

***EVALUATION OF THE COMMISSION'S
REGIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE CARIBBEAN***

Final Report

Volume 2 - Annexes

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Evaluation for the European Commission





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Network
Italy



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This evaluation was commissioned by:

the Evaluation Unit common to:

EuropeAid Co-operation Office,
Directorate General for Development and
External Relations Directorate-General

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The evaluation was managed by the evaluation unit who also chaired the reference group composed by members of the services (EuropeAid, DG DEV, DG Trade and the EC Delegations in Guyana and Barbados)

The opinions expressed in this document represent the authors' points of view which are not necessarily shared by the European Commission or by the authorities of the countries concerned

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TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR AN EVALUATION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION'S REGIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE CARIBBEAN

1. INTRODUCTION: FRAMEWORK AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Systematic and timely evaluation of its expenditure programmes has been defined as a priority of the European Commission (EC), as a means of accounting for the management of the allocated funds and of promoting a lesson-learning culture throughout the organisation. Of great importance also, particularly in the context of the programmes of the External Relations Directorates-General, is the increased focus on *impact* against a background both of greater concentration on results-based management and of encouraging partner Governments to focus their policies better.

The Commission Services have requested the Evaluation Unit of the EuropeAid Co-operation Office to undertake an Evaluation of the European Commission's regional strategy for the Caribbean. The present evaluation is part of the 2003 evaluation programme as approved by the Board of the EuropeAid Co-operation Office.¹

The primary objective of this evaluation is to provide the Commission with key findings and lessons of experience from the Commission's past (1996 to 2001) and current (2002 / 2007) co-operation with *The Caribbean*. Taking account of *The Caribbean's* political, economic, social and environmental framework, it will present those findings and lessons, along with a set of detailed and operational recommendations, in a report designed primarily to provide the Commission's policy-makers and managers with a valuable aid to the implementation of the past and current strategies.

2. BACKGROUND

Information on the regional programme could be found at the following web address:
http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/csp_rsp/rsp_en.cfm

3. SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION

The main coverage of this evaluation will be:

- an *evaluation* of the of EC co-operation strategy with *The Caribbean*, and its implementation over the period 1996/2002
- an *evaluation* of the relevance, logic and coherence, as well as the intended impacts of the EC Regional strategy and National Indicative Programme for 2003-2007

¹ The 2003 evaluation programme can be consulted on the Web page of the evaluation unit (insert link)

4. THE EVALUATION'S BASIC METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

The basic approach to the evaluation will consist of three *main phases*, encompassing *five methodological components* at the core of which is a set of *evaluation questions* (see 4.3)

4.1. Three Main Phases

- Desk Phase²
- Field Phase
- Final Report-Writing Phase

4.2. Five Methodological Components³

- Structuring of the evaluation
- Data Collection
- Analysis
- Judgements
- Dissemination and feedback

4.3. Evaluation Questions.

The Evaluation of the Strategy and co-operation programme should be based on a set of Key Evaluation Questions (normally a maximum of around 10). The questions are identified in the first instance by the evaluation team after examining key documentation and after a round of bilateral meetings in Brussels and contacts with the EC Delegation in the field. For each Evaluation Question at least one Judgement Criterion should be identified, and for each such criterion appropriate quantitative and qualitative Indicators should be identified and specified.

The Evaluation Questions, Judgement Criteria and Indicators are first discussed and agreed with the Evaluation Unit, and the Reference Group (see point 5 below) and are validated by the Evaluation Unit.

The choice of Evaluation Questions determines the subsequent phases of information and data collection, methods of analysis, and derivation of final judgements.

In addition to the specific judgements on the Evaluation Questions but based on them, the evaluators shall arrive at an overall assessment of the EC co-operation programmes and strategies with *The Caribbean Region*.

² It includes interviews in Brussels and could include a short mission to the country

³ These components are not entirely sequential

4.4. Reports

The following outputs will be produced during the evaluation (they are described in more detail in section 7):

- Launch Note
- Inception Note
- Desk Phase Report
- Final Report
- Power Point Presentation of the evaluation for dissemination seminars

(a debriefing note after the mission could be foreseen – for regions individual country reports could be foreseen)

5. RESPONSIBILITY FOR MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING OF THE EVALUATION

The primary responsibility for the management and monitoring of the evaluation will rest with the Evaluation Unit of the EuropeAid Co-operation Office.

The progress of the evaluation will be followed closely by a *Reference Group* consisting of members of the Relex family services as well as other relevant Directorate Generals under the chairmanship of the Evaluation Unit.

The Reference Group will in practice act as the main professional interface between the Evaluation Team and the Commission Services. The Group's principal function will be:

- to discuss the Terms of Reference;
- to discuss the inception note and subsequent notes and reports produced by the consultants;
- to provide the consultants with information and documentation;
- to advise on the quality of work done by the consultants;
- to assist in assuring feedback of the findings and recommendations from the evaluation into future programme design and delivery.

6. THE ASSIGNMENT

In accordance with the basic approach set out above in section 4, and in order to answer the evaluation questions and produce an overall assessment, this section accounts for the main issues to be covered by the evaluation:

6.1. The logic and hierarchy of objectives

The consultants shall identify and explain in a logical diagram the hierarchy of strategy and programming objectives at the various levels in terms of their intervention context and logic. They should assess their relevance both to the Commission's more general objectives and to the country's priorities; assess the

intended results of each objective, indicating how these intended results fit within broader and changing contexts (economic, political, sociological, cultural, environmental). The consultants should also identify the assumptions, risks, and conditionalities attached to each objective.

The logical diagram will help in identifying the main areas for the evaluation questions and in determining the areas where EC programmes were/are supposed to impact (it will also help in assessing the changes that occurred in those areas).

6.2. Identification of Evaluation Questions

As mentioned above the evaluation questions should be prepared by the consultant. The questions will be approved by the Evaluation Unit and the Reference Group.

In general questions will refer to the following main areas

- Design and relevance of the strategy/programme: it includes relevance to the EC general objectives, relevance to the country needs and priorities, consistency between the strategy and the RIP.
- Achievement of main objectives: an assessment of how far the intended outputs and results were achieved (including performance against the indicators set out in the Indicative Programme) - (*this is country-specific and the logical diagram should help in identifying the appropriate questions*). This area should relate to the focal sectors in the Strategy/RIP(as a minimum). The consultants should identify all recorded impacts, including any unintended ones, and compare these to the intended impacts. The assessment will also require identifying the changes which occurred in the areas on which EC programmes were supposed to impact.
- Implementation of EC co-operation: to the extent that the interventions were effective, an assessment of the co-operation programmes in terms of how far funding, personnel, regulatory, administrative, time and other resources and procedures contributed to or hindered the achievement of results.
- 3Cs: co-ordination and complementarity with MS and other donors, coherence with EU policies
- Sustainability of the strategy and its component programmes: that is the extent to which their results and impact are being, or are likely to be, maintained over time;
- Key cross-cutting issues: for example gender, environment, human rights, and institutional capacity building;

The questions will call upon one or the other of the five standard DAC evaluation criteria with different weight.

7. THE EVALUATION'S THREE PHASES INCLUDING REPORTING⁴

7.1. Desk phase

The Contractor will prepare, within 10 working days of receipt of these Terms of Reference, a *Launch Note* setting out 1) the understanding of the ToR, 2) the proposed general approach to the evaluation, 3) the proposed composition of the Evaluation Team (with CVs), and 4) a budget proposal.

On approval of this Launch Note by the Evaluation Unit (following amendment where agreed), a 'launch' meeting might be arranged between the Evaluation Unit, the Reference Group, the Contractor and the Team leader.

Once the Launch Note has been approved the work will proceed to the *Structuring Stage*, which shall lead to the production of an *Inception Note*. During this stage the Evaluation Team will hold meetings with the relevant Commission Services and examine all relevant key documentation on recent and current Commission co-operation programmes with *The Caribbean*, including data on the relevant Regulations and Instruments. They will take into account any relevant documentation produced by local institutions and other donors.

On the basis of the data collected, the Evaluation Team will develop the logic (see section 6.1), which will be presented in the Inception Note. The Note shall include an analysis of the logic presented, in particular analysis of possible gaps in the logic (see further section 6.1 on the purpose of the logic). Furthermore, the Note should include a description of the development co-operation context of *The Caribbean* and a presentation of preliminary evaluation questions.

The Note will initially be discussed with and validated by the Evaluation Unit and the Reference Group. Once this is done the Team will proceed with *the final stage of the Desk Phase* of the evaluation during which they will:

- Formulate the *Evaluation Questions* and for each Question, specify appropriate **judgement criterion** (or criteria); and select relevant quantitative and qualitative **indicators** for each Judgement Criterion identified;
- Propose suitable methods of **data and information collection** both in Brussels and in The Caribbean - additional literature, interviews both structured and open, questionnaires, seminars or workshops, case studies, etc. - indicating any limitations and describing how the data should be cross-checked to validate the analysis;
- Present appropriate **methods of analysis** of the information and data collected, again indicating any limitations;
- Indicate the basis to be used for making the **judgements**, which should be directly related to the Judgement Criteria.
- Select specific countries for field missions on the basis of appropriate criteria
- Identify activities, projects and programmes for in-depth study in the field.

⁴ All reports shall be drafted in(indicate the language and if translations are required).

This phase could include a short preparatory and exploratory visit by the team leader and selected members of the evaluation team to *The Caribbean*.

At the conclusion of this work, the Evaluation Team will present to the Evaluation Unit a *Desk Phase Report*. This report shall set out in full the results of this first phase of the evaluation including all the above listed tasks and a final confirmation of the full composition of the Evaluation Team, including local consultants. The Reference Group and the Evaluation Unit will discuss the report. The field mission shall not start before the proposed approach and methodology have been approved by the Evaluation Unit.

After the Reference Group has discussed this Desk Phase Report, the Evaluation Team will be given up to 10 working days to produce an eventual revised Desk Phase Report.

7.2. Field phase

Following satisfactory completion of the first phase and formal acceptance of the Desk Phase Report, the Evaluation Team will proceed to the selected countries of the Caribbean to undertake the field mission. The fieldwork, the duration of which shall be cleared with the Evaluation Unit, the Reference Group and the Delegation (typically around three weeks), shall be undertaken on the basis set out in the Desk Phase Report and agreed with the Evaluation Unit, the Reference Group and the Delegation. If during the course of the fieldwork any significant deviations from the agreed methodology or schedule are perceived as being necessary, these should be explained to the Reference Group through the Evaluation Unit.

