and efficiency. This will be achieved through the enhancement of facilities, capacity building, professional development, and an improved curriculum at the Youth Skills Training Program (YSTP) and the Engineering Department of the ASC.

Despite a slow start the project has gained tremendous momentum through the active participation of the various stakeholders as part of the Project Steering Committee. As a result, some of the public awareness and capacity building activities have begun in earnest. It is hoped that improved perception of TVET; better trained faculty and improved curricula, that there will be an increased demand for TVET initiatives as well a decrease in the drop out rate at the current TVET institutions.

At the same time, the Ministry of Education has presented a proposal to Cabinet to amalgamate the existing non-formal education programmes offered by the YSTP, Evening Institute and Golden Opportunity into a new institution - the Antigua and Barbuda Institute of Continuing Education (ABICE). The institution is intended to enable persons who have left school to complete their formal education (where necessary) and/or to acquire the skills and competencies required to enter the workplace as well as provide opportunities for upward mobility in individual career options. Draft legislation has also been prepared for the establishment of the National Training Agency (NTA) which along with the soon to be established Accreditation council, will not only address the objectives of this specific project but will go a long way in further the movement towards the goals of the Caribbean Single Market and Economy (CSME).

The Antigua State College, the premier tertiary level institution in Antigua, is to be the beneficiary under the project 9 ACP AB 02/03 and the upgrading of its facilities is an important area for support.

The ASC, which formally began operations in 1977, is being viewed as the main campus of the proposed University College of Antigua and Barbuda. It is an amalgamation of the Leeward Island Teachers' Training College, the Technical College and the Advance Level Department. Other departments were subsequently opened during the 1980s including the Business Department, Teacher Training Department for the training of OECS Secondary School teachers and the Launching of the First-Year University of the West Indies (UWI) Undergraduate program. Cabinet also took a decision to transfer the School of Nursing to the ASC in 1998, and the Division of Pharmacy followed. In 2001, the Department of Teacher Education expanded to include secondary teacher education.

The overall objective and results of the intervention strategy are the upgrading and expansion of the facilities at the ASC. This will permit the ASC to increase its annual enrollment numbers and adequately provide a more comfortable environment for teaching and learning.

A formal financing proposal must now await the design study to be completed by March 2005. Within this broad education policy framework, the Project to strengthen the educational and vocational training component is being executed.

4.1.2 The 8th EDF NIP €4.5 million – Focal Sector: Human Resources Development

The human resources development programme focuses on vocational training and in particular, the expansion of the Technical Vocational Centre at Tomlinson and the provision of equipment. The object of the programme is to lessen social disparities, widen employment access and opportunities, while providing sufficient human capital to diversify the economy. Major delays were experienced in putting forward a satisfactory financing proposal for the Technical Vocational Centre partly due to organizational changes in the Ministry of Education. A Financing Agreement for \pounds .3 million was signed in September 2003 and the project is being implemented. Some administrative problems hinder smooth implementation.

4.1.3 7th EDF NIP €3.5 million Focal Sector: Human Resources Development

Upgrading and Expansion of the Hotel Training Centre (\textcircled.64 million): The objective of the programme was to improve the level of service and increase the levels of incomes for the growing number of persons employed in hotels, restaurants and hospitality enterprises. The project consisted of the construction and equipping of the Hotel Training Centre, and curriculum development through training existing staff in managerial and pedagogical skills, and the recruitment of new staff. The works have been completed and the building is furnished. The formal opening took place on 30 October 2003. Financial closure of the project is now underway.

4.2 **Projects and Programmes outside focal sectors**

9th EDF

Fifteen per cent of the indicative programme (\oplus 0.4 million) has been earmarked for the newly introduced Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF), which aims at facilitating and supporting the implementation of the CSP. It will provide support for studies, audits, seminars/conferences and technical support. I has been partially mobilised to provide for a

macroeconomist to the Ministry of Finance. The B-allocation for Antigua and Barbuda to cover unforeseen needs is €0.4 million.

8th EDF

The Drugs Control Programme (0.36 M) is looking specifically at the issue of demand reduction targeting young persons. A proposal has been prepared for four countries to be included in one Financial Proposal with the EC Delegation playing the role of coordinator and each country implementing its own individual Work Programme. The relevant Financing Agreement was signed in early 2003.

The Drug Demand Reduction (DDR) Programme completed its first work programme in October 31, 2004. The second work programme was approved by the Delegation and implementation started November 1, 2004. The programme initially began under the umbrella of the Ministry of Health & Social Improvement, but, when the Government changed following general elections in 2004, the DDR Programme was shifted to the newly established Ministry of Social Transformation which is exhibiting better participation in the programme. Activities fall in the categories of: Institutional Development, Training, Research, Awareness & Education, Community Activities, and Workshops.

The programme is progressing well and no significant problems are foreseen.

Nelson's Dockyard Restoration (**\in1.998M**) The Financing Agreement for this project expired on the 31/12/04 and the project is presently undergoing administrative closure.

This project, in the non-focal sector of Tourism, stands as an Icon of scientific/archaeological restoration as a template for restorative works worldwide. The EC is proud of its association with this project.

Tourism as a sector, though on the decline, in Antigua & Barbuda continues to be the main engine of economic growth.

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

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

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

4.4 Utilisation of B envelope

Following the Mid-Term Review exercise, it was decided to maintain the €0.4 million allocation of the B-Envelope (destined to cover unforeseen needs such as emergency

assistance where such support cannot be financed from the EU budget, contributions to internationally agreed debt relief initiatives and support to mitigate adverse effects of instability in export earnings), as established in the original 9th EDF Country Strategy Paper and the National Indicative Programme.

4.5 Other Instruments

4.5.1 Caribbean Regional Indicative Programmes (CRIP)

Antigua and Barbuda, a member of CARICOM/Cariforum, is a beneficiary of the many regional programmes funded through the EDF. The 7th EDF RIP has a global envelope of $\pounds 105$ million, while the 8th EDF RIP has $\oiint 0$ million available. Discussions on the programming of the 9th EDF RIP have led to the decision that the focal sector for support will be regional economic integration and integration into the world economy, for which an envelope of $\oiint 7$ million is available.

Under the Caribbean Regional Indicative Programme (CRIP), Antigua is benefiting from the construction of a three storey Science Block at the Antigua State College as part of the OECS Human Resources development - Tertiary level programme. A project (€1.99 million) for the rehabilitation of the Nelson Dockyard seawall has been approved from CRIP financing and the relevant Financing Agreement was signed in October 2002. Works Progress have been satisfactory and the completion of works occurred within the deadline (FA ended in December 2004).

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

4.5.2 Thematic Budget-lines

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

4.5.3 Support from All ACP funds

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

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

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

4.5.4 European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO)

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

4.5.5 European Investment Bank (EIB)

The EIB has provided Antigua and Barbuda with a total of \bigoplus .45 million in financial assistance since 1979. EIB loans have been utilised for a road rehabilitation programme, an airport navigational system at V. C. Bird Airport, the improvement of the North Shore Water Distribution System and a livestock development programme. The EIB also participates in the funding of the Antigua and Barbuda component of the OECS waste management project.

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

4.5.6 Centre for the Development of Enterprise (CDE)

The CDE supports private sector development by providing non-financial services to ACP companies and businesses and support to joint initiatives set up by economic operators of the Community and of the ACP States. In the OECS region the CDE supports Private Sector development through sector programmes in Construction and Mining, Agro-processing, Wood, Herbal Medicines and Tourism. Over the period 1999-2004, CDE has assisted in the OECS region a total of 60 projects carrying out 94 interventions at a total cost of €770,108 of which €447,305 was contributed by the CDE. PROINV€ST programme, managed by the CDE aims at increasing investments between the Caribbean and Europe. PROINV€ST has a fund of €110 million over 5 years to support private sector development in the Caribbean, African and Pacific Countries. Summary of the CDE activities, including PROINV€ST is presented in Annex VIII.

4.5.7 Centre for the Development of Agriculture (CTA)

The CTA supports policy and institutional capacity development and information and communication management capacities of agricultural and rural development organisations in ACP countries. CTA assists organisations in formulating and implementing policies and programmes to reduce poverty, promote sustainable food security and preserve natural resources. In 2004, the Eastern Caribbean states benefited from CTA support to the agricultural and rural development in the Caribbean at the regional and national levels. The activities at the regional level were implemented in collaboration with CARDI (CTA's

Regional Branch Office for the Caribbean) and IICA. At the national level, the activities were targeted at the public and non-public sector and implemented through direct partnership arrangements between CTA and the relevant institutions.

