



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

**COOPERATION  
between  
THE EUROPEAN UNION  
and  
BARBADOS**

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## **1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY\***

In contrast to decline in real economic activity by 2.7 percent in 2001 and 0.6 percent in 2002, caused by a global economic slowdown and the September 11th terrorist attack, the Barbados economy grew by approximately 2 percent in 2003. The boost in tourist arrivals and growth in non-traded sectors in 2003 contributed to the increased economic activity. The goal of the Government is to create an enabling environment for sustainable broad-based growth and development, so as to reposition and restructure the economy through the pursuit of sector strategies and the promotion of private sector development.

Under the 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> EDF National Indicative Programmes, some €17.5 million has been made available to Barbados. Past EC assistance to Barbados has largely focused on the development of human resources, while some support has also been provided to the agriculture and fisheries sectors. For the period 2002 through to 2007, it has been agreed that health should be the focal sector for the Barbados National Indicative Programme under the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF (EUR 6.5 million). The balance of uncommitted funds under previous EDFs is also to be used for this purpose. The European Investment Bank has provided assistance for the Airport Development project and the South Coast Sewerage project. Barbados also benefits from the EU/ACP Sugar Protocol.

The total active aid portfolio of Barbados was €10 million in 2003. New global commitments during the year totalled € 1.4 million and payments € 0.24 million.

## **2. THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY AGENDA**

The Government's overall goal is to maximise the economic potential of the country in an effort to deliver higher and sustainable growth, eradicate poverty, reduce unemployment, and improve the general welfare of the population. Due to changed economic circumstances and the measures the Government undertook to lessen the impact of the international economic recession, Barbados recorded a high fiscal deficit of approximately 5.4 percent of GDP in 2002, compared with 3.6 percent in 2001. The Government embarked fiscal tightening and structural reforms in October 2002 with the aim to reduce the deficit to around 2.5 % of GDP. Following the increase in revenue collection and the improved economic activity, the fiscal deficit decreased to 4.3 percent of GDP in 2003. The Government is continuing the public sector reform process and has committed itself to further reforms of its National Insurance Scheme, Corporate Tax arrangements as well as personal income taxes. A key element of the Government strategy to reduce the fiscal deficit will be new arrangements for the financing of the public sector investment programme, i.e. through new public sector/private sector partnerships.

The future development of Barbados will take place within the context of a more intensely competitive regional, hemispheric and global arena. Negotiations on trade liberalization to reduce the barriers to the movement of goods, services, capital, technology and intellectual property have begun in line with the Government's commitment to meet the requirements of the Caribbean Single Market and Economy

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\* The exchange rate as at December 2003 was 1 € = 2.37 BBD

(CSME), the Free Trade of the Americas (FTAA), to fit the outcome of the WTO post Doha agenda and the requirements of an Economic Partnership Agreement with the EU.

### 3. UPDATE ON THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SITUATION

#### 3.1 Millennium Development Indicators

Indicator	2000	2001
1. Life expectancy years	76.8	76.9
2. Maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births	N/A	33
3. Under-five mortality rate	14/1000	14/1000
4. Infant mortality rate	12/1000	12/1000
5. Prevalence of underweight children (under-five years of age)	5	6
6. People living with HIV/AIDS among 15–49 year age group (%) - 2001.	1,2%	1,2%
7. Births attended by skilled health staff	91%	91%
8. Proportion of 1 year old children immunised against measles (1999)	86%	92%
9. Ratio of girls to boys in		
- primary education	N/a	97%
- secondary education	105 %	98%
- tertiary education	228 %	240 %
10. Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (1999)	77%	89%
11. Population with access to water	100%	100%
12. Health Expenditure (Public) – as % of GDP	4,5%	4.2%
13. Health Expenditure (private) – as % of GDP	2,2%	2.2%

Source: UNDP Human Development Report 2002 and 2003

Indicators in the table are selected on the basis of their availability and relevance to the EC cooperation under the 9th EDF, in which health is the focal sector. No projections are available on the development of the Millennium Development Goal Indicators

#### 3.2 Political Situation

The present Government formed by the Barbados Labour Party (BLP) came to power in 1994 and was re-elected in 1999. The last Parliamentary Elections were held on 21 May 2003, in which the BLP won 23 seats, the DLP (Democratic Labour Party) having the remaining 7 seats. The Prime Minister is the Right Honourable Owen Arthur, head of the Barbados Labour Party (BLP).

The Constitutional Amendment Act 2002 adopted by the Parliament on 20 August 2002 clarifies that the imposition of a mandatory death penalty and the execution of that penalty is not in contravention of the Constitution of Barbados.

### 3.3 Economic Performance

After eight consecutive years of positive real GDP growth at an average annual rate of 2.9%, the Barbadian economy contracted by 2.7 per cent in 2001 and by 0.6 per cent in 2002 due to several factors including the global economic slowdown, which was compounded by the September 11th terrorist attacks on the United States and the adjustment to the trade liberalisation process by some sectors. The economic performance improved in 2003 by 2 percent in first nine months following the growth in economic activity. This growth did not spread across all sectors and was related to the increase in tourist arrivals, especially during the second quarter of the year and improved performance of other non-trade sectors such as wholesale and retail, transport and general services.

Despite the increase in total number of individuals employed, especially in the service sector, the unemployment rate rose to 11.6 percent in 2003, being 1.5 percent higher than a year earlier. This was due to an expansion of about 6,100 people in the labour force, which exceeded the number of new jobs generated. The Government revenue increased by an estimated 8 percent, as both direct and indirect tax revenues expanded. Government current expenditure was at BDS\$ 856.2 million with the increase by 6.7 percent compared to the previous year. On-budget expenditure was estimated to have decreased by 16 percent compared to 2002, reflecting the completion of some of the Government's major capital works projects. The Government projected the fiscal deficit at 4.3 percentage of GDP, which is 1.6 percent lower than 2002. Net International reserves (NIR) of the Central Bank expanded in 2003 by BDS\$140.8 to estimated BDS\$ 1,929 million at the end of the year, primarily as a result of Government divestment proceeds.

The economy is projected to grow by between 2 per cent and 3 per cent in 2004. However, the Government still needs to onset the recent recession and continue reducing the fiscal deficit.