At the conclusion of the field study the Team will:

- (i) give a detailed *on-the-spot de-briefing to the Delegation in charge of the regional programme* on their preliminary findings;
- (ii) give a *presentation of the preliminary findings to the Reference Group* , shortly after the return from the field, to discuss the preliminary findings.

7.3. Final report-writing phase

The evaluators will submit the *Draft Final Report*, in accordance with the agreed time schedule, using the structure set out in Annex 3, taking due account of comments received during de-briefings. The final report should include, as well as the coverage of each evaluation component, a section synthesising the main overall conclusions of the evaluation.

If the Evaluation Unit considers the report of sufficient quality (on the basis of the grid in annex 4), it will circulate it for comments to the Reference Group, which will convene to discuss it in the presence of the Evaluation Team.

On the basis of comments expressed by the Reference Group and the Evaluation Unit, the Evaluation Team should make the appropriate amendments. The revised draft final report will be presented at a *seminar in The Caribbean*. The purpose of the seminar is to present the preliminary findings, conclusions and recommendations to the representatives from the Delegations in the Region and to and relevant regional stakeholders. The consultants should prepare a presentation (*power point would be*

preferable) for the seminar. This presentation shall be considered as a product of the evaluation (like the reports).

On the basis of the comments expressed at the seminar and on the basis of further comments from the Reference Group and the Evaluation Unit, the Team will prepare the *Final Report*, in accordance with the timetable. The evaluators may either accept or reject the comments made by the Reference Group, the Delegation, or relevant stakeholders, but in case of rejection they shall motivate and explain their reasons in writing.

The final report (as well as previous reports and notes) must be of very high quality (*the judgement will be done on the basis of the evaluation grid in annex 4*). Conclusions and recommendations should be based on the findings related to section 6. The findings, analysis, conclusions and recommendations should be thorough. They should reflect a methodical and thoughtful approach, and finally the link or sequence between them should be clear.

The (*power point*) presentation will be revised in accordance to the final report and provided to the Evaluation Unit.

8. DISSEMINATION AND FOLLOW-UP⁵

After approval of the final report, the Evaluation Unit will proceed with the Dissemination of the results (conclusions and recommendations) of the evaluation. The unit will: (i) make a formal judgement on the evaluation using a standard quality assessment grid (see annex); (ii) prepare a 2-page Evaluation Summary (EvInfo) following the standard DAC format; (iii) prepare and circulate a three-column Fiche Contradictoire. All three documents will be published on the Web alongside the Final Report.

9. THE EVALUATION TEAM

The Evaluation Team should possess a sound level of knowledge and experience in the following fields: regional/country strategy analysis, macroeconomics, regional integration, private sector and trade, institutional capacity building, public administration, (social development, rural development, tourism and transport are also required for specific inputs). The team should also have proven knowledge and expertise in relation to (i) evaluation management generally and evaluation techniques in field situations, and (ii) the region in general. The Evaluation Unit recommends strongly that the team should include local consultants with in-depth knowledge of key areas. The local consultants should be identified sufficiently early in the desk phase so that the consultants can assist the Team during the desk phase and also prepare the field phase.

The team composition will initially be agreed between the contractor and the Evaluation Unit but may be subsequently adjusted if necessary due to the findings of the desk phase.

⁵ per memoire item

10. TIMING

The dates mentioned in the following section are indicative and may be changed with the agreement of all concerned.

Action	Indicative Date
Setting up of Reference Group	Jan 04
Launch Note	Feb 04
Submission of Inception Note	Mar 04
Preparatory mission in <i>The Caribbean</i>	Apr 04
Submission of Desk Phase Report	Apr 04
Reference Group Meeting to consider Desk Phase Report	Apr 04
Field Mission	May 04
Presentation to Reference Group	May 04
Submission of draft Final Report	Jun 04
Reference Group Meeting to consider draft Final Report	Jul 04
Submission of revised draft Final Report	Jul 04
Presentation Seminar for Delegation and Local Stakeholders	Sep 04
Submission of the Final Report	Oct 04

11. COST OF THE EVALUATION, AND PAYMENT MODALITIES.

The overall cost of the evaluation is expected to fall in the range €180.000-220.000.

The budget for the seminar (fees, per diems and travel) will be presented separately in the launch note.

The payment modalities shall be as follows:

30% at acceptance of the Inception Note,

50% at acceptance of Draft Final Report,

20% at acceptance of Final Report.

The costs related to the seminar will be invoiced and paid separately.

12. ANNEXES

Annex 1: Key documentation for the evaluation (to be expanded as appropriate)

Lome Convention / Cotonou Agreement

All Regional Strategy Papers /Country Strategies for the periods covered

All Regional and National Indicative Programme documentation for the periods covered

Annual reports and mid-term reviews

The PRSPs (where applicable)

Relevant documentation from local authorities and other local partners

The relevant Commission Regulations

Other Commission/Government Agreements

Key Regional Organisations and Governments Policy and Planning Documents

Previous Evaluations relating specifically to the Caribbean

Evaluations of sectoral programmes or issues relevant to the region

Relevant documentation from other donors

Annex 2: Outline Structure of the Desk Phase Report

- Part 1: Description of the Development Co-operation context in The Caribbean.
- Part 2: Reconstruction of the hierarchy, logic, related assumptions and intended results of the objectives of the EC's Programme in *The Caribbean*, for the different periods. Analysis of gaps and links in the logic.
- Part 3: Presentation of the key evaluation questions, judgement criteria and associated indicators. Reasons for the questions and the links to the logic should be clearly accounted for.
- Part 4: Analysis of the information and data available at the end of the first phase and indications of any missing data, so as to inform the work plan for the field phase.
- Part 5: Proposed field phase methodology (methods of enquiry, data collection and sampling, &c vis-à-vis the information sought) with concrete proposal and examples.
- Part 6: Proposed analysis methodology based on sound and recognised methods used for evaluation.

The report will also contain details of the full final composition of the Evaluation Team, including local consultants as appropriate.

Note that the inception note should present parts 1 to 3 above

Annex 3: Outline Structure of the Final Report {N.B. subject to subsequent revision}

The detailed report structure will be agreed during the evaluation process, taking into account the lessons learnt from the ongoing Regional strategy evaluations and the specificity of the present evaluation.

Executive summary

- 1 Evaluation framework: brief background to the evaluation, the purpose of the evaluation, evaluation questions and evaluation methodology.
- 2 Context (including Commission objectives, overall political economic social situation in *the Caribbean*, Commission strategies and programmes for *the Caribbean*, regional programmes if relevant)
- 3 Findings related to the evaluation questions
- 4 Concluding chapter (including overall assessment)
- 5 Recommendations and lessons learnt (recommendations should be clearly linked to the conclusions and prioritised, options could be presented)

{Length: The final report should not be longer than approximately 50 pages. (Executive summary excluded) Additional information on overall context, programme or aspects of methodology and analysis should be confined to annexes.}

Annexes should include: logical diagrams of EC strategies; Methodology; Judgement criteria Forms; Overview of EC intervention; Intervention forms; list of people met; list of documentation; ToR; any other info which contains factual basis used in the evaluation or tables (for example tables with economic and social indicators or the MDG indicators)

Annex 4 - Quality assessment grid

Concerning these criteria, the evaluation report is:	Unaccep table	Poor	Acceptable	Good	Excellent
1. Meeting needs: Does the evaluation adequately address the information needs of the commissioning body and fit the terms of reference?					
2. Relevant scope: Is the rationale of the policy examined and its set of outputs, results and outcomes/impacts examined fully, including both intended and unexpected policy interactions and consequences?					
3. Defensible design: Is the evaluation design appropriate and adequate to ensure that the full set of findings, along with methodological limitations, is made accessible for answering the main evaluation questions?					
4. Reliable data: To what extent are the primary and secondary data selected adequate. Are they sufficiently reliable for their intended use?					
5. Sound analysis: Is quantitative information appropriately and systematically analysed according to the state of the art so that evaluation questions are answered in a valid way?					
6. Credible findings: Do findings follow logically from, and are they justified by, the data analysis and interpretations based on carefully described assumptions and rationale?					
7. Validity of the conclusions: Does the report provide clear conclusions? Are conclusions based on credible results?					
8. Usefulness of the recommendations: Are recommendations fair, unbiased by personnel or shareholders' views, and sufficiently detailed to be operationally applicable?					
9. Clearly reported: Does the report clearly describe the policy being evaluated, including its context and purpose, together with the procedures and findings of the evaluation, so that information provided can easily be understood?					
Taking into account the contextual constraints on the evaluation, the overall quality rating of the report is considered.					

Annex 4 : Grille synthétique⁶ d'appréciation de la qualité des travaux d'évaluation

Concernant ce critère, le rapport d'évaluation est:	Inaccep- table	Médio- Cre	Cor- rect	Bon	Excel- lent
1. La satisfaction des demandes: L'évaluation traite-t-elle de façon adéquate les demandes d'information formulées par les commanditaires et correspond-elle au cahier des charges?					
2. L'adéquation du champ: La raison d'être du programme ⁷ , ses réalisations, ses résultats et ses impacts sont-ils étudiés dans leur totalité, y compris ses interactions avec d'autres politiques et ses conséquences imprévues ?					
3. L'adéquation de la méthodologie : La conception de l'évaluation est-elle adaptée et adéquate pour fournir les résultats nécessaires (avec leurs limites de validité) pour répondre aux principales questions évaluatives ?					
4. La fiabilité des données : Les données primaires et secondaires collectées ou sélectionnées sont-elles adaptées? Offrent-elles un degré suffisant de fiabilité par rapport à l'usage attendu ?					
5. La solidité de l'analyse : L'analyse des informations quantitatives et qualitatives est-elle conforme aux règles de l'art, complète et adaptée afin de répondre correctement aux questions évaluatives ?					
6. La crédibilité des résultats : Les résultats découlent-ils logiquement et sont-ils justifiés par l'analyse des données et par des interprétations basées sur des hypothèses explicatives présentées avec soin ?					
7. La valeur des conclusions: Les conclusions sont-elles justes, découlent-elles de l'analyse et sont-elles non biaisées par des considérations personnelles ou partisans ?					
8. L'utilité des recommandations : Les recommandations sont-elles compréhensibles, utiles, applicables et assez détaillées pour être concrètement mises en œuvre ? Les recommandations découlent-elles des conclusions ?					
9. La clarté du rapport : Le rapport décrit-il le contexte et le but du programme évalué ainsi que son organisation et ses résultats de façon telle que les informations fournies soient aisément compréhensibles ?					
Compte tenu des contraintes contextuelles spécifiques qui ont pesé sur cette évaluation, le rapport d'évaluation est considéré comme					

⁶ Cette grille a pour but de juger la manière dont l'évaluation a été conduite et, par conséquent, de savoir si les conclusions et les recommandations produites peuvent être prises en compte. D'une manière générale on peut situer les niveaux ainsi: Correct (12 à 14/20) ; Bon (15 à 16/20), Excellent (17 et plus/20). Le niveau "inacceptable" (inférieur à 8/20) signifie que - pour le critère concerné - le rapport présente des déficiences telles qu'elles sont susceptibles de conduire au rejet du rapport dans son ensemble.