CTA activities in the Caribbean region are presented in Annex IX.

5. Programming perspectives for the following years

Due to full programming of funds, **new EC/EU initiatives** and/or commitments **are not foreseen** under the 9th EDF support. Approximately 85% (C2.2 million) of the 9th EDF NIP, has been allocated to the focal sector support. The remaining 15% (C0.4 million) is reserved for the Technical Assistance under Technical Cooperation Facility.

The EC shall continue to support the Government in its efforts to broaden the country's production base which at present is constrained by the shortage of skilled labour at the middle and managerial levels in key sectors such as construction, tourism, manufacturing and business and commerce, as well as focusing on human resources development, in particular on the development of the Antigua State College. The Government of Antigua & Barbuda has made efforts to introduce measures aimed at the reduction of poverty. The need to reform the public sector and improve the overall public finances, including debt reduction is also essential.

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

6.1 Dialogue in country with the NAO and NSAs

See 4.3.

6.2 Donor coordination

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

<u>CIDA : The Sustainable Environmental Management Coordination Group</u> was established to take account of the Disaster Management, Climate Change and Environmental Management portfolios, which were previously supported by three groups: -Eastern Caribbean Donor Group for Disaster Management (ECDGM) Eastern Caribbean Environmental Donor Coordinating Group

-Eastern Caribbean Environmental Donor Coordinating Group

-Climate Change Donor Group

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

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

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

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

7. Concluding Comments

a) Key Political, economic and social developments in 2004

• Political developments

The United Progressive Party (UPP) defeated the Antigua Labour Party (ALP) winning 14 of the 17 seats in the House of Representatives on 23 March 2004. The new administration begun its first term in formulating its "Agenda for Change" which will determine the philosophy and the working policies of the Government. In the Throne Speech delivered on March 29, 2004, the Governor-General announced the Government's core philosophy to improve the lives of all citizens, by equitably using the resources available to the state to do the greatest good for the greatest number of citizens.

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

• Economic Development

Growth has strengthened since mid-2003 (over 4% estimated economic growth for 2004), due to a strong rebound in tourism (accounting for more than 65 % of the GDP), but fiscal imbalances remain very large, the debt stock is high, and arrears continue to mount. Fiscal imbalances narrowed modestly, in large part due to expenditure compression as financing constraints tightened. Arrears accumulation is estimated at 10% of GDP in 2003, with a slightly lower level expected in 2004. The public sector wage bill is calculated at 74% of recurrent revenue and the plan is to bring the public service payroll down by 20% in 2005.

The new Administration that took office in March 2004 after 27 years in opposition, has reiterated its campaign pledge to return normalcy to fiscal and debt relations, and improve governance and transparency.

The main challenges facing the Government are to maintain fiscal stability, reduce the Government debt and help promote economic recovery to reduce unemployment and alleviate poverty. However, the prospects of fiscal and economic performance are highly dependent on external developments such as recovery of the global economy. The ability of the country to achieve its macroeconomic targets shall depend on its ability to mobilise domestic and international resources to finance its development programme, and the readiness of the country to take advantage of the opportunities presented and to minimise the negative challenges presented by globalisation.

• Social Development

As a whole, AB's social indicators are quite good. According to the 2004 UNDP Human Development Report, Antigua and Barbuda is ranked 55 among 177 countries on the basis of adult literacy, school enrolment, life expectancy at birth, and per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This places the Island in the category of High Human Development Countries. It is also considered as a high income Country.

Available data on Antigua and Barbuda's education and health sectors suggest that they compare favourably with other countries in the Caribbean Region and other upper middle-income countries.

b) Results achieved in the focal sectors and relevant programmes

• Focal Sector

Antigua and Barbuda continues its efforts to improve the situation in the tertiary education by increasing training/scholarship opportunities and improving the capacity in technical and vocational training. Some 160 scholarships were accepted by the Board of Education in 2004 and 76 scholarships have been negotiated with Cuba and Mexico for 2005 on top of some 125 national scholarships; an expansion of the Antigua and Barbuda Hospitality Training Institute has been commissioned; the Youth Skills Training programme is functioning at full capacity, and the number of trained teachers has increased. However the share of expenditure for technical and vocational training in the total of education expenditure has decreased form 3.3% in 2003 to 1.4% in 2004. The STAVEP project will clearly support Governments' efforts towards improving the capacity in technical and vocational training.

• Strengthening of Technical and Vocational Project – 9 ACP AB 1

The Financing Agreement (\notin 4.3 mn) was signed in October 2002 and expires in December 2010. The overall objective of this project is to strengthen the provision of TVET, thereby lessening social disparities, widening employment access and opportunities as well as providing sufficient human capital to diversify the economy. The start of the project has been very slow and the recruited Programme Manager resigned in December 2004. It is expected that with the recruitment of additional experts and the set up of the Project Steering Committee and working groups will allow for a better pace of implementation.

• Improvement of Facilities at Antigua State College - 9 ACP AB 02/03

This Project seeks to modernise the ASC, as it has doubled its enrolment in the last couple of years. Project implementation has been very slow in 2004 and it is expected that the award of the construction works will take place in late 2005.

c) The effectiveness in the implementation of current operations

EC cooperation with Antigua and Barbuda under the 9th EDF has been rather slow as there are still significant institutional weaknesses that have impacted on the effectiveness of these development interventions; however, the issues and bottlenecks which have hindered a smoother implementation have been jointly addressed.

The total active aid portfolio for Antigua & Barbuda under the NIP in 2004 stands at 3.1 million. The total payments amounted 3.2 million in 2004. New global commitments in 2004 amounted 3.2 million. New individual commitments amounted 3.2 million.

The poor performance of A&B, when comparing payments and commitments to forecasts for 2004, can be explained by the slow start of the projects 9ACP AB1 (Strengthening of Technical and Vocational Education Project – €4.3m) and 9ACP AB2 (Learning Resource Centre).

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

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

There is a commitment by the Government of Antigua & Barbuda to enhance the involvement of Non State Actors and to better address environmental issues within the EU/Antigua & Barbuda cooperation process. The environmental organizations in Antigua & Barbuda have recognized the importance of community involvement and have supported public awareness efforts. As a result, there is strong public interest in establishing a protected area. In this context, there are clear needs for an updated management plan, institutional strengthening of the National Parks authority, and greater involvement of local populations and NGOs, which the Government will address actively

e) The programming perspective for the following years

Due to full programming of funds, new EC/EU initiatives and/or commitments are not foreseen under the 9th EDF support. Approximately 85% (2.2 million) of the 9th EDF NIP, has been allocated to the focal sector support. The remaining 15% (0.4 million) is reserved for the Technical Assistance under Technical Cooperation Facility.