**Tourism:** Contrary to the decline of 2001 and 2002 by 5.9 and 2.8 percent respectively, the tourism sector strengthened by an estimated 8.6 percent in 2003, especially during the second quarter of the year. The decline did not however bring the arrivals back to the levels of the year 2000. Arrivals from United States expanded by 4.9 percent, United Kingdom by 4.9 percent and Canada by 2.8 percent. The arrivals from Europe increased most noticeably by 11.9 percent. The tourism sector was boosted in 2003 by the expanded airlift capacity, intensified marketing by the Barbados Tourism Authority and sporting and cultural events such as the English cricket tour. Tourism is expected to be the main engine of national economic growth and the Government is aiming to offer new incentives to the sector through a new Tourism Development Act. Given the high unit-cost of the Barbados tourism product, there is a need to boost the competitiveness and profitability of the industry. The sector ought to exploit potential linkages with the manufacturing, agricultural and cultural/entertainment sectors and capitalise as far as possible on Eco-tourism and sports/heritage tourism.

**International Business and Financial Services:** Modest increase was recorded in the number of entities that were granted licenses to operate in 2003. During the first six months 145 new licenses were issued to companies in the international business and financial services sector compared to 137 for the corresponding period last year. The

improved performance in the sector is largely a result of the removal of Barbados from the OECD list of non-cooperative tax haven countries in February 2002, and the consequential decrease of uncertainty concerning the regulatory environment. The Government aims to modify its instruments and policies to help its international business and financial sectors face international competition.

**Manufacturing:** Manufacturing output deteriorated by around 1 percent in 2003. Increase in beverage and food processing by 3.3 percent and 2.4 percent respectively at the end of the second quarter, was offset by declines in chemicals non-metallic mineral production (4.2 percent), other manufacturing (1.4 percent), chemicals (8.9 percent) and electronics (16.5 percent). The export-orientated sectors continued having difficulties with intensified external competition. Despite an overall decline in the exports of food and beverages, rum exports grew by 11.9 percent during the first half of 2003, compared to an increase of 8.1 percent during the same period in 2002. Expansion of the manufacturing sector constrained by limited resource endowment and issues associated with economies of scale. In order to remain viable, firms in the manufacturing sector need to become internationally competitive and to capture export markets both intra-regionally and extra-regionally.

**Agriculture:** Sugar production in Barbados has been in decline since the 1960s. The 2003 sugar crop produced approximately 39,600 tonnes of sugar, 11.6% less than 2002 and representing the smallest yield since 1995. For the future, it is necessary for agricultural activities to be diversified into non-sugar activities which will allow for more effective land use, and provide agricultural employment for those displaced from a declining and increasingly mechanised sugar industry.

### **3.4 Regional Integration and Trade Policy**

Barbados is a member of CARICOM (the Caribbean Community). CARICOM members are in the process of establishing a Common Single Market and Economy (CSME) that will include not only a fully functioning common market, but also the harmonization of macroeconomic policies and eventual monetary integration. The new regional trade arrangements are expected to be finally in place by 2005, alongside those of the Free Trade Agreement of the Americas (FTAA). Harmonized regional positions are critical in the negotiations of FTAA and Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA) with the EU. The Caribbean specific EPA negotiations will be launched in the course of second quarter in 2004.

Barbados' main export partners are CARICOM 57 percent, followed by the USA with 21 per cent, the EU 9 per cent and Canada 4 per cent. The main exports are sugar, rum, chemicals and electrical components. The main import partners were the USA 41 per cent, CARICOM 20 per cent, the EU 12 per cent (of which the UK 8 per cent), Japan 5 per cent and Canada 4 per cent. The main commodities imported are consumer goods, machinery, foodstuffs, construction material, chemicals, fuel and electrical components.

### **3.5 Achievements in the Social Sectors**

According to the UNDP Human Development Report for 2003, Barbados is ranked 27 among 175 countries on the basis of criteria including adult literacy, school enrolment, life expectancy at birth and per capita GDP. In 1997, 14 percent of the population fell

below the poverty line. However, the absence of household surveys makes it difficult to determine the nature and distribution of that poverty. There is relatively adequate provision for the employed population to receive benefits through the National Insurance and contributory pension schemes. Public assistance for the poor, elderly and other deprived groups are also satisfactory. Barbados is an ageing society, which imposes requirements for the Social security systems and the public services and the Government has embarked measures to reform pension arrangements to assure the viability of the social security regime in the future. The measures include an increase in the contribution rate of insurable earnings for the employers and employees and increase in the retirement age.

**Education:** The education system provides educational opportunities from pre-primary to the university level with free public education. Net enrolment ratio in primary education is 100 % and education is compulsory for children of the ages 5-16. A number of programmes such as the provision of school meals at primary level, a text book loan scheme, transport assistance, a uniform grant, bursaries at the secondary level, and a wide range of grants and scholarships at the tertiary level are designed to ensure the active participation of all students. Female participation in the education system has been increasing, and it is reported that girls perform at significantly higher levels than boys in the core subjects of English, mathematics, social studies and integrated sciences. Also the drop-off rate between primary and secondary schools is lower among females than males.

**Health:** The Government of Barbados views health care as a fundamental right of all Barbadians. Barbados has health indicators within the range of those from developed countries. Life expectancy is 79 for women and 74 years for men. Infant mortality is 12 per thousand and overall under five mortality 14 per thousand. The first cause of morbidity and mortality are cardiovascular diseases. However, HIV seroprevalence threatens to become an increasing cause of morbidity and mortality. Some of the non-communicable diseases are related to genetic influence, lifestyle and epidemiological and demographic transition.

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

**Gender differentials:** As noted in the OECS Human Development Report 2002, the Caribbean region is considered peculiar in terms of gender inequalities. Females are more often likely to be unemployed, have lower labour force participation rates and are to be found in specific sectors of employment which do not have high level of

remuneration, but the economic differences in population as well as poverty and consumption levels are not considered consistent or necessarily gender-biased. The gender differentials are not necessarily against women or in one direction only. The legal and constitutional rights of females are reasonably well established while indications of wide spread domestic violence exist.

**Migration:** Migration is the major force contributing to the variations in population change in Barbados, which has reached the final stages of the demographic transition, demonstrating low fertility and mortality rates. Barbados has one of the largest concentrations of immigrants, with 12.3 % of the total stock of Caribbean migrants in the region. The established OECS Economic Union is expected to have further influence on intra regional migration flows. Net migration rate in Barbados in 2003 was -0,31/ 1000 population. The main destinations for emigration have been Europe, Canada and USA.