⁷ Le terme programme est générique. Il peut s'agir également de politique publique ou, comme dans le cas présent, de *plusieurs programmes* de bourses de mobilité.

Annex 2: List of interviews and persons met	
Persons interviewed (name and function)	Institution/service
<i>Meetings in Brussels</i>	
CALOGHIROU, John. Head of Unit	EC DG DEV.
Caribbean Ambassadors and their Counsellors	Embassy of the Eastern Caribbean States
COMO, Odoardo	EuropeAid C3
DAOUDI, Hicham	EuropeAid, Evaluation Unit, H6
DELCROIX, Nicola	EuropeAid, Evaluation Unit, H6
JENKINSON, Helen. Regional Adviser	EC Delegation Guyana
KULBACH, Deborah. Regional Desk	EC DG DEV, D/1
MAINGE, Claude	EuropeAid, C5
Members of the Reference Group	EC, various services
MINASYAN, Charlotte. Coordination with ACP.	EuropeAid C2
PROUVEUR, Sylvie	EC, ISQG
VAN DAMME, Philippe	DG Trade
VITI, Gaetano	EuropeAid, C4
<i>Meetings in Guyana</i>	
BLAKE, Byron. Assistant Secretary General for Regional Trade and Economic Integration	CARICOM Secretariat
BREEDY, Norris C. Senior Project Officer	CARICOM Secretariat, CSME
BROWNE, Carl F. Project Manager	HIV/AIDS Project
FIELD-RIDLEY, Desiree P. Advisor Single Market and Sectoral Programmes	CARICOM Secretariat
FORD, Hilton	Private Sector Commission of Guyana
GEER, Paul. Advisor on anti-money laundering.	Ministry of Finance, Guyana
GORDON, Keith. Regional Programme.	EC Delegation Guyana
HARRISSON, Philomene. Head of Statistical Department.	Statistical Department, CARICOM Secretariat
JENKINSON, Helen. Regional Adviser	EC Delegation Guyana
KAM, Murray	CIDA
LEWIS, Nigel. Statistician	Statistical Department, CARICOM Secretariat
MARIE, Percival. Director Technical Operations	CARIFORUM Secretariat
PARSAUD, Bal	Private Sector Commission of Guyana
PERSAUD, Yesu. Chairman.	Demerara Distillers Ltd
RHOEE, Clement J. Mr. Minister of Foreign Trade and International Cooperation	Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Cooperation of Guyana
SALLMEN, Rita	EC Delegation Guyana
<i>Meetings in Barbados</i>	
CAPTAIN, Ulrik.	PMU for CBU/CANA.
DE JONGE, Bonifacius. Responsible for engineering projects.	EC Delegation Barbados
KELLY, Brian. Adviser responsible for the coordination of the regional programme	EC Delegation Barbados
LOMAS, Ian. Advisor.	EC Delegation Barbados
MAYERS, Patrick J. Chairman	West Indies Rum and Spirits Producers' Association (WIRSPA)
MORA RAMIS, Taiana. Executive Director	Caribbean Export Development Agency (CEDA)
MUNUERA VIÑALS, Gabriel. Advisor.	EC Delegation Barbados
RENWICK Vaughan. Chief Executive Officer	West Indies Rum and Spirits Producers' Association (WIRSPA)

Persons interviewed (name and function)	Institution/service
RHONE, Camalla. Executive Secretary	Caribbean Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ)
TATINNEN, Kati. Advisor.	EC Delegation Barbados
TINCANI, Amos. Head of Delegation	EC Delegation Barbados
YOUNG, Angus. Chief Executive Officer	Rum Cake Bakery
<i>Meetings in the Dominican Republic</i>	
ABREU Catherine. Project Analyst	World Bank Office in DR
ALONSO, Natalia. Expert in Economics	EC Delegation in the Dominican Republic
ARNADO, Miguel. Head of Delegation	EC Delegation in the Dominican Republic
CACERES, Manuel. National Coordinator	Office of the National Coordinator
CORREA CORRALES, Gilma. Expert in Social projects	EC Delegation in the Dominican Republic
De LAS HERAS, Francisco. First Consellier Contracting and procurement	EC Delegation in the Dominican Republic
DE TOLENTINO, Marianne. Director	Centro Cultural CARIFORO
ENCARNACION, Lidia. Regional Programmes	Office of the National Coordinator
FERNANDEZ, Enrique. Former PMU Director	CULP DR
GARCIA, Diana. Responsible of Cooperation	EC Delegation in the Dominican Republic
GUTTIEREZ, Eduardo, Economist	World Bank Office in DR
LICHIN, Carlos	Export Association (Chamber of Commerce of St Domingo)
MEIJA, Radhames. Vice-Rector	Pontifica Universidad Catolica Madre y Mestra
MEJIA Jorge. Assistant Contracting and Procurement	EC Delegation in the Dominican Republic
MENA, Luis. Regional Programmes.	Office of the National Coordinator
MILAN, Gloria. Sub-Director	Office of the National Coordinator
MORA, Pedro	Export Association (Chamber of Commerce of St Domingo)
PEREZ, Humberto. Former CARIFORUM.	Office of the National Coordinator
PUELLO, Milagros. Director	Camara de Comercio de St. Domingo
PUIG, Max. Former National Coordinator	
WALL, Willian. Executive Director	Asociacion Dominicana de Productores de Ron (ADORPON)
<i>Meetings in Jamaica</i>	
DAVIS, Dr. Rae. President	UTECH
FALCONER, Colleen. Project Manager	EC Delegation in Jamaica
HARRISON, Davis. Former Dean and Director of Architecture	UTECH
HEAD, Prof.	Environmental Studies. University of West Indies (UWI)
Mc PHERSON, Omar	EC Delegation in Jamaica
MORRISON, Prof.	UWI-DRAO-CULP
<i>Meetings in Trinidad & Tobago</i>	
ABOUD, Anthony. President	T&T Manufacturers Association (TTMA)
ARROYO, Victor. Programme Officer	EC Delegation
AYOUNG, Carol. Chief Executive Officer	The Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce Inc (CAIC)
BONITABIBUS, Ester. Programme Manager	Caribbean Agriculture and Fisheries Programme (CAFP)
BROWNE, Dr. Amery. Technical Director	National Aids Coordination Committee (NACC)
DAVIDSON, Nyron L. Financial Sector Technical Adviser.	Caribbean Anti-Money Laundering Programme (CALP).

Persons interviewed (name and function)	Institution/service
HABIB, James A. Foreign Service Officer.	Republic of T&T Ministry of Foreign Affairs
HARAKSING, Dr. Indra	UWI Department of Agriculture
JANEIRE, Arthur	Caribbean Epidemiology Centre (CAREC)
JORDAN, Victor. ACP-EU Coordinator	Republic of T&T Ministry of Trade and Industry
JOSEPH, Richard, General Manager	Caribbean Business Services, Ltd
LECHEVIN, Dominique. Team Leader	Institutional Study CARICOM Secretariat
MADEIRA, Jones. P. Former Secretary General	Previously: Caribbean Broadcasting Unit (CBU). Currently CAREC.
MADEIRA, Jones. P. Information Adviser	Special Programme on Sexually Transmitted Infections, CAREC/PAHO/WHO
MENDEZ-CHARLES, Victoria. Permanent Secretary and National Authorising Officer	Republic of T&T Ministry of Planning and Development
MOORE, Ioanna Programme Accountant	EC Delegation
NARAYNSINGH, Rose-May. Senior Manager.	Angustora Limited
NEVES DUNCAN, Christine F. Consultant	Institutional Study CARICOM Secretariat
PANTIN, Clive	Foundation for the Enhancement and Enrichment of Life (FEEL)
PATEL, Patrick B. Group Executive Director	Angustora Limited
QUESNEL, Paul. Vice-President	T&T Manufacturers Association (TTMA)
RAMNARINE, Urvashi. Foreign Service Officer	Republic of T&T Ministry of Foreign Affairs
REYNOLDS, Brian J. Programme Manager	Caribbean Anti-Money Laundering Programme (CALP).
SMALLWOOD, Anthony. Head of Delegation	EC Delegation, T&T
SOOKRAM, Stephen. Director Counter Drug-Crime Task Force	Republic of T&T Ministry of National security
SUTHERLAND, Tyrone, Coordinating Director	Caribbean Meteorological Organisation
THEODORE, DR. Carl	University of the West Indies (UWI)
WILSON, Valerie Project Manager Strengthening of Medical Laboratory Services in the Caribbean	Caribbean Epidemiology Centre (CAREC)
YOUNG, Camilla. Foreign Service Officer.	Republic of T&T Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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ANNEX 4: EVALUATION QUESTIONS, JUDGEMENT CRITERIA AND INDICATORS¹

EQ.1 Relevance

To what extent was the Commission's strategy to support the gradual construction of a regional integrated space designed to promote the region's integration into the world trade and its sustainable development?

J.1.1 Commission strategic & programming document clearly set out the rationale for the establishment of a regional integrated space as a response to main development needs of the regions

I.1.1.1 What are the opinions of the various parties about the value added of the construction of a regional integrated economic space in the Caribbean, in terms of development and integration into the world trade?