ANNEX I - Intervention Framework

Sector – tertiary education	Performance indicators	Status 2002	Status 2003	Status 2004	target 2005	Sources of information	Assumptions
National Sector Target							
To provide sufficient and well trained human capital to diversify the economy.	increase the number of scholarships for nationals.	> 204 national scholarships accepted from Board of Ed.	>108 national scholarships accepted from Board of Ed.	> 160 national scholarships accepted from Board of Ed.; others accepted	26 Mexican Degree Scholarships accepted in priority areas; >125 national scholarships offered; 50 Cuban Scholarships offered; special allocation of 250K made for civil service training	Ministry of Education Report; Board of Education Report Ministry of Foreign Affairs	GoAB provides support for financial and other support (leave for public servants)
	increase the range of training opportunities for residents	ASC - some depts full(eg.teacher ed.;A'Levels); accommodations ltd.; ABIIThas a capacity for 1000:	YSTP is 100% full; opportunities in ABIIT;ABHTI; a new medical school providing offerings	additional spaces available only in ABIIT;new & expanded ABHTI commissioned	increase scholarships tendered at ABIIT,ABHTI; increase evening programmes for post secondary adult education	Ministry of Education/ Institutional reports	Change in policy re offering of scholarships abroad only when not offered locally
	Labour Market Survey Conducted to determine market needs	no	no	no	Allocation made in STAVEP to conduct a Labour Market Survey	Ministry of Education Report STAVEP Labour Market Survey	improved economic performance within the region
Intervention objective: improve capacity in technical and vocational training	expenditure for technical and vocational training in relation to total of education expenditure increased	2.4% of technical and vocational training in relation to total of education expenditure	3.3% of technical and vocational training in relation to total education expenditure	1.4% of technical and vocational training in relation to total of education expenditure	1.7% of technical and vocational training in relation to total of education expenditure	National Recurrent Estimates	release of allocation takes place in a timely manner
	GoAB makes available the required lands at Tomlinson for construction.	Lands designated and fenced.	Achieved Yes	Design brief developed	achieved Yes	Ministries of Education/ Youth Empowerment	reinforced synergies between the NAO and line ministries. GoAB provides counterpart resources
	increase in number of students being admitted to YSTP	220 enrolled	300 enrolled - full to capacity	300 enrolled	300 enrolled*	Ministries of Education/ Youth Empowerment	increased enrolment
	increase in number of trained teachers	One trained teacher available	Three trained teachers available	Four trained teachers available	Five trained teachers availble*	Ministries of Education/ Youth Empowerment	trained teachers leading to improved curriculum
	technical assistance recruited	recruitment process	achieved No	achieved	Technical experts engaged for curriculum, training	contract	position advertised according to EDF procedures
Results							
Fully operational, upgraded, purpose built facilities	Expanded facilities – physical and institutional	feasibility study	financing agreement	Achieved No	Achieved No	Ministry of Education/completion reports/visits	reinforced synergies between the NAO and line ministries. GoAB provides counterpart resources
youth skills training programme	National Training Agency established	programme developed	Achieved No	Achieved No	Achieved* Yes	Ministry of Education	certificates lead to better recognition of YSTP programmme

key - * Actual for 2005

ANNEX II - EDF Forecast Tables

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Eι	JROPEAID	
00-	OPERATION OFFICE	

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA EDF FORECASTS 2005 - 2006 == SUMMARY SHEET. ==

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CO-OPERATION OFFICE									(8	amounts in €)	
PAYMENTS	FOR	ECASTS 2	005	ESTIMA	TION of RISK F	ACTOR		FOR	FORECASTS 2		
	1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2005	Low L	Medium M	High H	TARGET 2005	1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2006	
PAYMENTS on ONGOING INDIVIDUAL commitments.	196,846	53,313	250,160	211,098	39,062	0	230,629	20,000	66,360	86,360	
PAYMENTS on NEW INDIVIDUAL commitments	165,000	330,000	495,000	105,000	390,000	0	300,000	584,999	296,000	880,999	
PAYMENTS on NEW GLOBAL commitments	0	600,000	600,000	600,000	0	C	600,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	2,400,000	
TOTAL PAYMENTS	361,846	983,313	1,345,160	916,098	429,062	0	1,130,629	1,804,999	1,562,360	3,367,359	
%	27%	73%		68%	32%	0%		54%	46%		
INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS	FOR	ECASTS 2	005	ESTIMATIO	N of RISK FAC	CTOR		FOR	ECASTS 2	006	
	1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2005	Low L	Medium M	High H	TARGET 2005	1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2006	
NEW INDIV. commit. on ONGOING GOBAL commitments.	319,999	1,200,000	1,519,999	comparable	to risk profile of pa	wmonte (%)		0	1,520,000	1,520,000	
NEW INDIV. commit. on NEW GLOBAL commitments	0	3,000,000	3,000,000	comparable	to tisk profile of pa	ayments (70)		0	0	0	
TOTAL INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS	319,999	4,200,000	4,519,999	3,078,267	1,441,732	0	3,799,133	0	1,520,000	1,520,000	
%	7%	93%		68%	32%	0%		0%	100%		
GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	FOR	ECASTS 2	005	ESTIMA	TION of RISK F	ACTOR		FOR	ECASTS 2	006	
	1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2005	Low L	Medium M	High H	TARGET 2005	1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2006	
TOTAL NEW GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	0	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	3,000,000	C	1,500,000	0	0	0	
%	0%	100%		0%	100%	0%		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		

	SITUATION	on 01/01/2005	SITUATION of	on 31/12/2005
RAL	ALL PROJECTS	PROJETS decided before YEAR 2000	ALL PROJECTS	PROJETS decided before YEAR 2000
Σ Ongoing GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	8,838,000	3,330,000	10,161,858	3,154,483
RAC	4,852,177	175,517	1,656,349	C
R A P	592,122	0	3,801,220	C
RAL	5,444,300	175,517	5,457,569	0.23
% RAL / Σ GLOBAL COMMIT.	62%	5%	54%	0%
Nbr of years to absorbe RAL	5		5	

REDUCTION OF OLD RAL		FORECAS	TS 2005		
(projects decided before 2000)		ESTIMA			
	TOTAL 2005	Low L	Medium M	High H	TARGET 2005
DECOMMITMENTS on ONGOING GLOBAL Commitments.	175,517	175,517	0	0	175,517
DECOMMITMENTS on ONGOING INDIV. Commitments.	0	0	0	0	0
PAYMENTS	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL REDUCTIONS	175,517	175,517	0	0	175,517
%		100%	0%	0%	

Number of EXTENSION REQUESTS on GLOBAL Commitments - 2005

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

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA																				(ខ	amounts in €)	
	PEAID					-	SITUA	TION END	2004	FOREC	ST DECOM	IMITMENTS	2005		FORE	CASTS on F	AYMENTS	2005		FORECAST PAYMENTS 2006		
CO-OPERA	TION OFFICE										ESTIMA	TION of RISK FA	ACTOR				ESTIMA	ATION of RISK F	ACTOR			
YEAR of	ACCOUNTING	0 N°	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	END date		EXTENS° REQUEST	GLOBAL COMMIT. AMOUNT	INDIV. COMMIT PAYMENTS	RAC	DECOMMIT. on GLOBAL	Low	Medium	High									
GLOB. Commit.	NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.		TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT	of imple- mentat°	N° CAT OLD RAP	n GLOB. Y/N	ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	RAP	DECOMMITED on INDIV.	X	Y X+Y+Z = E	Z	1 st SEMESTER A	2 nd SEMESTER B	TOTAL A+B	Low L	Medium M L+M+H = A+B	High H	1 st SEMESTER C	2 nd SEMESTER D	TOTAL C + D
	TOT	TAL ON	ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS				8,838,000	3,985,823	4,852,177	176,142	175,517	625	0									
	TOTA	AL ON	ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS				831,340	239,218	592,122	256,228	104,317	151,912	0	196,846	53,313	250,160	211,098	39,062	(20,000	66,360	86,360
1995	6ACP AB12	0	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL RADAR OPERATING TRAINING			N	690,000	610,879	79,121	79,121	79,121					0						0
1995	7ACP AB8	0	UPGRADING AND EXPANSION OF ANTIGUA HOTEL TRAINING CENTRE	20001231		N	2,640,000	2,543,604	96,396	96,396	96,396					0						0
2002	8ACP AB1		PREP. OF DESIGN BRIEF FOR THE LEARNING RESOURCE CENTRE	20030301		N	5,000	5,000	0	625		625				0						0
2002	8ACP AB1		INTERFACE CONSULTANCY	20030531	7		5,000	4,375	625	625		625		625		625	625				ļ!	0
2002	8ACP AB1 8ACP AB2		Individual Commitment TA TO THE NAO	20060331		Y	5,000 298.000	4,375 172.800	625 125,200							0						0
2002	8ACP AB2		WP 1 (1/2/2003 - 31/1/2004)	20040131			105.200	86,716	18,484	18,484	18.484					0						0
2002	8ACP AB2		15.02.2004-14.02.2005	20050214			67,600	58,538	9,062					9,062		9,062		9,062				0
	8ACP AB2	Total	Individual Commitment				172,800	145,254	27,546							0						0
2003	8ACP AB3		MULTI-COUNTRY DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION PROJECT	20061231			350,000	214,200	135,800							0						0
2003	8ACP AB3	1	WP 1 2003-2004	20041031			118,000	46,154	71,846	85,833	85,833			-13,987		-13,987	-13,987				l	0
2003	8ACP AB3		DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION PROGWP 2004/2005 - 297,781XCD	20051031			96,200	0	96,200					67,340		67,340	67,340				28,860	28,860
	8ACP AB3	Total	Individual Commitment				214,200	46,154	168,046							0						0
2003	9ACP AB1	0	STRENGTHENING OF TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROJECT	20101231			4,300,000	304,000	3,996,000							0						0
2003	9ACP AB1	1	A.C.A. GORDON, XCD 601.141	20080831			179,000	24,913	154,087	151,287		151,287		2,800		2,800	2,800					0
2003	9ACP AB1		PROGRAMME ESTIMATE/MINISTRY OF EDUCATION - STAVEP PROJECT	20050731			125,000	0	125,000					37,500	30,000	67,500	37,500	30,000		20,000	37,500	57,500
	9ACP AB1	Total	Individual Commitment				304,000	24,913	279,087							0						0
2003	9ACP AB2	0	PREP. FP - LEARNING RESOURCE CENTRE (+8 AB 1)	20051101			5,000	4,340	660							0						0
2003	9ACP AB2	1	PREPARATION FINANCING PROPOSAL, CONTRAT DE SERVICE	20031101			4,340	4,087	253					253		253	253					0
	9ACP AB2	Total	Individual Commitment				4,340	4,087	253							0						0
2003	9ACP AB3	0	PREPAR. OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS FOR THE	20071231			150,000	131,000	19,000							0						0
2003	9ACP AB3		PREPARATION OF DESIGN FOR ANTIGUA STATE COLLEGE EXTENSION	20050319			131,000	14,433	116,567					93,253	23,313	116,567	116,567					0
	9ACP AB3		Individual Commitment				131,000	14,433	116,567							0						0
2004	9ACP AB4		TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILTY (TCF)	20101031			400,000	0	400,000							0						0