### **3.6 Environment**

The biological resources in Barbados, as in the other small islands in the Caribbean region are under pressure caused by economic interests (tourism, agriculture and fisheries) and factors such as concentration of population and high frequency of disasters. Further degradation of the countries' natural resources greatly influences to their prospects for social and economic development.

### **3.7 Future Challenges and Prospects**

Among the immediate challenges facing the Government of Barbados are the increased fiscal deficit which the Government needs to continue reducing and the associated declining income from sugar which accentuates the need to diversify into non-sugar activities, and the high unit costs of production in Barbados (including the high unit costs in tourism), which will be of increasing concern as liberalisation proceeds. The Caribbean region is currently facing challenges from the impact of globalisation and international trade commitments and the challenge to Barbados economy is that of increased external competition for trade, production and investments, which require strengthened regional cooperation and transformation and diversification of the economy. In addition, overall global instability and the recovery of the global economy are external factors, which may have an impact on Barbados' growth prospects.

## **4. OVERVIEW OF PAST AND ONGOING EC CO-OPERATION**

### **4.1 European Development Fund – Focal Sectors**

The total active aid portfolio of Barbados was €10 million in 2003. New global commitments during the year totalled € 1.4 million and payments € 0.24 million.

#### **4.1.1 9<sup>th</sup> EDF – NIP EUR 6.5 million – Focal Sector: Health Sector Development**

The Country Support Strategy paper and National Indicative Programme (NIP) under the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF for Barbados was signed on 19 March 2003. The focal sector under the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF for which 90% (EUR 5.85 million) of the “A envelope” has been allocated is



health sector development, with consideration being given to the provision of sectoral budgetary support. A further amount of unspent balances from previous NIPs has also been allocated to activities in this focal sector.

The need for health sector reform in Barbados has arisen from increasing concern at the nation's capacity to sustain current levels of health care amidst rising costs and increasing demand for services, together with the phenomena of an ageing population and the increasing prevalence of non-communicable diseases. As a first step in the design of the programme of support to the health sector, the European Commission has provided assistance for the finalisation of the Government's draft Strategic Plan for Health 2002-2011. Through a process of partnership with the Ministry of Health, and donors operating in the Health Sector, it is expected that the strategic plan for Health will serve as a basis for the intervention in the sector. Updated indicators building on those are presented in Annex I.

#### **4.1.2 8th EDF-NIP € 7 million - Focal Sector 1: Human Resources Development**

**Expansion of the Barbados Language Centre (EUR 3.95 million):** The programme aims at the improvement of the quality of human resources in Barbados through the development of foreign language capacity in support of competitive sectors, including tourism, with the purpose of creating a sustainable environment which will provide individuals with the linguistic competence required to meet the needs of a competitive export-oriented economy. The project encompasses the following activities: design, construction, and equipping a new language centre facility, the development of maintenance plans and management and financing structures, the establishment of a working body of public and private sector organisations to manage a sensitisation campaign, the creation of linkages with foreign language teachers in secondary schools, and follow-up to monitor the career paths of graduates. The financing agreement for the project was signed in 2001. The design process for the infrastructure component is completed and tenders for construction should be issued in late 2003. The tender for the technical assistance for advisory services was launched at the beginning of 2003.

**Multi-Annual Training Programme and Special Facility aimed at improving economic management capacity (EUR 900,000):** The objective of the programme is to strengthen human resources in critical areas and to strengthen project planning and economic management capacity through targeted training courses, such as postgraduate training in economics, statistics, financial and project management in the context of the ongoing public sector reform programme. Funds have been committed for 13 scholarships, and the final proposal for short-term training are now awaited, and is urgent as the Financing Agreement will expire in September 2004.

#### **4.1.3 7<sup>th</sup> EDF - NIP € 5.5 million Focal Sector 1 – Human Resource Development**

**Hospitality Institute (EUR2.22 million):** The aim of the project is to improve the quality of service in the hotel and restaurant sectors through expanded training according to up-dated curricula. The project resulted in the construction and equipping of a 20-room hotel training institute. The construction was completed in 1997 and final acceptance of all supplies was taken in mid-2001. The project has been a resounding success and has formed a model for other countries in the region wishing to implement similar projects.

## 4.2 Projects and Programmes outside focal sectors

### 9<sup>th</sup> EDF

EUR 0.3 of the A-allocation has been earmarked for studies, audits and technical assistance under the Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF). Financing proposal for the TCF was prepared in December 2003 and the Facility is expected to be operational by May 2004. The B-allocation for Barbados to cover unforeseen needs is EUR 0.3 million.

### 8<sup>th</sup> EDF

**Forensic Science Laboratory (EUR 1.4 million):** Up to 20% of the indicative allocation under the 8<sup>th</sup> EDF was to have been set aside for a forensic science laboratory (on a co-financing basis) for the purpose of strengthening the ability of the Government of Barbados to combat drug trafficking and abuse. The Government of Barbados has financed the construction phase itself and the EC funds available are to be used for equipment, training, books and manuals once the construction stage has been finished. A financing proposal (€1,4 million) to this effect was approved at end 2002.

### 7<sup>th</sup> EDF

**Upgrading of fishing facilities at Consett Bay and Skeete's Bay (EUR 514,049):** Project aimed to improve the quality of life of persons in the fishing industry, and foster economic activity on the East Coast of Barbados. The activities included dredging the seabed, improvements to the jetty, the construction of anchorages and terminal buildings and the provision of ice silos. The official opening took place in 2001, with final acceptance in March 2002.

**National Development Foundation (EUR 250,000):** The objective of the project was to stimulate the establishment of new, and support the viability of existing, small businesses by upgrading managerial and technical skills. Among the project activities were the extension of low-interest loans to individuals or groups involved in urban or rural enterprises. The project is completed, but financial closure was awaited at end-2002, as the payment of an advance needs to be justified.

### 6<sup>th</sup> EDF

The balance of funds remaining under the 6<sup>th</sup> EDF is to be rolled into the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF for use in the health sector.

## 4.3 Utilisation of resources for non-state actors under 9<sup>th</sup> EDF

No funds were set aside specifically for non-state actors from the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF allocation. However, it has been agreed with the Government of Barbados that non-state actors should as far as possible be involved at all levels in the activities to be carried out both in the health focal sector. As a first step, the Government has conducted extensive consultations with all actors involved in the health sector in an effort to finalise the strategic plan for the sector.