I.1.1.2 Is there any analysis identifying these benefits? When was it done, by whom? Was it used in the programming of interventions?

I.1.1.3 What are the main difficulties faced by the Caricom countries in meeting their interregional commitments?

I.1.1.4 Do the Commission programming documents establish the link between the objectives pursued in the different areas of interventions (clusters of diagram 5) and the construction of the regional integrated space?

I.1.1.5 Do the Commission programming and policy documents establish the link between the construction of the regional integrated space and the overall objectives of poverty reduction and sustainable development?

J.1.2 The objectives of the national and regional programmes reflect the views of the partners in particular with respect to the construction of a regional integrated space

I.1.2.1 To what extent CARICOM/CARIFORUM objectives and priorities have been considered in the EC intervention?

I.1.2.2 What has been the role and participation of the regional institutions in the identification of Commission's intervention (at regional and national level)?

I.1.2.3 Has the EC strategy considered the asymmetries among the CARIFORUM/CARICOM countries in the elaboration and design of regional and national programmes?

EQ.2 Relevance

Have the Commission projects and interventions been properly identified and designed to contribute to the gradual construction of the regional integrated space?

J.2.1 Analysis have been conducted and used to identify the priority needs relating to the construction of a regional integrated space

I.2.1.1 Have the large regional programmes been identified and designed in view of maximising their contribution to the construction of the regional integrated space? How is this evidenced by:

- the existence of preparatory analysis?
- the geographic distribution of the institutions created in the context of the interventions?
- the geographic distribution of the main outputs of the interventions (in particular for infrastructure)?

I.2.1.2 What is the opinion of the (national and regional) authorities and stakeholders on these points?

I.2.1.3 Have the productive sectors benefiting from Commission's assistance been identified as the production niches most likely to contribute to the sustainable engagement of the region into trade?

I.2.1.4 Is this view shared by supporting analysis (of the Commission, other donors etc.) and the stakeholders?

I.2.1.5 What studies have been conducted and used at the identification stage of programmes and projects to assess the performance of the institutional and regulatory framework.

I.2.1.6 To what extent do programming documents refer to the partner's (national and regional) policy documents and to contacts with policy makers?

¹ Evaluation Questions are typed in black, judgement criteria in red, evaluation sub-questions/indicators in blue.

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- J.2.2** *The mix of projects, resources and instruments proposed is designed so as to address the priority needs and to contribute to the proposed objectives.*
- I.2.2.1** Do NIPs refer to the regional integration process and do they include specific activities to strengthen it?
- I.2.2.2** Does project/programme design include an analysis of the required accompanying reforms (to promote an enabling environment for the activities envisaged) and foresee actions if necessary?
- I.2.2.3** Does the mix of activities programmed address the needs and constraints such as identified in the diagnostic?
- I.2.2.4** Were the resources provided (financial and other inputs) commensurate with the expected results of interventions? Were they viewed as adequate by the beneficiaries? Did they constrain the delivery of expected results by the operators in charge of programmes/projects?
- J.2.3** *The proposed interventions take into account the activities of other donors and the comparative advantages of the Commission's assistance.*
- I.2.3.1** Do programming documents identify the activities of other donors in the same area and design own activities accordingly?
- I.2.3.2** What are the justifications presented in the programming documents for the selection of particular instrument (NIP, RIP, budget line, SAF, etc.) to support an intervention?

EQ.3 Efficiency

Has the Commission's strategy been able to adapt or modify to meet the needs and to fulfil the stated objectives? Was it flexible enough to accommodate evolving needs and priorities or to react to external events affecting particular interventions?

- J.3.1** *The support strategy has been consistent over the evaluation process.*
- I.3.1.1** How are the Commission's strategic objectives, in particular the construction of a regional integrated space, reflected in the programming and implementation of interventions?
- J.3.2** *The strategy could be adapted to accommodate shocks and change of context*
- I.3.2.1** Has the Commission strategy been able to assess and to adapt to CARIFORUM/CARICOM needs in the different periods?
- I.3.2.2** How has the Commission's strategy taken into account evolving needs or external events that have affected the region's priorities and/or economic, political and social issues?
- J.3.3** *The state of the regional integration process at the time of programming was assessed in view of identifying what could realistically be implemented.*
- I.3.3.1** Has there been a follow up of the process of construction of a regional integrated space and has the Commission support across successive programmes been adapted so as to strengthen the progress achieved and mitigate the main weaknesses observed?

EQ.4 Efficiency

To what extent are the organisational and institutional frameworks and the responsibilities of the main actors involved in the management and implementation of the programmed activities contributing to the attainment of the specific objectives?

- J.4.1** *The Commission's organisation framework and division of responsibilities foster delivery of programmes and projects.*
- I.4.1.1** On which basis is the distribution of responsibilities between Commission services in Brussels and in the Caribbean established? To what extent is it influenced by the strategic objectives pursued in the region?
- I.4.1.2** Does this distribution of responsibilities favour/facilitate the participation of EC Delegations in donor/government coordination activities at programming and implementation levels?
- I.4.2.1** Have the evolutions over time of the distribution of responsibilities between the Commission services increased the speed or response to partner's demands, to changing situations, to occurrence of new needs?
- J.4.2** *The CARIFORUM Secretariat contributed to the identification of activities and to their management and administration in a way that fostered delivery of results and ensured ownership by and coordination with the partners throughout the project cycle.*
- I.4.2.1** What has been the role of the CARIFORUM secretariat in the identification of projects/programmes?
- I.4.2.1** What has been the role of the CARIFORUM secretariat in the implementation and monitoring of projects/programmes?
- I.4.2.3** How far did the promotion of CARIFORUM as focal regional partner (so as to include the Dominican Republic) permit to widen the construction of the regional integrated space (in terms of trade, regional economic integration, human resources capacity building in region related areas)?

- I.4.2.3** To what extent has the counterpart of this widening of the objectives been mitigated by a lesser deepening compared to what could have been achieved in focusing on the CARICOM Secretariat?
- J.4.3** *The regional institutions and agencies responsible for implementing the programmes/projects contributed to the delivery of the expected results in their area of responsibility.*
- I.4.3.1** What were the outputs of the regional institutions involved in programmes/projects aiming at the construction of the regional integrated space (e.g. CEDA, CRNM, etc.)

EQ.5 Effectiveness and impact

To what extent has the Commission's support to the Caribbean region fostered the regional economic integration and cooperation process?

- J.5.1** *Intra regional trade has been facilitated and the extra regional trade capacity increased*
- I.5.1.1** How have trade procedures been simplified and harmonised among Caribbean countries?
- I.5.1.2** Has the access to information concerning regional trade procedures been improved for Caribbean countries?
- I.5.1.3** Has the capacity of Caribbean firms to participate to international trade been improved?
- I.5.1.4** To what extent is this evolution attributable to the Commission's interventions?
- J.5.2** *The development of infrastructure networks (transport and communication) has facilitated exchanges across the region and internationally*
- I.5.2.1** Has the infrastructure developed with the assistance of the EC contributed to increase (intra and extra regional) trade in goods and services? (Alternative formulation: To what extent the trade capacity of the region have been increased by the development of transport and communication infrastructure?)
- I.5.2.2** Has the infrastructure developed with the assistance of the EC contributed to increase factor movements (labour and capital) within the Caribbean region and with the Rest of the World ?
- I.5.2.3** Has the capacity of Caribbean firms to participate to international trade been improved?
- J.5.3** *The regional institutions supported by the Commission have contributed to regional economic and trade cooperation, to the formulation of common policies and trade negotiation positions, and to the creation of an enabling trade environment.*
- I.5.3.1** Have regional institutions been used by Caribbean countries to extend the scope of their economic cooperation? If yes, how did it materialise?
- I.5.3.2** What was the role of regional institutions in the possible elaboration of common economic policies (Is there any, apart from the CET)?
- I.5.3.3** What was the role of regional institutions in possible reforms of the legal and regulatory framework (has there been any)?
- I.5.3.4** What was the role of regional institutions in the possible definition of a common position for international trade negotiations?

EQ.6 Effectiveness and impact

To what extent has the Commission's support to the Caribbean contributed to strengthening the regional capacities?

- J.6.1** *Human resource capacity building has permitted to achieve economies of scale*
- I.6.1.1** In what areas have most benefits been accrued?
- I.6.1.2** What internal mechanisms have been put in place to monitor progress to verify the benefits in I.6.1.1? How are they undertaken? By whom? At what intervals?
- I.6.1.3** To what extent have the capacity building initiatives been dependent upon Commission support?
- I.6.1.4** Were the capacity building initiatives already started prior to support from the Commission?
- I.6.1.5** How was the need for capacity building identified?
- I.6.1.6** In which areas is capacity building likely to be sustainable without Commission support?
- I.6.1.7** What is the share of the Commissions funding to support capacity building by sector
- J.6.2** *Human resources capacity building has improved the capacity to plan and manage with a regional or crossborder dimension*
- I.6.2.1** In which sectors have most benefits been accrued? Trade, health, agriculture, environment, tertiary education?
- I.6.2.2** What have been the concrete outputs as a result of this improved capacity to plan and manage regional initiatives
- I.6.2.3** Has this capacity been used for non-Commission funded initiatives?
- I.6.2.4** In which areas have there been specific outputs
- J.6.3** *Humanresources capacity building has contributed to creating a regional cultural identity.*
- I.6.3.1** How has it contributed such a common identity in the area of trade i.e. marketing
- I.6.3.2** What have been the concrete outputs?

I.6.3.3 Has it led to mutual recognition in the field of accreditation?

I.6.3.4 What have been the concrete outputs

EQ.7 Sustainability

To what extent are the institutions supported and the results achieved by the assistance likely to be sustained without further Commission support?

J.7.1 *The institutions developed with the support of the Commission's assistance are capable to survive foreign assistance and continue to deliver their expected services*

I.7.1.1 What is the share of the Commission's funding in the budget of the supported institutions?

I.7.1.2 Once the Commission's assistance ends, is the support taken over by others (local government)? Is there arrangements and/or commitments to do so?

I.7.1.3 What are the outputs/services delivered by these institutions once the Commission support is ended?