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10	3 C			edf for	ECASTS	5 2005-	2006: N	IEW/ INC	DIVIDUA	UL Commi	tments	(including	j paymen	ts) on Q	NGOING		
		ANTIGUA & BARBUDA														(a	amounts in €)
EUROP CO-OPERATIO						FOR	ECASTS	2005						FORECAS	TS 2006		
VO VE DAIN	M OTTINE		1st SEM	ESTER	2nd SEM	IESTER	TOTAI	2005	ESTIMATION	of RISK FACTOR FO	R PAYMENTS	1st SE	MESTER	2nd SEM	IESTER	TOTAI	L 2006
YEAR GLOB. COMMIT.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER (GLOBAL COMMIT.)	TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT	INDIVID. COMMIT. A	PAYMENTS B	INDIVID. COMMIT. A'	PAYMENTS B'	TOTAL INDIV. COMMIT. A + A'	TOTAL PAYMENTS B + B'	Low L	Medium High M L+M+H H =B+B' H		INDIVID. COMMIT. C	, PAYMENTS D	INDIVID. COMMIT. C'	PAYMENTS D'	TOTAL INDIV. COMMIT. C+C'	TOTAL PAYMENTS D + D'
	TOTALS on N	IEW INDIVIDUAL Commitments	319,999	165,000	1,200,000	330,000	1,519,999	495,000	105,000	390,000	C) (584,999	1,520,000	296,000	1,520,000	880,999
2003	8ACP AB3	DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION PROG WP 2005/2006			100,000		100,000	0					70,000			0	70,000
2004	9ACP AB4	TCF - Macro-Economic Assistance	199,999	120,000			199,999	120,000		120,000			79,999			0	79,999
2002	8 ACP AB2	WP3 - 15/02/05 TO 15/02/06	120,000	45,000		60,000	120,000	105,000	105,000				15,000			0	15,000
2003	9ACP AB1	STAVEP - Technical Assistance			600,000	120,000	600,000	120,000		120,000			120,000		120,000	0	240,000
2003	9ACP AB1	STAVEP - 2nd Programme Estimate			500,000	150,000	500,000	150,000		150,000			300,000		50,000	0	350,000
2003	9ACP AB1	STAVEP - 3rd Programme Estimate					0	0						420,000	126,000	420,000	126,000
2003	9ACP AB1	STAVEP - Works					0	0						1,100,000		1,100,000	0

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

(amounts in €)

Even A and A ve																	(4	in e j
EUROPEAID CO-OPERATION OFFICE		_					FORE	CASTS 2	2005						FORECAS	TS 2006		
CO-OPERATION OFFICE				1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL 2005		ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS			1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL 2006	
				INDIVID.		INDIVID.		TOTAL INDIV.		Low	Medium	Hiah	INDIVID.		INDIVID.		TOTAL INDIV.	
DECISION DATE	PROJECT TITLE (GLOBAL COMMITMENT)	AMOUNT	RISK	COMMIT.	PAYMENTS	COMMIT.	PAYMENTS	COMMIT.	PAYMENTS	LOW	М	й	COMMIT.	PAYMENTS	COMMIT.	PAYMENTS	COMMIT.	PAYMENTS
				A	В	A'	B'	A + A'	B + B'	LL	L+M+H =B+B'		C	D	C'	D'	C + C'	D + D'
TOT	ALS on NEW GLOBAL Commitments.	3,000,000		0	0	3,000,000	600,000	3,000,000	600,000	600,000	0	0	0	1,200,000	0	1,200,000	0	2,400,00
08-2005	ANTIGUA & BARBUDA ASCLRC	3,000,000	2			3,000,000	600,000	3,000,000	600,000	600,000				1,200,000		1,200,000	0	2,400,00
								0	0								0	

ANNEX III - Donor Matrix

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

DONOR MATRIX - EASTERN CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES + CARIBBEAN REGION (in millions of EUR) (Data for projects/programmes committed after 2000, in most cases)

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

Antigua & Barbuda

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

Project Number		Global Commitment		Payments at 31/12/2004	Project Title	RAC	RAP		Date Decision	Date N+3	End Date	Sector	Deleg ou siège
6 ACP AB	1	176,508.77	176,508.77		ROAD IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME	0.00	0.00	0.00				Road transport	(Deleg)
6 ACP AB	2	1,469.50	1,469.50	1,469.50	TRADE FAIRS PLURIAN PROG	0.00	0.00	0.00	11/10/1988			Export promotion	(Deleg)
6 ACP AB	3	13,446.28	13,446.28	13,446.28	MULT ANNU TRADE FAIRS	0.00	0.00	0.00	11/10/1988			Export promotion	(Deleg)
6 ACP AB	4	470,903.69	470,903.69	470,903.69	STATISTICS ADVISER	0.00	0.00	0.00	03/02/1989			Economic and development plan	(Deleg)
6 ACP AB	5	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	PROJ V C AIRPORT NAV SYSTEM_(BEI:70788)	0.00	0.00	0.00	26/04/1989			Air transport	(HQ)
6 ACP AB	6	6,739.94	6,739.94	6,739.94	SMTV PARIS&BIT MILAN FAIRS	0.00	0.00	0.00	11/10/1988			Export promotion	(Deleg)
6 ACP AB	7	51,603.28	51,603.28	51,603.28	FIN ST BIRD INTERN AIRPORT	0.00	0.00	0.00	12/11/1990			Air transport	(Deleg)
6 ACP AB	8	11,675.32	11,675.32	11,675.32	ITIX TOURISM FAIR CHICAGO	0.00	0.00	0.00	19/04/1991			Export promotion	(Deleg)
6 ACP AB	9	2,088,718.06	2,088,718.06	2,088,718.06	ANTIGUA ROAD REHABILITATION PHASE II	0.00	0.00	0.00	08/08/1991			Road transport	(Deleg)
6 ACP AB	10	975,075.94	975,075.94	975,075.94	ANTIGUA ROAD REHABILITATION PHASE II	0.00	0.00	0.00	08/08/1991			Road transport	(Deleg)
6 ACP AB	11	10,104.05	10,104.05	10,104.05	SCHOLARSHIP AWARD MR. SORHAINDO AB/6101/001	0.00	0.00	0.00	28/01/1993			Education facilities and training	(Deleg)
6 ACP AB	12	610,878.97	610,878.97	610,878.97	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL RADAR OPERATING TRAINING	0.00	0.00	0.00	26/06/1995			Air transport	(Deleg)
TOTAL:		5,917,123.80	5,917,123.80	5,917,123.80		0.00	0.00	0.00					