## **4.4 Other Instruments**

### **4.4.1 Caribbean Regional Indicative Programmes (CRIP)**

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

In 2001 a €70 million project was approved by the EU to support the Caribbean rum sector in facing the challenges determined by the liberalisation of the spirits market. The programme aims at supporting the modernisation of distilleries, helping them in facing the environmental impact, providing technical assistance to strengthen competitiveness and targeting in an effective way the European markets. Barbados being the location of some important distilleries is likely to benefit substantially from this programme. The 7<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> EDF CRIP projects that Barbados benefits from are presented in Annex VII.

### **4.4.3 Budget Support**

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

The EC approved in May 2003 € 1.1 million in favor of Penal Reform International (UK) 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. Those sentenced to death in the region are the immediate target group. The main activities of this project include: (i) the provision of assistance and free legal representation to those on death row; (ii) strategic litigation at both the national level in criminal and constitutional proceedings and at the international level in individual and group applications to international human rights bodies such as the UN Human Rights Committee and the Inter-American Commission and Court of Human Rights; (iii) consultation and dialogue with governments, judges, lawyers and human rights workers in the region; and (iv) the provision of inter-active training, backed up with high level publications and to conduct criminological and legal analysis.

### **4.4.4 Support from All ACP facility**

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 is expected to commence early 2004.

In addition, €1.4 million has been provided for the OECS and Pacific from a € 10 Million All-ACP Facility to Support ACP integration in the Multilateral Trading System. Further € 0.76 million from € 20 million All-ACP Support Programme for Economic Partnership Agreement Negotiations (EPA), has been approved to support Caribbean Negotiating Machinery to participate in EPA negotiations. Other All ACP programmes in the Caribbean region are presented in Annex VIII.

#### **4.4.5 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 4<sup>th</sup> 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.

#### **4.4.5 European Investment Bank (EIB)**

The EIB provided over 10 % of the overall financing for the Barbados PSIP over the 1999-2002 period. Under Lomé I, II and III, it made lines of credit available to the Barbados Development Bank, and to the Industrial Credit Fund in order to finance small and medium-sized enterprises in Industry and Tourism. Loans to the Barbados Light and Power Company under Lomé IV and Lomé IV bis have amounted to € 50 million, while loans totalling €25 million have been made available for the South Coast Sewerage and the Airport Development projects. The total funding made available to Barbados by the EIB under the Lomé Conventions is almost € 100 million. The EIB projects are presented in Annex IX.

#### **4.4.4 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 1999-2003, CDE has assisted in the OECS region a total of 56 enterprises carrying out 85 interventions at a total cost of €957,562 of which €532,041 was contributed by the CDE.

PROINVEST programme, managed by the CDE aims at increasing investments between the Caribbean and Europe. PROINVEST has a fund of €110 million over 5 years to support private sector development in the Caribbean, African and Pacific Countries. Summary of the CDE activities, including PROINVEST is presented in Annex X.

#### **4.4.5 CTA 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 the natural resources. CTA activities in the Caribbean region are presented in Annex XI.

## **5. Programming Perspective for the following years**

The principal factors to be taken into consideration are:

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

Taking into account the initiatives being funded by the Government and by other donors and the immediate needs of Barbados, the funds under the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF programming cycle are to be used to enhance the provision of health care in the country. Preparation of the relevant Financing Proposal is ongoing and should be presented for decision to the EDF Committee in May 2004. This proposal will include for the use of unspent balances of ±€5 million from previous EDFs.

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

### **5.1 Integration of new EC/EU policy initiatives and commitments**

90% (EUR 5.85 million) of the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF NIP, is allocated to the focal sector support. Remaining 10 % is reserved for the Technical Assistance under Technical Cooperation Facility. Due to full programming of funds, new items or commitments are not foreseen under 9<sup>th</sup> EDF support. However, as regards the new EC/EU policy initiatives and commitments that have impact on third countries, Trade and Development, including preparedness to the trade negotiations and trade liberalization is of increasing importance to Barbados. Currently the EU support has been allocated to trade related issues through CARIFORUM Regional Trade and Private Sector Development Programmes. Barbados has benefited from specific budget lines as presented in chapter 4.4.3 and needs for support exist especially in the areas of environmental protection and support to non-state actors.

### **5.2. Proposal on a review and adaptation of the CSP**

Preparation of the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF focal sector support, namely drafting of Financing Proposal for a programme that concentrates on health sector support was launched in 2003. The proposal is expected to be presented to the EDF Committee in May 2004. Revision of the agreed and planned support package to Barbados health sector is not foreseen. The

Logical Framework for the programme including target indicators to 2003 - 2006 was refined in 2003 and will form the basis for the Mid Term Review in 2004. The Ministry of Health is to provide progress reports in respect of action plans for the control of cardiovascular diseases, HIV/AIDS (including domiciliary care) and for putting in place the Health Information system. At sectoral level, the Government has undertaken to commit 14% of total government expenditure to public health. It is also expected to start the effective implementation of the Action Plan for Health 2001-2010 and take concrete measures to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Health (specific indicators are provided for in the Health Plan).

## Chapter 6 – Conclusions

- Within the MTR exercise, the main recommendations produced by the European Commission's Country Team, iQSG, ISC and EDF Committee were to enhance the involvement of Non State Actors and to better address environmental issues within the EU/Barbados cooperation process.
- With the aim of strengthening **civil society** involvement in EU/Barbados development partnership, a non state actor (NSA) advisory panel, representative of Barbados's civil society, will be established by the Government of Barbados after close consultation between the EC Delegation in Barbados and the National Authorising Officer. The panel will provide a forum for tripartite dialogue, information and consultation on development cooperation between the EU and Barbados.

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

- The Government of Barbados, **environmental** organizations and the general public have continued to embrace the importance of the country's environment, as the prosperity and well being of the country depends heavily on its protection. A Country Environmental Profile will be provided by the Government of Barbados and will be attached to the present Joint Annual Report.
- **The choice of health as the focal sector was confirmed:** there are no changes foreseen on the agreed and planned sector support strategy (health sector), and no revision of the country allocation.

The 9th EDF Financing Agreement concerning the Health sector budget support was approved by the EDF Committee in July 2004. This Agreement includes the use of unspent balances of ±€5 million from previous EDFs. The signature of the relevant Financial Agreement has brought commitments under the 9th, 8th and 7th EDF to 100%. The end of the period of operational execution is set at the end of 2009. At this date funds will have been fully disbursed.