J.7.2 *Improvements in productive and human development sectors achieved through Commission assistance have led to long lasting effects*

I.7.2.1 Are the productive sectors having benefitted from Commission's assistance the production niches most likely to contribute to the sustainable engagement of the region into trade?

I.7.2.2 Have local firms, once benefiting from Commission support, been able to maintain (or further develop) their shares on export markets after the EC assistance ended? Or have local firms, once benefiting from Commission support, been able to maintain (or further develop) their pace of product development after the end of the assistance?

I.7.2.3 What are the outputs/services delivered by the institutions once the Commission support is ended and what is the demand for these outputs/services? (concerns productive sector institutions as well as human development ones).

J.7.3 *The infrastructure developed is maintained*

I.7.2.3 Are the infrastructure developed with EC assistance still fully operational? If no, why?

I.7.2.4 What are the rules organising maintenance and the required financial provisions?

EQ.8 Cross-cutting issues

To what extent were cross cutting issues taken into account in the programming and implementation of specific interventions implemented in the framework of the Commission's support to the Caribbean region?

J.8.1 *Programming practices of the Commission in the Caribbean region takes cross-cutting issues into account*

I.8.1.1 Are gender issues been specifically integrated into terms of reference of consultants for programming purposes?

I.8.1.2 Are poverty alleviation issues specifically integrated into the programming terms of reference for consultants?

I.8.1.3 Are they specifically dealt with in NIPs and RIPs

I.8.1.4 To what extent have environmental issues been taken into account an integrated into programming beyond the specific environmental projects

I.8.1.5 To what extent have HIV/AIDS issues been integrated into programming?

J.8.2 *The Commission's interventions in the Caribbean region are designed and implemented so as to promote cross-cutting issues.*

I.8.2.1 Have the Commission's interventions in specific sectors contributed to promoting gender issues

I.8.2.2 Have any of the Commission's intervention had a negative impact on gender?

I.8.2.3 How have the Commission's interventions contributed to poverty alleviation?

I.8.2.4 Have there been negative impacts as a result of efforts to promote trade liberalisation, and have these also impacted on the weaker groups e.g. women

I.8.2.5 To what extent have the Commission's direct support to the environment made a positive contribution

I.8.2.6 To what extent have the Commission's interventions in specific sectors possibly had a negative impact on the environment

J.8.3 *The Commission's interventions in the Caribbean are designed and implemented so that regional integration in the Caribbean acts as a promoting factor of cross-cutting issues*

I.8.3.1 In which areas have such benefits been accrued?

I.8.3.2 Has there been an incremental increase in addressing these issues in the NIPs and RIPs over the evaluation period?

EQ.9 Coherence aspects of the 3C's

To what extent are the different assistance instruments deployed by the Commission (RIPs, NIPs, and own credit lines, EIB funding etc.) consistent with each other and supporting the overall strategic approach?

J.9.1 Programmes and interventions implemented at the regional and national levels complement each other so as to ease the attainment of regional and national objectives.

I.9.1 How is the programming exercise conducted? Is there coordination between national and regional programming (formal coordination/information meetings between national/regional desk officers etc)?

I.9.2 How is the coordination and coherence between regional and bilateral interventions ensured so as to meet the priorities of the construction of the regional integrated space (CARIFORUM/CARICOM priorities)?

I.9.3 Do regional programmes refer to national programmes and vice versa?

I.9.4 Are activities programmed and implemented at regional level articulated on those programmed and implemented at the national one and vice versa?

I.9.5 What are the complementarities, overlaps and gaps between various interventions in the same area (e.g. trade/private sector programmes)?

I.9.6 Does the identification of regional projects/programmes take into account the existence of related national projects/programmes?

J.9.2 The various funding instruments are supporting the strategic objectives and they are operated in coordination with and complementary to the main interventions programmed under the RIPs and NIPs.

I.9.2.1 Do regional strategy papers refer to other assistance instruments (EIB funding, Budget Lines)?

I.9.2.2 Is there any formal coordination mechanism between the RIPs and the programming of other assistance activities (coordination/information meetings among EC services concerned etc?)

I.9.2.3 Do the activities funded under instruments different from the EDF contribute to the strategic objectives of the Commission's support in the Caribbean?

EQ.10 3C's

To what extent has the Commission's strategy in the Caribbean region has been designed so as to complement and to coordinate its actions with other donors programs or with other EU member states initiatives? To what extent the Commission's strategy and realisation in the Caribbean region has been affected by other EU policies?

J.10.1 Activities implemented under the Commission's support to the Caribbean region are co-ordinated with the set of other donors' interventions.

I.10.1.1 Do programming / identification documents refer to other donors' activities?

I.10.1.2 To what extent are EC Delegations involved in the coordination of EU member states initiatives in the Caribbean region?

I.10.1.3 Is there any formal mechanism to foster coordination between the Commission and other donors in the Caribbean region at both programming and implementation levels (regular meetings; thematic groups etc?)

J.10.2 The achievement of the regional objectives targeted by the Commission's support to the Caribbean region is fostered or not impeded by the provisions related to other EU policies.

I.10.2.1 To what extent are other EU policies taken into account in the programming / implementation of the Commission's strategy in the Caribbean? OR Is there any reference to other EU policies in the EC programming documents?

I.10.2.2 Do partner countries have any complaints about aspects related to other EU policies? If so, which ones?

I.10.2.3 To what extent are EU instruments accessible to TOM/DOMs operated so as to contribute the Commission's strategic objective of cooperation with the Caribbean region?

ANNEX 5: SELECTED ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INDICATORS FOR THE CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES

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Table 1 : Selected Economic Indicators

Cariforum countries	Area	Population in 2002		Index of economic freedom	Nominal GDP in 2002		Average annual GDP growth 1992-02	GNP per capita		ODA per capita (US \$)	ODA in % of GNI	Current account balance/ GDP in 2001	Gov. Def. % GDP (2001 or 2002)	Debt/ GDP ratio (2001 or 2002)
	km ²	000 persons	In % of Carriforum (excl. Cuba)	Rank on 155	\$ Million	In % of Carriforum (excl. Cuba)		In 2002 (\$ 2002)	Average annual growth 1992-02	2002	2002			
Antigua & Barbuda	442	69	0.3%	na	647	1.3%	3.3%	9 390	2.6%	200.0	2.1%	-6.9%	-4.3%	na
Bahamas	13 888	314	1.3%	25 (F)	4 533	8.8%	2.5%	14 860	0.7%	16.0	na	-6.3%	-3.4%	na
Barbados	431	269	1.1%	33 (F)	2 614	5.1%		9 750		12.6	na	-3.8%	-3.8%	na
Belize	22 966	253	1.1%	46 (MF)	750	1.5%	4.2%	2 960	1.3%	88.0	2.9%	-12.2%	-5.0%	95.7%
Cuba	110 900	11 263		144 (R)	na	na		na		5.4	na			
Dominica	750	72	0.3%	na	228	0.4%	1.1%	3 180	1.1%	416.6	12.8%	-18.9%	-18.6%	81.2%
Dominican Republic	48 308	8 600	36.7%	na	20 000	38.8%	6.2%	2 320	4.5%	18.2	0.8%	-4.0%	-2.6%	24.0%
Grenada	345	102	0.4%	na	356	0.7%	4.0%	3 500	3.1%	90.0	2.5%	-25.2%	-7.9%	81.9%
Guyana	214 970	772	3.3%	83 (MU)	651	1.3%	3.5%	840	3.0%	84.4	9.9%	-11.0%	-1.0%	205.6%
Haiti	27 750	8 400	35.8%	137 (MU)	3 700	7.2%	0.8%	440	-1.3%	18.7	4.3%	-4.7%	-3.1%	33.4%
Jamaica	10 991	2 543	10.8%	56 (MF)	7 400	14.4%	0.1%	2 820	-0.7%	9.2	0.3%	-10.1%	-4.1%	67.5%
St. Kitts & Nevis	269	46	0.2%	na	293	0.6%	4.0%	6 370	2.9%	580.0	9.3%	-34.2%	-6.4%	74.8%
St. Lucia	616	159	0.7%	na	609	1.2%	1.4%	3 840	0.0%	212.5	5.4%	-12.7%	-7.3%	26.9%
St. Vincent & Grenadines	389	117	0.5%	na	329	0.6%	1.7%	2 812	1.0%	41.6	1.4%	-11.8%	-3.6%	57.2%
Suriname	163 820	423	1.8%	143 (MU)	828	1.6%	2.9%	1 960	2.5%	28.5	1.3%	-25.2%	-7.0%	na.
Trinidad & Tobago	5 128	1 318	5.6%	36 (F)	8 553	16.6%	4.2%	6 490	3.5%	-5.3		2.6%	-1.5%	26.4%
Total Cariforum	621 963	34 720			na	na								
Total Cariforum excl. Cuba	511 063	23 457	100.0%		51 491	100.0%		2 195						

Sources:

World Bank: World Development Reports. Country at a Glance. IMF: article IV consultation reports.