Antigua & Barbuda

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

Project Numbe	r	Global Commitment	Individual Commitments	Payments at 31/12/2004	Project Title	RAC	RAP	RAL	Date Decision	Date N+3	End Date	Sector	Deleg ou siège
7 ACP AB	1	142,394.57	142,394.57	142,394.57	LIVESTOCK DEVEL PROJECT	0.00	0.00	0.00	04/12/1991			Livestock	(Deleg)
7 ACP AB	2	52,159.32	52,159.32	52,159.32	ANTIGUA HOTEL TRAINING CENTRE	0.00	0.00	0.00	18/05/1992			Vocational training	(Deleg)
7 ACP AB	3	6,799.59	6,799.59	6,799.59	PARTICIPATION TOP RESA 1992 DEAUVILLE	0.00	0.00	0.00	08/06/1992			Export promotion	(Deleg)
7 ACP AB	4	9,546.59	9,546.59	9,546.59	BTF BRUXELLES, 24-26 NOVEMBRE 1992	0.00	0.00	0.00	01/07/1992			Export promotion	(Deleg)
7 ACP AB	5	125,452.25	125,452.25		LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT PHASE II	0.00	0.00	0.00	01/09/1992			Livestock	(Deleg)
7 ACP AB	6	45,563.09	45,563.09	45,563.09	(EX 05 P005) LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	02/03/1984			Agricultural policy and admin. m	g(Deleg)
7 ACP AB	7	0.00	0.00	0.00	(ex. 05 p006) livestock development	0.00	0.00	0.00	02/03/1984			Agricultural policy and admin. m	g(Deleg)
7 ACP AB	8	2,640,000.00	2,543,603.80		UPGRADING AND EXPANSION OF ANTIGUA HOTEL TRAINING CENTRE	96,396.20	0.00	96,396.20	13/10/1994		31/12/2000	Education facilities and training	(Deleg)
7 ACP AB	9	657,811.46	657,811.46	657,811.46	ECHO/AB-/ART254/97/0100 - HUMANITARIAN AID IN FAVOUR OF	0.00	0.00	0.00	08/10/1997		07/03/1998	Emergency/distress relief	(HQ)
7 ACP AB	10	40,636.08	40,636.08	40,636.08	EDUCATION & TRAINING SECTOR STUDY	0.00	0.00	0.00	05/03/1998		30/06/1998	Education policy & admin. mana	ig (Deleg)
7 ACP AB	11	15,217.68	15,217.68	15,217.68	ANTIGUA 9TH EDF PROGRAMMING STUDY	0.00	0.00	0.00	10/01/2001		07/03/2001	Strengthening civil society	(Deleg)
TOTAL:		3,735,580.63	3,639,184.43	3,639,184.43		96,396.20	0.00	96,396.20					

Antigua & Barbuda

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

Project Numbe	ər	Global Commitment	Individual Commitments		Project Title	RAC	RAP	RAL	Date Decision	Date N+3	End Date	Sector	Deleg ou siège
8 ACP AB	1	5,000.00	5,000.00		PREP. OF DESIGN BRIEF FOR THE LEARNING RESOURCE CENTRE	0.00	624.79	624.79	06/11/2002		01/03/2003	Higher education	(Deleg)
8 ACP AB	2	298,000.00	172,800.00	145,254.18	TA TO THE NAO	125,200.00	27,545.82	152,745.82	25/11/2002		31/03/2006	Economic and development plan	(Deleg)
8 ACP AB	3	350,000.00	214,200.00	46,154.46	MULTI-COUNTRY DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION PROJECT	135,800.00	168,045.54	303,845.54	26/03/2002		31/12/2006	Medical services	(Deleg)
TOTAL:		653,000.00	392,000.00	195,783.85		261,000.00	196,216.15	457,216.15					

Antigua & Barbuda

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

Proj	ject Number		Global Commitment	Individual Commitments	Payments at 31/12/2004	Project Title		RAP	RAL	Date Decision	Date N+3	End Date	Sector	Deleg ou siège
9	ACP AB	1	4,300,000.00	304,000.00	24,656.93	STRENGTHENING OF TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROJECT	3,996,000.00	279,343.07	4,275,343.07	25/08/2003	12/09/2006	31/12/2010	Education facilities and training	(Deleg)
9	ACP AB	2	5,000.00	4,340.00	4,087.22	PREP. FP - LEARNING RESOURCE CENTRE (+8 AB 1)	660.00	252.78	912.78	20/08/2003	29/08/2006	01/11/2005	Education facilities and training	(Deleg)
9	ACP AB	3	150,000.00	131,000.00	14,433.27	PREPAR. OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS FOR THE	19,000.00	116,566.73	135,566.73	28/10/2003	28/10/2006	31/12/2007	Urban development and manage	e (Deleg)
9	ACP AB	4	400,000.00	0.00	0.00	TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILTY (TCF)	400,000.00	0.00	400,000.00	28/04/2004	19/03/2007	31/10/2010	Economic and development plan	n (Deleg)
	TOTAL:		4,855,000.00	439,340.00	43,177.42		4,415,660.00	396,162.58	4,811,822.58					

ANNEX V - Regional Projects

9TH EDF PROGRAMMING

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

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

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

6&7TH EDF (MANAGED BY BARBADOS DELEGATION)

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

ANNEX VI - All ACP Projects

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

1)	9ACP RPR 04260000003	Programme De Formation Aux Procédures Contractuelles et Financement	D=4m, E=3.949m, P=0.347m
2)	9ACP RPR 042040000006	Support to the Competitiveness of the Rice Sector in the Caribbean	D=24m, E=0.498m, E=0.164m
3)	9ACP RPR 042020000007	Trade.Com All ACP Institutional Trade Capacity Building	D=50m, E=16.9m, P=1.741m
4)	9ACP RPR 0420400000014	Microfinance Framework Programme	D=15m, E=5.115m, P=0
5)	9ACP RPR 0420600000016	Participation at ACP Reunions, Parliamentary Assemblies / Consultations	D=0.6m, E=0.5m, P=0.27m
6)	9ACP RPR 042060000023	IV ACP Summit of Heads of State and Government	D=1.9m, E=1.9m, P=1.8m
7)	9ACP RPR 0420300000025	Programme for Water Governance in ACP Countries	D=0.775m, E=0.385m, P=0
8)	9ACP RPR 0420400000026	EU-ACP Business Assistance Scheme	D=0.350m, E=128m, P=0
9)	9ACP RPR 042060000027	Facilite de Coopération technique	D=19m, E= 1.572m, P=0.950m
10)	9ACP RPR 0420300000028	Facilite de Coopération Technique	D=3m, E=0.421m, P=0
11)	9ACP RPR 0420400000029	Private Sector Enabling Environment Facility	D=20m, E=0, P=0
12)	9ACP RPR 0420100000017	Contribution to the Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis (AIDCO/C/5)	
		(No information has been given at this stage as to whether the Caribbean co	untries will benefit from this project)

(Last Update: January 2005)

ANNEX VII - EIB Projects

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

ANNEX VIII - CDE Projects

2004 CDE activities in the Caribbean/OECS countries

Agro-processing

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

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

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

Wood

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

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

Herbal Products

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

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

In 2004, CDE sponsored activities included :

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

Environment

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

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

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

Engineering Industries

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

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

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

Tourism

Blue Flag

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

PROINV€ST

- Strengthening the capacities of the intermediary organizations to fully participate in ACP/EU Negotiations; Barbados, 17-18 June 2004

- EU-Caribbean Workshop for Trade and Investment Projects under the EPAs, Barbados, 19-20 November 2004

ANNEX IX - CTA Projects

Activities implemented in 2004 by department

• Information Products and Services Department

A. Selective Dissemination of Information

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

B. Database subscription service

6 Caribbean institutions received 13 database subscriptions in 2004

C. Question and Answer Service

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

• Communication Channels and Services Department

A. CTA Regional Branch Office in the Caribbean, CARDI

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

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

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

• Information and Communication Management Systems and Services Department

A. Long term partnership arrangements with national NGOs

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

B. Training

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

C. Science and Technology

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

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

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

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

• Planning and Corporate Services

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

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

ANNEX X - Project Sheets

Project title: Design Brief of a Learning Resource Centre at State College								
Accounting number:	8 ACP AB 01							
Implementing Agency:								
Date of Financing Agreement:								
Date Financing Agreement exp	Date Financing Agreement expires: 01/03/03							
Value of Financing Agreement	: €5000							
Accounting Situation as at 31.1	2.02							
Primary Commitment in €	Secondary Commitment in	Disbursed in €	% Disbursed					
4375.21		4375.21	100					

Project Overview:

The aim of this project was to prepare the design brief which would guide the Consultant Architect in preparing the designs for the Learning Resource Centre at the The Antigua State College.. The project has been completed, undergoing administrative closure.