- The **overall assessment** of Barbados **in terms of commitments and disbursements' performance, sectoral performance and 'special considerations'** (such as progress in institutional reforms and towards poverty

reduction) under the 8th EDF is that cooperation has been slow. However, as mentioned in the previous paragraph, in the context of the elaboration of the 9th EDF focal area project, there were clear signs of improvement.

- Regarding new EC/EU policy initiatives and commitments that have impact on third countries: Trade and Development, international competitiveness (including preparedness to the trade negotiations and trade liberalization) is of increasing importance and will be addressed under other instruments.
- Barbados did not apply for **FLEX** disbursements under application year 2003.
- Key perspectives for the future: due to full programming of funds, **new EC/EU initiatives** and/or commitments **are not foreseen** under 9th EDF support. The majority of the 9th EDF NIP funds have been allocated to the focal sector support. The remaining €0.3 million is reserved for Technical Assistance under the Technical Cooperation Facility.

Intervention Framework for the 9th EDF - Barbados

Sector Health	Objective verifiable indicator	Status 2002	Target 2003	Target 2004-2006	Sources of verification	Assumptions
<p><b>Sector Commitment</b> Government commitment to develop health sector</p>	<p>14% of the total government expenditure committed to public health</p> <p>Concrete measures are taken for institutional capacity strengthening at the Ministry of Health</p>	<p>14% of total Government expenditure</p> <p><b>Human Resource Development</b> Negotiation restarted on the establishment of regional policies to mitigate against the impact of globalisation and trade liberalization on health</p> <p><b>Training - persons trained or being trained:</b> Community Nurses, Mental Health Nurses and General Nurses, Nursing Administration, Social work and gerontology*</p>	<p>11% of total Government expenditures</p> <p><b>CMSE:</b> Development of plans and policies for free movement of skilled persons within the region</p> <p><b>Training Commenced:</b> Health Economics, Epidemiology, Health Care Management, Human Resource Development, Health Education and Health Promotion</p>	<p>Strive to maintain 14% of the total Government expenditure</p> <p>Policies for free movement of skills finalized and implemented</p> <p>Continue capacity building.</p> <p>1. Develop a comprehensive human resource management system, including information systems</p> <p>2. Develop policy framework for recruitment, selection, placement and retention of staff with appropriate skill mix</p>	<p>Government yearly budget allocation</p> <p>MH report</p>	



**ANNEX II: Chronogramme of activities**

	EUR (million)	%	2003/1	2003/2	2004/1	2004/2	2005/1	2005/2	2006/1	2006/2	2007/1	2007/2
<b>NIP Balance 6th/7<sup>th</sup>/8<sup>th</sup> EDF</b>	<b>4.394.872</b>					3.5				0.2		
<b>NIP 9th A allocation</b>	<b>6.500.000</b>											
<b>NIP 9th B allocation</b>	<b>300.000</b>											
<b>A) Health</b>	<b>10.500.000</b>											
<i>Commitments</i>				<i>10.50</i>								
<i>Individual Commitments</i>						1	<i>1</i>	1.5	<i>1.5</i>	1.5	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Studies/audits</i>	<b>300.000</b>					<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>		<i>0.1</i>			
<b>TOTAL 9th EDF (+ Balances)</b>	<b>10.894.872</b>											
<b><i>commitments allocation</i></b>	<b><i>A 11.020.000</i></b>			10.50		4.6	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>

**ANNEX III: FINANCIAL SITUATION FOR 9<sup>TH</sup> EDF**

STATUS AS AT 31.12.03

9th EDF Barbados		EUR	6,500,000	NIP					
				0 Transfer					
			6,500,000						
Project Account Number	Project Title	Date of Financing Agreement	Global Commitments (A)	Individual Commitments (B)	B)/(A) %	Payments as at 31.12.03 (C)	C)/(A) %	Status	Payments During 2003
9 ACP BAR 2	Technical Assistance for the preparation of Health Sector Support	01.08.2003	30,000	29,735	99%	17,841	59%	On-going	17,841
<b>Programmable</b>	<b>Totals</b>		<b>30,000</b>	<b>29,735</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>17,841</b>	<b>59%</b>		<b>17,841</b>
	Reserve/Balance		6,470,000						

**ANNEX IV: FINANCIAL SITUATION FOR 8<sup>TH</sup> EDF**

STATUS AS AT 31.12.03

8th EDF Barbados		EUR	7,000,000	NIP							
				0 Transfer							
			7,000,000								
Project Account Number	Project Title	Date of Financing Agreement	Global Commitments (A)	Individual Commitments (B)	B)/(A) %	Payments as at 31.12.03 (C)	C)/(A) %	Status	Payments During 2003		
8 ACP BAR 001	Forensic Sciences Centre	17.12.97	-	-	-	-		closed	-		
8 ACP BAR 004	Human Resource Dev. Project	24.02.00	900,000	531,424	59%	454,673	51%	On going	221,405		
8 ACP BAR 005	Expansion of Bar. Language Centre	25.01.01	3,950,000	-	0%	0	0%	On going	-		
8 ACP BAR 007	Barbados Draft Strategis Health Plan	06.09.02	10,000	6,653	67%	6,304	63%	On going	6,304		
8 ACP BAR 008	Preparation of Health Scetor Support	05.11.02	30,000	24,480	82%	16,150	54%	On going	16,150		
8 ACP BAR 009	Forensic Science Laboratory	16.12.02	1,400,000	0	0%	0	0%	On going	-		
<b>Programmable</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>6,290,000</b>	<b>562,557</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>477,127</b>	<b>8%</b>		<b>243,859</b>		
	<b>Reserve/Balance</b>		<b>710,000</b>								
8 ACP BAR 003	EIB – BLPC III (17878)	08.01.99	2,600,000	2,600,000	100%	1,101,898	42%	On going	1,101,898		
8 ACP BAR 006	EIB - Airport Development	18.05.01	2,570,000	2,570,000	100%	0	0%	On going	-		
<b>Non-Prog.</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>5,170,000</b>	<b>5,170,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,101,898</b>	<b>21%</b>		<b>1,101,898</b>		
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>11,460,000</b>	<b>5,732,557</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1,579,025</b>			<b>1,345,757</b>		