Index of Economic Freedom: Rank in 155 countries; The Heritage Foundation, the Wall Street Journal, 2004. (F: Free; MF: Mostly Free; MU: Mostly Unfree; R: Repressed)

Table 2: Selected Trade Indicators

Table 2: Selected Trade Indicators											
Cariforum countries	Openness coefficient (1)	Main export product(s) share in total exports		Share of total exports by destination			Main import product(s) share in Total imports		Share of total imports by origin		
		Products	Share of Total Export	Caricom countries	USA	EU (15)	Products	Share of Total Imports	Caricom countries	USA	EU (15)
Antigua & Barbuda	74.1%	Food prod	48.3%	na	21%	34.6%	Machinery & Tpt. Equip.	29.4%	na	35.2%	22.5%
Bahamas	??	na	na	na		na	na	na			
Barbados	??	Food prod.	27.8%	44.2%	15.8%	16.3%	Machinery & Tpt. Equip.	27.8%	19.9%	41.6%	15.4%
Belize	64.6%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Cuba	??	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Dominica	58.4%	Bananas	30.8%	54.3%	6.4%	34.7	Machinery & Tpt. Equip.	25.9%	17.8%	41.5%	14.4%
Dominican Republic	28.0%	Iron and steel	21.0%	5.9%	39.6%	20.5%	Machinery & Tpt. Equip.	26.5%	na	52.3%	9.5%
Grenada	64.1%	Nutmeg	41.6%	16.0%	18.8%	42.1%	Machinery & Tpt. Equip.	29.0%	24.2%	41.8%	12.1%
Guyana	103.1%	Sugar, Rice, Bauxite	45.2%	9.5%					9.3%		
Haiti	23.0%	Manufact.	32.0%		88%		Food Prdcts	24.6%	7.0%	70.0%	15.0%
Jamaica	43.0%	Mining	51.7%	3.5%	36.7%	31.2%	Machinery & Tpt. Equip.	26.7%	9.4%	52.3%	11.2%
St. Kitts & Nevis	58.5%	Raw sugar,cane	53.0%	2.6%	57.4%	33.7%	Machinery & Tpt. Equip.	29.1%	5.3%	56.0%	12.2%
St. Lucia	54.6%	Bananas	60.4%	14.6%	15.7%	63.2%	Food Prdcts	26.3%	18.0%	40.1%	19.0%
St. Vincent & Grenadines	54.9%	Bananas	42.1%	50.0%	3.3%	42.2%	Machinery & Tpt. Equip.	24.3%	21.0%	38.4%	22.9%
Suriname	76.9%	Bauxite	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Trinidad & Tobago	47.2%	Fuels (crude & refined oil products, NLG)	52.6%	24.8%	48.3%	9.9%	Machinery & Tpt. Equip.	30.8%	3.8%	38.1%	17.2%

(1): $(Exports+Imports\ of\ goods\ and\ service)/2GDP$

Sources: World Bank: World Development Reports. Country at a glance. WTO: Trade Policy Reviews.

Table 3: Selected Human Development and Social Indicators

Cariforum countries	Popul.	Index of Human Development 2001		Life expectancy 2001	Literacy rates adults 2001	Infant mortality 2001	Population with income < 1\$/day	HIV prevalence	Governance indicator: Transparency International corruption index (2002)	
	000 persons in 2002	Rank	Group	Years	% pop. Above 15	(per 1000 live births)	% of popul.	% of popul. 15-49	Rank	Score
Antigua & Barbuda	69	56	Medium	73.9	86.6	12	na	na	na	na
Bahamas	314	49	High	67.2	95.5	13	na	3.5	na	na
Barbados	269	27	High	76.9	99.7	12	na	1.2	na	na
Belize	253	67	Medium	71.7	93.4	34	na	2.0	46	4.5
Cuba	11 263	52	High	76.5	96.8	7	<2%	<0.1	43	4.6
Dominica	72	68	Medium	72.9	96.4	14	na	na	na	na
Dominican Republic	8 600	94	Medium	66.7	84.0	41	<2%	2.5	70	3.3
Grenada	102	93	Medium	65.3	94.4	20	<2%	na	na	na
Guyana	772	92	Medium	63.3	98.6	54	<2%	2.7	na	na
Haïti	8 400	150	Low	50.8	52.0	79	na	6.1	131	1.5
Jamaica	2 543	78	Medium	75.5	87.3	17	<2%	1.2	57	3.8
St. Kitts & Nevis	46	51	High	70.0	97.8	20	na	na	na	na
St. Lucia	159	71	Medium	72.2	90.2	17	na	na	na	na
St. Vincent & Grenadines	117	80	Medium	73.8	88.9	22	na	na	na	na
Suriname	423	77	Medium	70.8	94.0	26	na	1.2	na	na
Trinidad & Tobago	1 318	54	High	73.1	91.4	17	12%	2.5	43	4.6
<i>Latin America & Carib.</i>	<i>34 720</i>			<i>70.3</i>	<i>89.2</i>	<i>28</i>		<i>0.6</i>		
<i>Middle Inc. Countries</i>	<i>23 457</i>			<i>69.8</i>	<i>86.6</i>	<i>31</i>		<i>0.6</i>		
<i>Sources:</i>										
UNDP, Human Development Report, 2003.										
Corruption index: source http://wwwuser.gwdg.de/~uwvw/corruption.cpi_2003_data.html . Rank is based on 133 countries; maximum score (minimum corruption is 10)										

Table 4: CARIFORUM Countries: status in regional integration, MTS, etc.

Cariforum countries	Member of Caricom	CMSE	Member of OECS	LDMC (1)	LDC (2)	WTO membership	PRSP Status/HIPC
Antigua & Barbuda	x	x	x	x		1/01/1995	
Bahamas	1983					Observer (2001)	
Barbados	1973	x				1/01/1995	
Belize	x	x		x		1/01/1995	
Cuba		x				20/04/1995	
Dominica	x	x	x	x		1/01/1995	-
Dominican Republic		x				9/03/1995	i-PRSP 01/04
Grenada	x	x	x	x		22/02/1996	
Guyana	1973	x				1/01/1995	Full PRSP finalised 11/01; supp.4/02. HIPC: DP:
Haïti	1998/02	x			x	30/01/1996	
Jamaica	1973	x				9/03/1995	
St. Kitts & Nevis	x	x	x	x		21/02/1996	
St. Lucia	x	x	x	x		1/01/1995	
St. Vincent & Grenadines	x	x	x	x		1/01/1995	
Suriname	1995	x				1/01/1995	
Trinidad & Tobago	1973	x				1/03/1995	
Caribbean OCTs							
<i>British Virgin Islands</i>	Ass. 1991						
<i>Montserrat</i>	x		x	x			
<i>Turks & Caicos</i>	Ass.1991						
<i>Cayman Islands</i>	Ass.2002						
<i>Anguilla</i>	Ass.1999						
<i>Aruba</i>							
<i>Dutch Antillas</i>							
French DOMs							
French Guyana							
Guadeloupe							
Martinique							
(1) LDMC: Least Developed Member Countries of Caricom							
(2) LDC: Least Developed Countries (according to UN definition)							
<i>Sources:</i>							
PRSP Status: IMF, PRSPs-Detailed Analysis and Progress Implementation, September 2003.							
HIPC Status: IMF, HIPC Initiative, Statistical Update, March 2004.							

ANNEX 6 THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND THE REGIONAL INTEGRATION PROCESS IN THE CARIBBEAN

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List of Acronyms:

ACP	Africa Caribbean and Pacific countries
CARICOM	Caribbean Community and Common Market
CARIFORUM	Forum of Caribbean States
CSME	Caribbean Single Market and Economy
CULP	Caribbean University Level Programme
DR	Dominican Republic
EDF	European Development Fund
EU	European Union
RIP	Regional Indicative Programme
WIRSPA	West Indies Rum and Spirits Producers' Association

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1. The ACP framework for the Dominican Republic

1.1 Background

The Dominican Republic (DR) was invited to join the ACP countries in 1989, and the first agreement between the EU and DR was signed in 1990 within the frame of the Lomé IV Convention. The agreement was mainly based on a dual approach: on the one hand non-reciprocal, preferential and in most cases free access for ACP products to the EU market and, on the other hand, financial assistance to the ACP countries comprising grant aid and export earning stabilization mechanisms. For the DR this was viewed as an opportunity to establish new trade relations with the EU, and particularly to have access to additional funding to support the country's social, economic and development programmes. It was also viewed by the DR as an opportunity to recover the lost contact between the DR and the English Caribbean. This linkage, initiated at the end of the 19th century, was lost during the dictatorship of President Trujillo.

The trade component of the Lomé Convention has proven to be very encouraging for the DR.. Over 13 years DR exports benefited from tariff- and quota-free access to the EU market, and the value of exports increased from € 120 million in 1990 to € 318 million in 2000, that is an average annual growth of about 10.2%, whereas imports of the DR from the EU increased twice as fast, from around € 200 million in

1990, to € 1.242 million in 2000¹. This shows that access to the ACP system of trade preferences has intensified the DR's trade relations with the EU, although not in a balanced way.

Under the ACP agreement, the DR has also been a recipient of funds through the implementation of successive regional programmes which have addressed particular areas in need of assistance, and which were particularly instrumental in opening a window of opportunity to establish a closer communication with the CARICOM countries and with Haiti. The funds, managed under the umbrella of the EDF programme and under the RIPs, disbursed resources in a variety of areas. Among the most significant were: enhancement of education, cultural and communications centres, support to the rum industry, trade facilitation, good governance, modernizing and reforming of public administration, and assistance to the health sectors. In addition, the DR was a recipient of other important initiatives implemented at regional level, such as infrastructure, the campaigns against drugs and money laundering, and the environment. All these programmes have to some extent contributed to improving the DR's economic and social environment.

1.2 The CARICOM/CARIFORUM and the Dominican Republic

The DR recognizes and values significantly its participation in the ACP agreement and its benefits are tangible and useful. However, the format in which the DR participates is not the one it would have preferred. In order to manage the regional funds granted under the Agreement of the European Communities with the ACP, a new entity called CARIFORUM² was created, grouping together the CARICOM countries, Suriname³ and the new signatories of the Lomé IV Agreement, the DR and Haïti. This institutional development was intended to facilitate the managerial aspects of the EDF resources allocated to the region, and to centralize all tasks related to programming. In addition, CARIFORUM was conceived as an entity that would promote regional integration between CARICOM and the non-CARICOM Caribbean countries, that is the DR and Haïti in the first period, then the DR alone after Haïti joined CARICOM in 1998. Two fundamental concepts were bypassed in this approach. On the one hand; the creation of CARIFORUM introduced a model of integration based on administrative issues rather than on common interests that could be combined to advance the integration process. On the other hand, the model did not take into account either the DR's historical, cultural and economic relationships with CARICOM, or its links with the other regional group in Central America, or its historical special relationship with the US.

1.3 The EC proposed model of integration

While the administrative matters and programming needs were a legitimate concern for the European Commission - particularly since the DR and Haiti were not part of any sub-regional group - the link to integration was not properly considered. First, CARICOM is a regional organization with more than 30 years of existence and has developed an integration scheme according to its needs and priorities, and its agenda for its integration process took little account of the possibility of incorporating the DR in its main programme⁴, at least in the early 1990s. Second, although the DR was eager to enhance its commercial, cultural and educational space with CARICOM, the prospect of integrating into the CARICOM scheme was not, and is not now an option envisaged in the mid or long term future. In this regard CARIFORUM is seen by the DR as an administrative entity with responsibility of managing, supervising and programming the European funds provided by the EDF with projects that promote cooperation between the Member States of CARICOM and the DR, but the objective of achieving integration between them appears very doubtful.