Project Title: Accounting number: Implementing Agency: Date of Financing Agreement Date Financing Agreement expires:	Improvement of Facilities at Antigua State College 9 ACP AB 02/03 National Authorizing Office
Project Duration Value of financing agreement:	€3,000,000.00

Project Overview:

Project No. 9 ACP 02 was the preparation of the financial proposal this was a service contract. 03-This project seeks to modernize the ASC. The ASC has doubled its enrollment to just over 800 students in the last couple of years. However due to lack of space the ASC is forced to turn away an average of about 300 eligible students due to space limitations. The overall objective of this project is to upgrade the level of trained human resources in the labour market in the context of a changing economic, social and cultural environment.

This project will see the construction of:

- 1. A Learning Resource center to be used for daytime & Nighttime classes
- 2. Construction of six new classrooms
- 3. Expansion of staff and student facilities
- 4. procurement of furniture and equipment

Progress:

This project is progressing and the intention is that by September 2005 the award of the Construction works will be made enabling a work start by year end.

Project title: Accounting number:	Support Service to the N 8 ACP AB 02	IAO	
Implementing Agency:			
Date of Financing Agreement:	25.11.02		
Date Financing Agreement expires:	01.04.06		
Value of Financing Agreement: €298.00	00		
Accounting Situation as at			
Primary Commitment in € Secondar 237,138.87	y Commitment in	Disbursed in € 145284.18	% Disbursed 48.7

Project Overview:

The aim of the project is to assist the NAO to perform his duties efficiently and more specifically to be able to assist us the formulation and implementation of programmes in the educational field. **Progress**

The final Annual Work Programme has recently commenced and the Office of the NAO is providing a valuable link between the Delegation and local stakeholders.

Project Title:Strengthening of Technical and Vocational Education Project (STAVEP)Accounting number:9 ACP AB 001Implementing Agency:Ministry of EducationDate of Financing AgreementWednesday, October 02, 2002Date Financing Agreement expires:Friday, December 31, 2010Project Duration4 yearsValue of financing agreement:€4,300,000.00

Project Overview:

Human Resource Development through the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) is the priority sector of the National Indicative Programme for Antigua-Barbuda (8th EDF). The overall objective of this project is to strengthen the provision of TVET, thereby lessening social disparities, widening employment access and opportunities as well as providing sufficient human capital to diversify the economy.

The project consists of the following activities:

• The development of institutional linkages between YSTP and other groups.

• The expansion of course programmes (e.g. welding, informatics, computer repairs, construction, entrepreneurial skills, etc.)

• The provision of professional support to help with curriculum and syllabi specification.

• The management of training of senior staff at the Youth Empowerment School, YES, i.e. the institution for implementing YSTP.

• The provision of teacher training (short-term training in new trades, counselling skills, pedagogical skills and hands on skills).

• The expansion of facilities at the YES, renovating existing offices and workshops, sports-fields, and furniture for new buildings.

Progress:

Recruited Programme Manager resigned position in December 2004. Government appointed an interim Programme Manager for a period of 6 months. Recruitment of additional experts has begun. Project Steering Committee has met and pace of implementation of first Programme Estimate has increased. Working groups formed and have contributed to PSC.

Project Title: Accounting number: Implementing Agency: Date of Financing Agreement Date Financing Agreement expires: Project Duration Value of financing agreement: Drug Demand Reduction Programme 8 ACP AB 003 National Drug Information Centre Tuesday, May 27, 2003 Sunday, December 31, 2006 3 years €350,000.00

Project Overview:

This DDR Programme covers Institutional develop-ment, Training, Research/Surveys, Awareness/ Education, Community Activities, Workshops, Evaluation & Audit.

Progress:

Programme implementation started October 2003. Was held up somewhat by the recent (2004) General Elections which resulted in a change of Government. Now progressing smoothly. The Drug Demand Reduction (DDR) Programme completed its first work programme October 31, 2004. The second work programme was approved by the Delegation and implementation started November 1, 2004. The programme initially began under the umbrella of the Ministry of Health & Social Improvement, but, when the Government changed following general elections in 2004, the DDR Programme was shifted to the newly established Ministry of Social Transformation which is exhibiting better participation in the programme. Activities fall in the categories of: Institutional Development, Training, Research, Awareness & Education, Community Activities, and Workshops. The programme is progressing well and no significant problems are foreseen. The Programme Manager and the NAO's Office are responsive and cooperative in the management and execution of this programme. No problems expected. **Project Title:** NELSON'S DOCKYARD SEAWALL RESTORATION Accounting number: 8 ACP RCA 34 **Implementing Agency:** Nelson's Dockyard Seawall Restoration **Date of Financing Agreement** 15/10/02 **Date Financing Agreement expires:** 31/12/04 **Project Duration** 27months Value of financing agreement: 1 998,000 Accounting Situation as at 31.12.02 **Primary Commitment in €** Secondary Commitment in Disbursed in € % Disbursed

Project Overview

This three-year programme aims at (1) permitting a long term restoration of the wall, recovery of the historic architecture, increased economic activities for investors and workers, as well as improvement of safety and (2) it supports the National Parks Authority in their work of maintaining Nelson's Dockyard and promoting the park. More visitors are likely to come, which should increase economic and commercial activities at the Dockyard site, thereby helping the communities nearby and the country as a whole.

Project Progress:

The works for the dockyard are completed. Financing Agreement ended in December 2004. Retention money is currently being repaid and project going to be closed.

However, situation with regard to provisional/final acceptance certificate still unclear after various correspondences exchanged with NAO. Closure to be effected asap as things solved.

Project Title:
Accounting number:
Implementing Agency:
Starting Date:
Date Financing Agreement expires:
Project Duration:
Value of financing agreement:

Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF) 9 ACP AB 004

May 9, 2005

Project Overview:

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

- Technical Assistance Facility (TAF)

- Training Support for Projects and Programmes (TSPP)
- Conferences and Seminars (CS)

Progress:

€198,320.00 will be used to hire a Macro-economist who will be required to provide expertise and technical support to the work of the Ministry of Finance and the Economy in general and to the Economic Policy and Planning Unit (EPPU) in particular. The areas of focus would include economic policy development, analysis and implementation, enhancing processes/mechanisms for integrated socio-economic planning and providing overall support for macro-economic policy management.

The Macro-Economist was recruited through a Framework Contract and will start on May 9, 2005, for a period of 12 months.

Governmental institutions in charge of environmental matters									
Ministry or Agency	Functions	Contacts							
Ministry of Works,		St. John's Street							
Transportation and		St. John's							
Environment		Tel: (268) 462-0890-4							
Littlionmenn		Fax: (268) 562-2750							
		Fax. (208) 502-2750							
1. Environment Division	Charged with executive	#1 Prime Minister Drive							
	responsibility of managing	St. John's							
	and	Tel: (268) 462-4625/ 460-7278/ 562-2568							
	administering various	Fax: (268) 462-4625							
	aspects of the nation's	Environmental Crime							
	physical, biological and	Hotline:							
	cultural environment	Tel: (268) 462-6265							
		Email:							
		mail@environmentdivision.info							
2 National Coordinating									
2. National Coordinating		Website:							
Mechanism (NCM)	A forum for the coordinated	http://www.environmentdivision.info							
	follow-up, at the national								
	level,	(Contact the Environment Division)							
	to all Environmental								
	Conventions ratified by the								
	Government of Antigua and								
	Barbuda								
	Consisting of a network of								
	Government Agencies/								
	Divisions, National Focal								
	Points, Competent								
	Authorities,								
	and NGO's								
Ministry of Agriculture,		Old Administrative Building							
Lands and Fisheries		Queen Elizabeth Highway							
		St. John's							
		Tel: (268) 462-1213/1007-9							
		Fax:(268) 462-6104							
1.Agricultural Plant	Responsible for the	Friars Hill Road							
Protection Unit:	exclusion and prevention of	Dunbars							
	entry of	St. John's							
	exotic pests and disease into	Tel: (268) 562-1923							
	the country by inspection of	Fax: (268) 562-1923							
	unprocessed plant material	1 un. (200) 502 1725							
	unprocesseu plain material								
2. Forestry Department	Promoting the management	Old Administrative Building							
2. I orosu y Department	and protection of the	•							
		Queen Elizabeth Highway							
	nations' forestry resources	St. John's							
		Tel: (268) 562-1959							
		Fax:(268) 562-1303							
3. Fisheries Division	Responsible for overseeing	Perry Bay Road							
5. 1/181101108 1211/181011	the nation's fisheries	St. John's							
	resources, aiming to ensure	Tel: (268) 462-6106							
	that yields are sustainable	Fax: (268) 462-1372							
	and overexploitation does								
	not take place								