**ANNEX V: FINANCIAL SITUATION FOR 7<sup>TH</sup> EDF**  
**STATUS AS AT 31.12.03**

7th EDF		EUR	5,500,000	NIP					
Barbados			835,991	Allocated amounts transfer					
			514,797	Reserve transferred from L					
			<b>6,850,788</b>						
Project Account Number	Project Title	Date of Financing Agreement	Global Commitments (A)	Individual Commitments (B)	B)/(A) %	Payments as at 31.12.03 (C)	C)/(A) %	Status	Payments During 2003
7 ACP BAR 001	Int'l Trade Fair - ITIX 1992	23.03.92	10,000	10,000	100%	10,000	100%	Closed	-
7 ACP BAR 002	Int'l Trade Fairs-Top Resa 1992	27.07.92	8,486	8,486	100%	8,486	100%	Closed	-
7 ACP BAR 003	Training	04.09.92	276,409	276,409	100%	276,409	100%	Closed	-
7 ACP BAR 004	Leathercraft Industry Study	29.09.93	39,098	39,098	100%	39,098	100%	Closed	-
7 ACP BAR 005	Int'l Trade Fair - Green Week	20.10.92	34,946	34,946	100%	34,946	100%	Closed	-
7 ACP BAR 006	Hospitality Institute	31.03.93	2,220,618	2,220,618	100%	2,220,618	100%	Closed	-
7 ACP BAR 007	National Development Foundation	16.04.93	250,000	150,000	60%	91,169	36%	On-going	-
7 ACP BAR 008	National Fruit Orchard-Ex Lome II	03.12.93	11,807	11,807	100%	11,807	100%	Closed	-
7 ACP BAR 009	Tourism Development-Ex Lome II	03.12.93	25,068	25,068	100%	25,068	100%	Closed	-
7 ACP BAR 010	Livestock Development-Ex Lomell	03.12.93	413,792	413,792	100%	413,792	100%	Closed	-
7 ACP BAR 011	Preparation of Offers to Gatt	15.12.93	10,865	10,865	100%	10,865	100%	Closed	-
7 ACP BAR 012	BCC Language Centre	08.04.94	48,145	48,145	100%	48,145	100%	Closed	-
7 ACP BAR 014	Upgrading of Fishing Facilities	24.11.94	496,552	496,552	100%	496,552	100%	Closed	-
7 ACP BAR 015	Training in Int'l Competitiveness	06.12.94	4,805	4,805	100%	4,805	100%	Closed	-
7 ACP BAR 017	Study - Support Prog. for Ind. Sector	23.02.95	87,497	87,497	100%	87,497	100%	Closed	-
7 ACP BAR 020	Language Training Centre	22.08.97	-	-				Closed	-
7 ACP BAR 021	Language Training Centre	22.08.97	35,487	35,487	100%	35,487	100%	Closed	-
<b>Programmable</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>3,973,575</b>	<b>3,873,575</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>3,814,744</b>	<b>96%</b>	-	<b>0</b>
	<b>Reserve/Balance</b>		<b>2,877,213</b>						
7 ACP BAR 013	EIB - South Coast Sewage	30.05.94	2,407,838	2,407,838	100%	2,407,838	100%	Closed	-
7 ACP BAR 019	EIB - BLPC	18.10.96	2,989,571	2,989,571	100%	2,989,571	100%	Closed	-
<b>Non-Prog.</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>5,397,409</b>	<b>5,397,409</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,397,409</b>	<b>100%</b>	-	<b>0</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>9,370,984</b>	<b>9,270,984</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>9,212,153</b>	<b>98%</b>		<b>0</b>

**ANNEX VI: FINANCIAL SITUATION FOR 6<sup>TH</sup> EDF**  
**STATUS AS AT 31.12.03**

6th EDF Barbados		EUR	5,000,000	NIP					
			683,558	Transfer Lomé I					
			5,683,558						
Project Account Number	Project Title	Date of Financing Agreement	Global Commitments (A)	Individual Commitments (B)	B)/(A) %	Payments as at 31.12.03 (C)	C)/(A) %	Status	Payments During 2003
6 ACP BAR 001	Export Development for Rum	06.10.97	318,779	318,779	100%	318,779	100%	Closed	-
6 ACP BAR 002	Manufacturing Sector Survey	22.04.88	206,806	206,806	100%	206,806	100%	Closed	-
6 ACP BAR 004	Barbados Export Development	19.06.89	1,119,674	1,119,674	100%	1,119,674	100%	Closed	-
6 ACP BAR 005	Public Transport Study	30.06.89	254,327	254,327	100%	254,327	100%	Closed	-
6 ACP BAR 007	Training	03.04.90	269,999	269,999	100%	269,999	100%	Closed	-
6 ACP BAR 008	Chelsea Flower Show	10.05.90	7,411	7,411	100%	7,411	100%	Closed	-
6 ACP BAR 009	Barbados Community College	01.08.91	44,595	44,595	100%	44,595	100%	Closed	-
6 ACP BAR 011	Livestock Development Study	02.04.91	81,110	81,110	100%	81,110	100%	Closed	-
6 ACP BAR 012	Upgrading of Fishing Facilities	29.11.91	43,338	43,338	100%	43,338	100%	Closed	-
6 ACP BAR 013	Livestock Development-Lome I	23.12.91	664,451	664,451	100%	664,451	100%	Closed	-
6 ACP BAR 014	Livestock Development-Sp Loan	23.12.91	330,000	330,000	100%	330,000	100%	Closed	-
6 ACP BAR 015	Upgrading of Fishing Facilities	24.11.94	432,780	432,780	100%	432,780	100%	Closed	-
6 ACP BAR 016	Upgrading of Fishing Facilities (SL)	24.11.94	600,000	600,000	100%	600,000	100%	To close	-
6 ACP BAR 017	Language Training Centre	22.08.97	47,827	47,827	100%	47,827	100%	Closed	-
6 ACP BAR 018	Language Training Centre	22.08.97	19,091	19,091	100%	19,091	100%	Closed	-
<b>Programmable</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>4,440,188</b>	<b>4,440,188</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4,440,188</b>	<b>100%</b>		
	<b>Reserve/Balance</b>		<b>1,243,370</b>						
6 ACP BAR 003	EIB - Barbados Development Bank	28.10.88	370,000	370,000	100%	370,000	100%	Closed	-
6 ACP BAR 006	EIB - Barbados Development Bank	29.06.89	396,327	396,327	100%	396,327	100%	Closed	-
	<b>Total</b>		<b>766,327</b>	<b>766,327</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>766,327</b>	<b>100%</b>		
6 ACP BAR 010	IGF - Global Loan V	11.01.91	704,529	704,529	100%	704,529	100%	Closed	-
<b>Non-Prog.</b>	<b>Totals</b>		<b>1,470,856</b>	<b>1,470,856</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,470,856</b>	<b>100%</b>		
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>5,911,043</b>	<b>5,911,043</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,911,043</b>	<b>100%</b>		