¹ Source: The DR Newsletter, Year 3, Volume 1, 2003.

² See annex 11 CARIFORUM case study for its role, and responsibilities in managing the EU funds at a sub-regional level.

³ Suriname was a signatory of Lomé III but not a member of CARICOM.

⁴ This can be evidenced by the decision of the Heads of Governments of CARICOM in October 1992 that membership of CARICOM would not be expanded except for Suriname and overseas territories.

The model was probably also a result of the lack of alternatives proposed by the DR for integration and of the ambivalence displayed by the DR representatives and government when they were invited to be part of the ACP Group and of CARIFORUM. The idea of being a recipient of additional funds was the main attraction for the DR, while the opportunity of seeking out and partaking in the integration process with the CARICOM countries was not fully grasped. Nevertheless, the DR accepted the proposal and viewed this programme as an opportunity to bridge the gap with CARICOM. In addition, as presented by the European Commission, the membership of CARIFORUM had mainly administrative implications, and did not include a clear concept of the commitments and responsibilities of the DR as a member of the CARIFORUM group.

This ambivalence comes from two sources. On the one hand, the DR had historical economic, political and social ties with the US, and it was not clear how being part of CARICOM agenda would have affected its relationship with them. On the other hand, it was not clear how the CARICOM countries would have influenced the DR's relationship with the Central American countries in terms of trade agreements and of being part of the single market developed by CARICOM.

The DR already enjoys special commercial treatment from the US which is its principal commercial partner: more than 90% of its import and export activities are carried out with the US; and the DR has more commercial relations with the US than any ACP country. In addition, the DR has more significant links with Central America than with the CARICOM countries. These links are rooted in the same history, language and cultural affinity, and lately (the last ten years) its economic and cultural relationship has been growing significantly.

This lack of vision on integration on the part of the DR was further exacerbated by the unstable political and economic situation that the DR has experienced since joining the ACP group. Unlike CARICOM countries where stability has prevailed for the most part, in the DR the economic and political crisis has been present at all times. Continuing disruptions in government structures and currency instability have diverted the authorities' attention from dealing properly with issues related to integration, and despite the good intentions to proceed with the proposed scheme, no evidence exists of a dialogue process in which government and civil society had a forum for discussing the implications, costs and benefits that could be obtained from being part of the CARIFORUM or, for that matter, from being part of any sub-regional group.

The combination of all the factors described above has influenced the progress of the integration process, and raises questions about the validity of the Commission's model for inclusion of the DR in the CARICOM/CARIFORUM structures and for achieving the proposed objectives set out in the EC strategy promoting integration in the Caribbean region.

2. The DR participation in CARIFORUM and in the integration process.

The acceptance of DR into the framework of CARIFORUM was formalized, and its participation dates from 1990 (the 6th EDF) right up to the current 9th EDF. For the CARICOM countries the participation of the DR in the preparation and implementation of the RIPs meant a "sacrifice", since the new members (Haiti and the DR) were going to take a considerable share of the funds that would otherwise have entirely benefited them. This was further a source of concern since the two new countries represented almost 50% of the entire population of CARICOM. Moreover, the social and human indicators identified them as the countries requiring more assistance than any of the CARICOM countries.

At the political and organizational level, however, the CARICOM countries presented themselves as a block that was well organized and in possession of a plan and priorities for the allocation of the EDF funds. In this respect the secretariats of both CARICOM and CARIFORUM were better prepared to draw up a strategy for the strengthening of CARICOM, and for funding the widening and deepening of its integration process according to its own platform.

The DR's inexperience in dealing with regional integration schemes and its lack of a clear position on the use and distribution of funds was reflected in the passive role it assumed in the identification and programming of the RIPs. The lack of vision on integration and the uncertainty about the consequences of assuming the CARICOM agenda has probably also influenced its participation in CARIFORUM and it assumed a secondary role in the integration process. Instead of treating integration as a priority, their approach was oriented mainly to securing, as far as possible, projects that would benefit the DR and its institutions, and not the strengthening of the DR's links with CARICOM. In the view of the political authorities and of the DR negotiators, this practical approach was called "cooperation" rather than integration.

2.1 The influence of the EC Delegation in the DR regional programmes and integration process

The role of the EC Delegation in the DR's integration process has been dual. In the early stages up to 1994, the Delegation was very active in promoting the regional programme and in encouraging the local authorities to adopt the programme and integration as an opportunity to develop closer relationships with CARICOM and to seek benefits from the distribution of funds. This was encouraged particularly from the national point of view, but without any clear proposal on how to develop or how to design projects and programmes aimed at taking advantage of the integration of the DR into CARICOM/CARIFORUM structure. Nevertheless, the interest in the regional programmes originally displayed by the European Delegation started to diminish from 1996.

The complexity of managing regional programs, the lack of an adequate structure to coordinate them, and the lack of interest displayed by the DR authorities in grasping the integration process, were mentioned as the most critical factors leading the Delegation to reduce the intensity of its promotion of regional integration, as a result the DR's participation in the regional programmes was also marginal. The practical view of "cooperation" through the implementation of projects, and the opportunity that the regional programmes offered in terms of additional funds for the country, have prevailed over any intended strategy to promote regional integration. This view was in practice the dominant position of both the European Delegation and of the DR authorities.

2.2 The DR and the influence of CARIFORUM/CARICOM in the integration process.

The CARIFORUM Secretariat has also had a role in the participation of the DR in the different regional programmes. As it is, its mandate is to coordinate and to conduct programming, to manage the EDF allocated funds and to supervise implementation⁵. All those activities were conducted and the DR was consulted over the different programming needs in the different RIPs. However, a review of the proposed strategy presented in the RIPs and of the allocation of funds to them reveals that the main emphasis of the programmes was placed on the consolidation and strengthening of CARICOM rather than CARIFORUM which includes the DR. Both the "functional" approach displayed up to the 8th EDF, and the "integration" component incorporated in the 9th EDF and RIP, is dominated by the CARICOM strategy of widening and deepening its integration process. For example the 9th EDF programming moves away from the functional approach and emphasises the consolidation of the CARICOM single market as its main focus. This means that the DR's participation in the 9th EDF would be marginal since it is neither a member of CARICOM nor part of the single market. Additionally, the DR will engage in the EPA negotiations under the CARIFORUM umbrella, and it is unclear how this will be conducted or what the consequences are going to be for both CARICOM and the DR.

Although programming is a difficult exercise that requires consensus from the members, the position that has prevailed on identification and allocation of funds has been the one expressed by CARIFORUM, where the DR has proved to have had weak influence (this is in addition to the factors described above). While the identification of needs and the allocation of funds for programmes and actions in the DR

⁵ See CARIFORUM case study, annex 11.

developed by the Secretariat have been questioned in the DR, the influence that the Secretariat has had over the final distribution is also a source of concern. The programmes, according to the DR, do not reflect the DR's legitimate concern over the integration process, and do not reflect the legitimate needs expressed by the national authorities. This is in part a result of the dominant and monopolist role that the Secretariat has exercised over programming and allocation since the start of its functions. There is however, no evidence that the DR has presented an alternative strategy, for discussion at the level of the Secretariat or at the level of the Council of Ministers (the governing authority of CARICOM), for the participation of the DR in the regional programmes. There is however, evidence that the negotiation with the Secretariat was mostly over the implementation of specific projects and actions to be considered under the various EDFs.

3. Implementation and management of the regional programme in the DR.

The internal structure set up in the DR for identification and management of the regional programme is similar to the ones set up elsewhere in the Caribbean: the European Delegation representing the Commission in the country, and the National Authorizing Officer representing the country itself. From the standpoint of the Commission's Delegation in the DR, the management aspects of regional programmes have also influenced the integration process. It is postulated that the lack of a proper structures to deal with regional programmes has been a limitation and has possibly hampered the benefits that many projects could have had during its implementation period. This has been reported to be an additional negative factor in considering the regional programmes as a powerful tool to achieve integration and development. The lack of a proper internal structures, distribution of work, and lack of clarity over components and the responsibilities of the different project participants, makes it difficult to track down and to supervise the implementation process. In this respect the Delegation in the DR has taken a passive role and its participation has been modest and reduced, most of the time, to the fulfilment of accounting needs.

The lack of communication, coordination and consultation has also been mentioned as a problem in the management of the regional programmes. For example there was no consultation with the European Delegation about the Rum project; they knew about the negotiations between the European Commission and the WIRSPA which represents the CARICOM rum industry, but no participation was requested from the Delegation and, even when the project was approved, there was no communication from Brussels or from the Guyana Delegation over the role that the Delegation should adopt in this important and significant initiative. Thus managing and supervising the DR component of the Rum program is out of their mandate, and in practice the project deals direct with the DR rum association, sidestepping completely the role of the Delegation. Similarly, in the case of other projects, CULP or CARIFORUM cultural centres for example, the DR Delegation was consulted once the project was approved and once the components and beneficiaries were selected. Their role in both cases was constrained to supervision, implementation and accounting, with no input over developments in the integration process.

4. Relevance of the regional programme from the DR point of view

Despite all the problems and misconceptions about the DR's participation in the integration process, the views obtained from interviews in the DR⁶ about the relevance of the regional programme for the DR reveal different perceptions. There is acknowledgment that the regional programmes and CARIFORUM are very relevant for the DR because they offer an opportunity that was closed before the DR joined the CARIFORUM community. For them it was an opportunity to break down with the historical separation of the Caribbean region between Hispanic Caribbean and non-Hispanic Caribbean countries. The EU programme has opened a window through which communication with the non-Hispanic Caribbean has brought closer knowledge and cooperation between the DR and CARICOM Member States. It is also relevant because more economic opportunities are being offered to business and enterprises from both regions. In this respect the participation of the DR in the Caribbean export project has been very

⁶ See Annex 2 for the complete list of interviews conducted in the DR

beneficial and relevant for the country. Similarly, the opportunity to interact and exchange experiences at the educational and cultural levels has bridged the previously-evident gap in learning more about the culture, history and economy of both regions. It is also relevant because, through the implementation of projects, institutions and people in general have obtained benefits either materially (businesses) or in terms of know-how (technical and educational). This represents the practical view of the relevance of the programme in the DR.