Governmental institutions in charge of environmental matters

Ministry of Health		Lower High Street St. John's Tel: (268) 462-5522 Fax: (268) 462-5003 Email: <u>HealthandSocial@hotmail.com</u>
Central Board of Health	Agency responsible for environmental health and general sanitations. Environmental issues include: • drinking water supplies, • monitoring of marine and coastal waters, • liquid waste management	All Saints Road St. John's Tel: (268) 462 2936 Fax: (268) 460 5992
National Solid Waster Management Authority	Responsible for solid waste management in Antigua and Barbuda	Cassada Gardens Tel: (268) 562 1348/9/50/51 Hot Line (268) 562 1347
Development Control Authority	Established in 1974 with responsibility for land use planning and development control	Tel: (268) 462 1146 / 6426/ 6427/ 2038

National NGOs and CBOs interested in environmental matters

?? Environmental Awareness Group Box 103, Long Street. St. John's Tel. (268) 462 6236 Fax: (268) 463-7740 Email: <u>eag@candw.ag</u> Website: www.antiguaracer.org

?? Gilbert Agricultural and Rural Development Centre Mercers Creek PO Box W1675 Tel: (268) 463-4121 Fax: (268)562-0084 Email: gardc@candw.ag Website: www.gardc.org

International Conventions

Environmental conventions

?? Basel Convention, i.e. Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (entered into force on 04-JUL-93)
?? Cartagena Convention, i.e. Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (entered into force on 11-OCT-86), and Protocol concerning Co operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region (entered into force on 11-OCT-86), and Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (only signed on 18-JAN-90): administered by UNEP Wider Caribbean Regional Office, Kingston, Jamaica. ?? CITES, i.e. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (entered into force on 06 10 1997)

?? Convention and Statute on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern (entered into force on 25-JAN-89)

?? Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (entered into force on 03-MAR-93),

Montreal Protocol, i.e. Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer (entered into

force on 03-MAR-93), Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer

(entered into force on 24-MAY-93), Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer (entered into force on 14-JUN-94)

?? Convention on Biological Diversity (entered into force on 29-DEC-93), and Cartagena

Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity (ratified 11-SEP-03)

?? Framework Convention on Climate Change-21-MAR-94, and Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations

Framework Convention on Climate Change (only signed on 16 03 1998)

?? International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling-21-JUL-82, and Protocol to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (entered into force on 21-JUL-82)

?? International Convention to combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa-(entered into force on 26-DEC-96)

?? Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (ratified September 11, 2003)

?? International Whaling Convention adherence as of 21-07-82

?? Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (presently going through the accession process)

Law of the Sea Conventions

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

?? Convention on the International Maritime Organization (entered into force on 13-JAN-86)

?? Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea (entered into force on 29-JAN-88)

?? Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (entered into force on 05-FEB-89), Amendments to the Annexes to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (entered into force on 05-FEB-89)

?? MARPOL Convention, i.e. International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships as modified by the Protocol of 1978 (entered into force on 29-APR-88), and

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (MARPOL)

Annex III (Optional): Hazardous substances carried in packaged form (entered into force

on 01-JUL-92), International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (

MARPOL) Annex IV (Optional): Sewage, and International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) Annex V (Optional) = Garbage (entered into force on 31-DEC-88)

?? International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) (entered into force on 09- MAY-87), and Protocol relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS Prot.) (entered into force on 09-MAY-87)

?? International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (entered into force on 21 09 1997), and Protocol to amend the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (entered into force on 14 06 2001)

?? International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation (entered into force on 05 04 1999)

?? International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage (entered into force on 21 09 1997), and Protocol to amend the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage (entered into force on 14 06 2001)

Other relevant Conventions

?? Charter of the United Nations (entered into force on 11 NOV '81)

?? Constitution of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (entered into force on 07 NOV '83)

?? Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

(entered into force on 15 JUL '82), and Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (entered into force on 01 FEB '84)

?? Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (entered into force on 21 JUN '85)

?? Constitution of the World Health Organization (entered into force on 12-MAR-84)

?? Convention of the World Meteorological Organization (entered into force on 16-NOV-88)

?? Convention on International Civil Aviation Annex 16 - Aircraft Noise, (entered into force on 10 -12 1981)

?? Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any other Hostile Use of Environmental

Modification Techniques (entered into force on 25-OCT-88)

?? General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (entered into force on 01-NOV-81)

National Environmental Laws

?? Bush fires ordinance, 1901 (Plant species protection/management; maintenance of thickets/groups of trees)

?? Wild Birds Protection Ordinance, 1913 (Animal species protection/management;

hunting/management/use of harvestable species: varies the open season for certain species of game birds)

?? Turtle Ordinance, 1927 (Animal species protection/management; fishing/management/use of harvestable fish)

?? Forestry Regulations and Forestry Ordinance, 1941 (Forest conservation/ management/ exploitation)

?? Watercourses and Waterworks Ordinance, 1945 (Water resources conservation/

management; water navigation)

?? Beach Protection Ordinance, 1957 (Soil conservation/management; marine resources conservation/management)

?? Barbuda Shooting and Fishing By-Law, 1959 (Hunting/management/use of harvestable species; fishing/management/use of harvestable fish)

?? Public Parks Ordinance, 1965 (An ordinance to make provision for public parks and the establishment of a public parks commission, to confer on the commission powers of

preserving the natural beauty of certain areas and for matters connected with the purposes as aforesaid)

?? Marine Areas (Preservation and Enhancement) Act, 1972 (Protected areas; marine resources conservation/management)

?? Public Utilities Act, 1973 (An Act to provide for the establishment of a corporate body to be known as the Public Utilities Authority, for the performance by that body of functions relating to supplying electricity, providing and maintaining phone services and the supplying of water; and for purposes incidental thereto or connected therewith)

?? Pesticides Control Act, 1973 (Hazardous substances)

?? Proclamation made under Section 13 of the Wild Birds Protection Ordinance, 1977

(Animal species protection/management: Varies the open season for certain species of game birds)

?? Fisheries, Restriction on Methods of Salt - Water Fishing Regulations, 1978

?? Fisheries (Protection of lobster) Regulations, 1978 (Prohibits the landing of berried lobsters and of lobsters from which all the swimming legs situated under the

abdomen or tail have been removed; prohibits the sale or buying of such lobsters; also

prohibits the landing, sale or buying of lobsters under the minimum size of ten inches

or of lobsters of a length of less than three and one-half inches measured from between the base of the ocular horns to the rear margin of the carapace or cape)

?? Fisheries Act, 1983 (Applies to all aquatic animals, including fish, shellfish, turtles, mollusks, crustaceans, coral, sponge, echinoderms, their young and their eggs; empowers the Minister to take measures to promote the development and management of fisheries so as to ensure the optimum utilisation of fisheries resources; provides for the appointment of a Chief Fisheries Officer; requires the Chief Fisheries Officer to prepare and keep under review a plan for the management and development of fisheries; empowers the Minister to enter into

arrangements or agreements with other countries of the region or with any competent regional organization with a view to harmonizing collection of statistics, assessment of fishery resources, licencing procedures, licencing of foreign vessels, and enforcement measures; regulates fishing by foreign vessels in the waters of Antigua and Barbuda; provides for the requirement of a lic ence for foreign and local fishing vessels; lays down conditions for the issuance, validity and use of fishing licences; provides for the establishment of local fisheries management areas and for the designation of local Fisheries

Management Authority for such areas; empowers such Authorities to make by-laws; provides for the establishment of marine reserves ; regulates fisheries research ; prohibits the use of explosives, poison or other noxious substances for the purpose of killing , stunning , disabling or catching aquatic animals ; empowers the Minister to make regulations generally for the management and development of fisheries in Antigua and Barbuda waters; such regulations may, inter alia, provide for the management of a particular fishery, prescribe

fisheries management and conservation measures, regulate incidental catches, regulate sport fishing, regulate the landing and marketing of fish, regulate the taking of coral, shells or aquarium fish, and prescribe measures for the protection of turtles, lobsters and conchs; also provides for enforcement measures)

?? National Parks Act, 1984 (An Act to provide for the establishment of National Parks and a National Parks Authority; to make provision for the preservation, protection, management and development of the natural physical and ecological resources and the historical and cultural heritage of Antigua and Barbuda; and for matters connected with those purposes)

?? The Fisheries Regulations, 1990 (Fishing/management/use of harvestable fish; marine resources conservation/management)

?? The National Solid Waste Management Authority Act, 1995

National parks, protected areas and heritage sites10

Terrestrial

?? Nelson's Dockyard National Park (The first legally designated national park: sandy beaches and tropical vegetation, with various species of cactus and mangroves, established in 1984) tel. 268/460-1379

?? Codrington Lagoon, Barbuda (hosts one of the world's largest Frigate bird colonies. It is also the largest wetland area in Antigua and Barbuda. This site was established in 2004 and is the first proposed Ramsar site)

Marine

?? Palaster Reef (Marine area, shallow patch coral reefs, established in 1973),

http://www.unep-wcmc.org/protected_areas/data/sample/0221q.htm

?? Salt Fish Tail Reef (Diamond Reef) (Marine area, Shallow calcium carbonate banks and extensive patch coral reefs, established in 1973), http://www.unepwcmc.org/protected_areas/data/sample/0220q.htm ?? Cades Bay Marine Reserve. (Marine and terrestrial area, shallow barrier reef, established 1999).