## ANNEX VII European Investment Bank

TYPE	CONVENTION	FINANCE CONTRACT	NAME OF CONTRACT	DATE OF SIGNATURE	AMOUNT SIGNED	AMOUNT OUTSTANDING
Own Res	LOME - CONVENTION 3	14038	BDB PG III A	29/06/89	3,000,000.00	168,542.00
Own Res	LOME - CONVENTION 3	14971	BARBADOS IND. CREDIT FUND GL	17/12/90	4,200,000.00	1,021,342.08
Own Res	LOME - CONVENTION 4	16531	SOUTH COAST SEWERAGE	01/04/93	10,000,000.00	6,643,495.25
Own Res	LOME - CONVENTION 4	19301	BARBADOS - BLPC II	20/12/96	20,000,000.00	11,763,307.40
Own Res	LOME - CONVENTION 4 - PROT.2	17878	BLPC III	22/12/98	30,000,000.00	15,636,115.32
Own Res	LOME - CONVENTION 4 - PROT.2	21010	BARBADOS AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT	25/04/01	15,000,000.00	0
Risk Capital	LOME - CONVENTION 3	70779	BDB GLOBAL LOAN - III B	29/06/89	1,000,000.00	370,000.00
MANDAT	LOME - CONVENTION 1	80077	OISTINS FISHERIES	11/08/80	950,000.00	557,555.00
MANDAT	LOME - CONVENTION 1	80114	WISCO	16/12/81	5,900,000.00	3,718,417.63
MANDAT	LOME - CONVENTION 1	80161	LIAT-PHASE I	02/07/84	2,480,000.00	1,773,560.89
MANDAT	LOME - CONVENTION 3	80369	LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT	23/02/93	1,400,000.00	320,529.00

## ANNEX VIII: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMMES

All ACP 8 <sup>th</sup> EDF Programme for the Caribbean Rum Industry -	€70,000,000
All ACP 8 <sup>th</sup> EDF Programme for Fisheries-	€44,860,000
8 <sup>th</sup> EDF Caribbean Regional Trade Sector Programme -	€11,200,000
7 <sup>th</sup> EDF Caribbean Telecommunications Union project -	€ 750,000
7 <sup>th</sup> EDF Caribbean Broadcasting Union/News Agency project -	€ 3,500,000
8 <sup>th</sup> EDF Strategic Planning for Public Services -	€ 1,300,000
7 <sup>th</sup> EDF Establishment of a Caribbean Postal Union (CBU) -	€ 640,000
8 <sup>th</sup> EDF Caribbean Tourism Sector Development Programme -	€ 8,000,000
7 <sup>th</sup> EDF Integrated Caribbean Regional Agriculture and Fisheries Development Programme (T&T) -	€ 22,200,000
6 <sup>th</sup> and 7 <sup>th</sup> EDF CARIFORUM University Level Programme -	€ 25,200,000
8 <sup>th</sup> EDF Strengthening of Medical Laboratories Services -	€ 7,500,000
8 <sup>th</sup> EDF Strengthening the Institutional Response to HIV/AIDS/STI in the Caribbean (managed by T &T) -	€ 6,950,000
8 <sup>th</sup> EDF Caribbean Anti-money-laundering Programme -	€ 4,000,000
8 <sup>th</sup> EDF Epidemiological Surveillance Programme -	€ 1,300,000
7 <sup>th</sup> Caribbean Regional Environment Programme -	€ 9,150,000
8 <sup>th</sup> EDF Radar Warning System (managed by T &T) -	€13,200,000
7 <sup>th</sup> EDF CARIFORUM Secretariat Programming Unit -	€ 6,950,000
8 <sup>th</sup> EDF Air Access Improvement Programme for Dominica	€ 11,950,000
8 <sup>th</sup> EDF Design for Dominica Airport	€ 550,000

## **ANNEX IX: ALL ACP PROGRAMMES**

9 ACP RPR 5	Development of malaria vaccines and their multi-centre trial	€ 7.000.000,00
9 ACP RPR 10	EC/ACP/WHO partnership on pharmaceutical policies	€ 25.000.000,00
9 ACP RPR 17	Contribution to the Global fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis	€ 170.000.000,00
9 ACP RPR 7	TRADE.COM All ACP Institutional trade capacity building facility	€50.000.000,00
9 ACP RPR 6	Support to the competitiveness of the rice sector in the Caribbean	€ 24.000.000,00
9 ACP RPR 21	Support to the collaborative doctoral programme in economics	N/A



## **ANNEX X: CDE activities in the OECS countries 2003**

### **Construction and Mining**

This is a broad sector that includes clay, granite, marble and limestone aggregate quarries. It also includes companies manufacturing bricks, dimension stone, limestone products, and sand products. CDE organised a Workshop on Environmental Management for the quarrying and mining industry, in Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago in November 2003. Over 30 enterprises, consultants and government agencies from the region participated in this workshop, which provided a forum for discussions on best practice in the industry. The Workshop also provided the opportunity for the enterprises in the sector to discuss specific requests for CDE support. In September 2003, a group of enterprises involved in the ceramic industry participated in the Ceramitec Exhibition in Germany. Supported by a sector specialist, the company participants were exposed to current technology in the industry relevant to their needs, and in some cases identified appropriate technology and machinery to be acquired. One quarrying company from St. Lucia was among the participants

### **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). Enterprises from Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and St. Lucia have benefited from this programme.

### **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. Sustainable Forestry Management (SFM) has been the subject of technical assistance and training programmes to enterprises in Suriname, Guyana and Belize.

### **Herbal Products**

The development of the Herbal sector is considered 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, and is receiving support from CDE to develop a business plan.

A key component of the programme is the promotion of the Caribbean herbal industry, and in this regard several companies from throughout the region participated in an exhibition – Treasures of the Caribbean – which exhibited at the Natural Products Exhibition in London, Vitafoods in Geneva, and the Caribbean Gift and Craft Show in Grenada. The response to the Caribbean producers of herbal products has been very encouraging, several companies having established commercial relationships with their EU counterparts. Companies from Grenada, St. Lucia, Barbados and from other countries in the region participated at these events.