Also indicated as protected areas in the Antigua and Barbuda First National report to the Convention on Biological Diversity are:

?? Wallings Conservation Area (forest reserve managed by the Forestry Department)

?? Offshore Islands of the North Sound

ANNEX XII - Migration Profile

Box 1 : Immigrants

Total number of residents 6 Of which : Own nat Immigrants		ly 2004 es NA	st.) million (NA million %)
<i>Status immigrants</i> Refugees Labour migrants /permanent Labour migrants/seasonal p.m. internally displaced per	NA	%	% %	
<i>Immigration trend</i> Number of arriving immigra Number of arriving immigra			NA	NA million million
Education: Skilled labour	NA		%	
<i>Main countries of origin</i> int Antigua attracts migrant's co Antigua and Barbuda is the C	ommunitie	S		l largest concentrations of immigrants (7.9%).
Rate of return		NA	%	
<i>Finance</i> Amount of outgoing migrant Remittances as % of GDP:	remittanc	ces:	NA NA	\$ million %
Box 2: Emigrants				
Total number of emigrants		NA		million
Total number of emigrants <i>Status emigrants</i> Refugees Labour migrants /permanent Labour migrants/seasonal	NA NA NA	NA %	% %	million
<i>Status emigrants</i> Refugees Labour migrants /permanent	NA			million
Status emigrants Refugees Labour migrants /permanent Labour migrants/seasonal Legal situation emigrants Documented Undocumented Trend Number of leaving migrants Number of leaving migrants	NA NA in 90/95: in 95/200	% NA NA	% % NA	million NA million nt(s)/1,000 population (2004 est.). ¹
Status emigrants Refugees Labour migrants /permanent Labour migrants/seasonal Legal situation emigrants Documented Undocumented Trend Number of leaving migrants Number of leaving migrants	NA NA in 90/95: in 95/200	% NA NA	% % NA	million NA million
Status emigrants Refugees Labour migrants /permanent Labour migrants/seasonal Legal situation emigrants Documented Undocumented Trend Number of leaving migrants Number of leaving migrants The net migration rate in 20	NA NA in 90/95: in 95/200 03 is estin	% NA NA 0: nated at -6 NA	% % NA 5.15 migrat %	million NA million nt(s)/1,000 population (2004 est.). ¹
Status emigrants Refugees Labour migrants /permanent Labour migrants/seasonal Legal situation emigrants Documented Undocumented Trend Number of leaving migrants Number of leaving migrants The net migration rate in 20 Education: Skilled labour	NA NA in 90/95: in 95/200 03 is estin	% NA NA 0: nated at -6 NA	% % NA 5.15 migrat %	million NA million nt(s)/1,000 population (2004 est.). ¹

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

ANNEX XIII - Macroeconomic Indicators

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA: MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003a/	2004a/
	Annual rates of growth b/									
Gross domestic product	-5.0	6.1	5.1	4.3	4.9	3.3	1.5	2.1	5.5	4.0
Gross domestic product per capita	-6.6	4.5	5.1	3.5	3.5	0.4	1.5			
				In US	dollars					
Gross domestic product per capita	6 136	6 586	7 074	7 496	7 831	7 969	7 923	8 040	8 369	
				Annual ra	ates of gro	wth b/				
Gross domestic product by economic activity										
Agriculture			5.1	4.3	3.3	3.3	-0.1	1.0	2.0	2.1
Mining and quarrying			5.3	8.7	4.2	4.2	6.5	2.0	3.0	2.8
Manufacture			6.4	5.8	4.5	3.0	2.5	2.7	4.0	4.5
Electricity, gas and water			6.6	1.1	12.5	10.0	1.7	4.1	-0.7	4.5
Construction			8.7	11.1	8.0	6.5	4.0	3.5	4.0	5.5
Wholesale and retail trade			4.2	4.7	4.5	4.3	-2.0	-2.0	4.0	4.5
Transport			10.2	5.9	2.0	4.6	-3.7	-3.3	8.7	4.9
Comunications			10.0	10.0	20.5	-6.8	4.7	0.1	4.0	4.5
Bank and insurance					0.0	1.4	-5.9	12.0	3.3	4.2
Real estate and housing			18.5	11.1	1.9	2.5	4.9	8.2	3.0	3.5
Other services			4.7	3.4	4.0	4.0	1.0	2.7	2.5	2.5
Tourism			6.1	-2.2	2.7	-0.9	-7.8	2.1	11.2	15.0
Balance of payments			Millions	of US Do	ollars					
Current account balance	-1	-59	-47	-47	-63	-62	-47	-103	-107	-93
Merchandise balance	-238	-271	-275	-283	-316	-300	-283	-291	-311	-338
Exports fob	53	39	39	37	37	42	39	39		
Imports fob	291	310	314	321	353	342	321	350		
Services balance	201	206	240	259	262	262	249	240	233	276
Income account	-27	-26	-22	-21	-28	-33	-20	-34	-41	-43
Unilateral transfers	64	32	10	-2	20	9	6	6	12	12
Financial and capital balance c/	14	48	50	56	73	56	64	110	107	93
Net foreign direct investment	31	19	23	23	31	33	39	48	80	88
Financial capital d/	-17	29	27	33	42	23	24	53		
Global balance	14	-11	3	9	10	-6	16	8	26	0
Variation in reserve assets e/	-14	11	-3	-9	-10	6	-16	-8	-26	0
Other indicators of the external sector										
External debt (millions of US dollars)	287	276	348	451	451	462	490	535	571	569
External debt (% of GDP)	58.1	51.0	60.0	73.0	69.0	69.0	70.0	74.0	75.0	70.0
Prices										
Rate of change of the consumer price index (december to december)			-1.1	4.7	1.0	0.5	1.7	1.8	2.8	1.5
Weighted deposit nominal interest rate			4.5	4.4	3.9	5.0	4.4	4.3	5.1	4.9
Weighted lending nominal interest rate			12.10	12.20	11.50	12.20	11.50	11.30	12.90	11.3
Central government				Millions	of EC\$ d	ollars				
Current income	283	323	328	342	347	326	358	397	419	
Current expenditures	291	315	324	358	375	383	457	548	537	
Capital account	-38	-36	-54	-46	-37	-39	-89	-96	-64	
Fiscal result f/	-46	-28	-50	-62	-65	-96	-143	-139	-182	-138
Money and credit				Percen	itages of (GDP				
Domestic net credit	69.2	56.0	71.8	74.9	80.0	86.4	70.4	70.7	72.3	82.0
To the public sector	9.8	9.7	10.3	12.4	16.5	17.8	4.0	4.1	6.2	11.7
To the private sector	63.8	48.4	65.5	65.9	68.0	72.8	71.6	72.6	71.7	70.2
	71.2	68.5	69.0	74.7	78.5	82.6	81.4	85.4	95.2	89.5
Liquidity (M3)										
Liquidity (M3) Money supply and deposits in domestic currency (M2)	68.5	65.8	65.7	70.9	74.5	77.2	77.1	79.4	90.1	84.2

Source: ECLAC, on the basis of official information.

a/ Preliminary data.

b/ On the basis of constant 1990 prices.

c/ Includes errors and omissions.

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

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

f/ Includes grants.