### **PROINVEST**

1. Caribbean Investment Policy Summit workshop, organised by JAMPRO, TIDCO and BIDC in Kingston 10-11 JUNE 2003 to develop a strategy for addressing regional investment-related trade policy issues with respect to WTO, FTAA and the Caribbean Single Market and Economy.
2. A mission for Dominican companies to attend the Florence Gift Mart Show in September 2003.

3. A mission for Dominican companies in conjunction with the AI-Invest meeting in Brussels on the Cinematography and Audiovisual Industry of Europe and Latin America (12-14 November 2003).
4. Promotion/access training workshops for intermediary organisations held throughout the region.
5. A workshop for stakeholders to present and discuss the results of the regional sector Studies in Port of Spain in October 2003.
6. Preparation of Tourism Sector Meeting for the Caribbean region (to be convened in 2004).

**ANNEX XI: CTA CENTRE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE (CTA)**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Projects</b>	<b>Implementing partner</b>	
1	Support to Regional Agricultural Policy Network (RAPN)	Inter-American Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)	
2	Caribbean Herbal Business Association (CHBA)		
3	Generation and dissemination of agricultural information		
4	Caribbean agricultural information system (CAIS)	Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI)	
5	Caribbean agricultural marketing intelligence & development (CAMID)		
6	Question and Answer Service (QAS) – Barbados, Dominica, Jamaica, St. Christopher/Nevis, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago		
7	Training	Question & Answer Service Management – Haiti	
8		Scientific Data Management	
9		Electronic publishing of agricultural materials for rural development – all islands	
10	Caribbean table egg industry competitive study and consultation	CARDI/Caribbean Agribusiness Association	
11	Workshop on fisher folk organisations in the Caribbean	CARDI/CARICOM Fisheries	
12	Caribbean Pest Network (CariPestNet)	CARDI/CARINET	
13	Establishment of a Regional Farmers & NGOs Network	CARDI/CAFANN	
14	Selective Dissemination of Information (research and policy)	Organised directly by CTA	
15	<u>CD-ROM/Internet Database Service</u> University of Guyana, National Agricultural Research Institute Guyana, Ministry of Agriculture and the Northern Caribbean University in Jamaica, Ministry of Agriculture in St. Lucia, Ministry of Agriculture and CARDI in Trinidad & Tobago		
16	Science and Technology		Regional workshop “Enhancing the S&T policy dialogue”
17			National meeting in Jamaica on Agricultural systems of science, technology and innovation
18			Finance participation of 3 Caribbean representatives to 3 <sup>rd</sup> meeting of Advisory Committee on S & T
19	Information Needs assessment study		
20	Study on safeguarding the benefits of the Sugar Protocol (including Jamaica and Guyana)		
21	Evaluation of CTA supported location-based seminars		

22	<u>Support to national NGOs</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural Diversification Project Ltd (ADP) - Dominica</li> <li>• Konsèy Nasyonal Finansman Popilè (KNFP) - Haiti</li> <li>• Jamaica Agricultural Society (JAS) - Jamaica</li> <li>• Eastern Caribbean Agricultural Trading and Development (ECTAD) - St Vincent &amp; the Grenadines</li> <li>• The Caribbean Network for Integrated Rural Development (CNIRD) – Trinidad and Tobago</li> </ul>	

## **ANNEX XII: PROJECT SHEETS**

Annual Report Barbados

<b>Project title:</b>	<b>Expansion of the Barbados Language Centre</b>
<b>Accounting number:</b>	8 ACP BAR 005
<b>Implementing agency:</b>	Ministry of Education
<b>Date of financing agreement:</b>	19/06/01
<b>Date financing agreement expires:</b>	31/01/06
<b>Project duration:</b>	5 years
<b>Value of financing agreement:</b>	€ 3,950,000

### **Project overview:**

The primary aim of this project is to design and build a new Language Centre (LC) Facility, which will launch the process of providing individuals with the language skills needed to enhance the key economic sectors over the longer term.

The project's purpose is to create a sustainable environment, which will provide individuals with the linguistic competence required to meet the needs of a competitive export-oriented economy. The project will launch the process of providing individuals with the language skills needed to enhance the key economic sectors over the longer term.

The project encompasses the following activities: 1) Design and construction of a new Language Centre (LC) Facility. Procurement and installation of equipment for new LC. Develop and implement maintenance plans and management and financing structures; 2) Establishment of working party of public and private sector organisations to plan a Sensitisation Campaign to be implemented and broadcast by the media. To complement this programmes of school awareness-raising activities and national activities and awards will be implemented; 3) Plan and implement INSET for all secondary Foreign Language teachers, including communicative methodology and addressing male participation; 4) Undertake analyses of main work places of ex-LC students.

### **Progress:**

The design process for the infrastructure component is completed and tenders for the construction should issue in late 2003. The tender for the TA was selected through Framework Contract 451.

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

**Project overview:**

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

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

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

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

**Progress:**

The Government has financed the construction of the Centre. The EDF allocated funds – agreed in December 2002 - will now be used for the purchase of equipment for which a new Financing Agreement will be signed in early 2003.

<b>Project title:</b>	<b>Human Resources Development Project</b>
<b>Accounting number:</b>	8 ACP BAR 004
<b>Implementing agency:</b>	Training and Administrative Division, Ministry of Civil
<b>Date of financing agreement:</b>	09/06/00
<b>Date financing agreement expires:</b>	01/09/04
<b>Project duration:</b>	4 years
<b>Value of financing agreement:</b>	€ 900,000

**Project overview:**

The objective of this project is to provide the necessary skilled manpower for its line Ministries and Departments (and, in relevant instances, the private sector) to prepare and execute national projects effectively and efficiently.

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

Two types of training will be supported: short term training within Barbados, long-term training (Masters level), to be undertaken in international academic institutions.

It is expected that the result of the project will be a cadre of motivated and well-trained staff to improve the quality and timeliness of Government and related private sector services in a range of disciplines.

**Progress:**

Presently, funds have been committed to 13 scholarships. A WP-CE for the short-term training component (workshops and seminars) of the project has been pending final revision by the national authorities since July 2001 (date of a letter to the NAO indicating the changes necessary before endorsement). The NAO has been reminded of the urgency of the matter, with basically less than two years remaining before the Financing Agreement expires. Swift action has informally been pledged by the NAO Office.