While not denying the practical benefits obtained from the execution of the projects under the regional programmes, there are views that question the relevance of the programme for the regional integration process. The radical view refutes the possibility of the programme succeeding in integrating the DR with the CARICOM countries, and in that respect any initiative is irrelevant. The main argument is that the DR will not be part of the Caribbean Single Market and Economy (CSME) as its economic, cultural and technological relations with the US and with the other Latin and South American countries are stronger and more beneficial for them than those they can obtain from being part of CARICOM and the CSME. A more moderate approach argues that the programme is relevant only insofar as trade relationships are improved and are proven to be beneficial for the DR; everything else in terms of integration could come after economic and trade relations are constructed between the two blocks. In addition, it is being said by both schools of thought that integration is not needed, at least as it has being presented under the current ACP, CARIFORUM/CARICOM format, and that intensive trade negotiations and the conclusion of free trade agreements are sufficient conditions for cooperation and working together in achieving common economic and trade objectives.

5. Sustainability

The DR confronts the issue of sustainability in a twofold way. The first is related to the sustainability of CARIFORUM in promoting and handling the regional programmes. The second addresses the sustained willingness of the DR to adhere to the proposed model of integration. In the former case the sustainability of CARIFORUM is linked to the financing that the European Commission provides for its existence. Since CARIFORUM is an entity largely inspired and, so far, entirely funded by the European Commission, its sustainability is very fragile. There are no institutional structures, or normative or regulatory instruments that governs CARIFORUM as an entity that is, or could be, the embryo of an organization capable of channelling the regional and the integration process in the Caribbean region. This role is already performed by CARICOM, which has sustainable structures and has a solid platform to continue with its integration process. Moreover, its strength comes from the capacity to programme and allocate funds but not to articulate and promote a sustainable movement towards integration with DR participation.

As regards the sustained adhesion of the DR to the proposed CARIFORUM model of integration, it is linked to the alternatives that the DR may have under a different format. However, under no circumstances the DR will renounce the existing funds offered under the EDFs⁷ and allocated through CARIFORUM. In this respect, regardless of the satisfaction or lack of it in relation to the current situation, the DR will pursue stronger participation in programming and in the allocation of funds until a new format or scheme for approaching regional options is presented to it. At the same time there are expectations that under the new government and national authorities (since August 2004), communication and coordination with the European Delegation (also with a new Delegate as of September 2004) and with CARIFORUM is being strengthened, and that more proactive participation to promote legitimate and long lasting initiatives between the DR and the CARICOM countries can be achieved.

⁷ As evidenced in annex 10b, the DR could benefit for a substantial share (about 30% of contracted amount) of the bilateral aid granted under the 6th to 9th EDF.

ANNEX 7 EXTERNAL AND REGIONAL TRADE DATA

The following tables are compiled from the trade data which have been handed out to the mission by the Statistical Department of the CARICOM Secretariat in July 2004. It should be noted that unfortunately a similar statistical coverage does not exist at the level of CARIFORUM and the data for the Dominican Republic (and a fortiori Cuba) are not identifiable.

Table 1: Origin and destination of imports and exports of CARICOM countries.

This table provides for the CARICOM countries the exports and imports according to the main groups of destinations and regions of origin. The table also provides the structures, rates of growth and the trade balances.

Data are provided in \$EC (as a memorandum item, the \$EC is pegged to the \$US at the rate of \$EC 2.70 = \$US 1.00 since 1976).

The data suffer from a number of deficiencies due to missing information, insufficient reporting by the countries to the CARICOM Secretariat, and the usual inaccuracies and difficulties met with the collection of trade data. In particular, the following should be noted:

1996 Excludes ALL data for Antigua & Barbuda, Guyana and Suriname, and import data for Montserrat.

1997-1998 Exclude data for Antigua & Barbuda, Montserrat and Suriname

1999 Excludes data for Suriname

2000 Exclude data for Antigua & Barbuda and Suriname

2001 Exclude data for Antigua & Barbuda, Guyana and Suriname

In general data for Haiti are missing or incomplete.

Other Caribbean Countries are mainly the Dominican Republic.

Finally, it should be noted that import and export data are not fully consistent as evidenced by the fact that intra-CARICOM imports and exports differ significantly.

Notwithstanding these weaknesses the data of table 1 reveal a number of interesting characteristics, among which the most significant are:

- The main trading partner of the region, both in terms of imports and exports has been the US and Canada which account for more 40% of CARICOM external trade over the whole period.
- The EU is the second partner in importance, but exports to the EU declined over time whereas imports from the EU remained more stable.
- The regional trade balance is heavily negative globally and vis-à-vis all trading partners except the other Caribbean countries (i.e. essentially the Dominican Republic), and the Central American Common Market and the European Free Trade Association, but the share of these two groups in the total CARICOM trade is very limited.
- The rates of growth indicate a certain intensification of intra-CARICOM trade since the growth of intra-regional trade exceeded on average by 2% that of total trade.

Tables 2a and 2b: CARICOM Imports 1996 and 2001.

These tables give for the most important CARICOM trading countries, i.e. Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica and Barbados, for the other CARICOM countries and for the CARICOM group as a whole the origin of imports in value and percentage structure. To permit capturing the main characteristics of intra-regional trade in the perspective of the total regional trade these tables have been drawn from two groups of tables provided by the CARICOM Secretariat: data on Intra-Caricom imports and exports (called Matrix96.xls and Matrix01.xls), and the tables on the imports and exports of the CARICOM countries which do not identify intra-CARICOM origin of imports and destination of exports. There are some discrepancies between the two sets of tables. They have been taken into account in the import tables by including two lines for Total CARICOM as a source of imports: the first line corresponds to the total provided in the intra-regional data (files Matrix--.xls), the second corresponds to the data provided in the general import data (files 19--r.xls) and are noted in blue. The main differences seem to come from the fact that the

Bahamas are not recorded in the intra-CARICOM data. For the computation of structures in %, the totals are those of the global trade data and correspond thus to the data of table 1.

Tables 3a and 3.b: CARICOM Exports 1996 and 2001.

Similarly to the import tables, these tables develop the total exports (i.e. including re-exports) of the main CARICOM trading countries to the CARICOM region and the rest of the world divided into the main large geographical blocks.

The table had to be separated from that of exports in view of differences of recording and inconsistencies between exports and imports data.

As for imports the tables combine two sets of tables from the CARICOM Statistical Department, the intra-regional exports (files Matrix--.xls) and the general exports data (files 19—r.xls) which are indicated in blue in the tables.

Tables 4a and 4b: Variations in the values of CARICOM imports and exports in % of the 1996 values.

These tables simply compute the rate of change of each flow with respects to its value in 1996.

Tables 2, 3 and 4 permit to highlight the following characteristics of the CARICOM trade:

- There is a great inaccuracy about the share of intra-regional trade. Measured by imports it amounts to 10-11% of total imports, measured by exports its size evolves from 18.5% to 20.8% of total exports. This is a major statistical problem. However, on both counts intra-regional trade has been stable and even slowly growing over the period.
- Intra-regional trade is heavily dominated by Trinidad and Tobago and characterised by large imbalances. Most of regional imports, about 70% (tables 2a and 2b) are originating from T&T., and a similar picture emerges from the export tables (tables 3a and 3b). This dominance of the regional trade is accompanied by its asymmetry: T&T accumulates considerable trade surpluses on all CARICOM countries; this is also true of the trade between T&T and the other Caribbean countries (i.e. mainly the Dominican Republic). The reason is that T&T is an exporter of fuel and gas. Outside these energy products intra-regional is very limited.
- The structure of imports, tables 2a and 2b, reveals similarities in the trade patterns of the CARICOM countries. The share of their imports from the different regions of origin is fairly comparable except for T&T whose imports from the Caribbean region are limited and instead it is the highest Caribbean importer from the EU.
- On the export side, tables 3a and 3b, it is worth noting that Barbados, a relatively small Caribbean traders in absolute values, conducts a substantial part of its exports within the region (35.8% of its total exports in 1996 and 41.5% in 2001).
- In terms of dynamics, table 4a reveals that the growth of total intra-regional CARICOM imports (35% over the period) is essentially made of a growth of imports originating from T&T (+ 42%) whereas imports by CARICOM Countries originating from the other CARICOM countries have been strongly declining (-71% from 1996 to 2001). The export table 4b, presents the same picture. Another striking feature is the difference among the countries in terms of integration into the world trade. Total CARICOM trade measured in terms of imports or exports has grown by 34% against its level of 1996. In terms of imports, T&T imports have grown by 69% whereas Jamaica and Barbados imports only increased by 22% and 29%, and the other CARICOM countries by a mere 15%. On the export side, the growth of T&T exports has been matching that of its imports revealing a fairly balanced integration into the world economy, whereas exports of Jamaica, Barbados and the other CARICOM countries have declined in absolute values (respectively by 12%, 8% and 2%).
- Some significant changes in the directions of trade can also be perceived. The most spectacular is the rise in CARICOM exports to the Selected Asian Countries (450% increase), but it still concerns small amounts. Trade with the other Caribbean countries indicates a growing surplus of the CARICOM Countries on their Caribbean partners due essentially to the progression of exports from T&T and Barbados. The growing imbalance in the trade with the EU has already been evoked.

Overall the trade data convey the message that the CARICOM region (unfortunately it is not possible to draw a representative picture for the CARIFORUM region) is opening to world trade and deepening its internal trade but with major imbalances both internally and externally.

Table 1: Origin of imports and destination of exports of CARICOM countries, EC\$'000

CARICOM Exports and Imports by Region	(EC\$'000)						% of total Exports and Imports					
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total exports of CARICOM Countries to												
CARICOM Countries	2 321 930	2 560 349	2 805 989	2 855 845	3 605 909	3 508 502	18.5%	18.3%	21.6%	20.3%	19.5%	20.8%
OTHER CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES	1 025 769	1 087 230	945 090	1 167 860	1 556 235	1 749 896	8.2%	7.8%	7.3%	8.3%	8.4%	10.4%
Canada and USA	5 492 056	5 735 692	5 270 869	5 823 198	8 231 171	7 242 106	43.7%	40.9%	40.7%	41.5%	44.5%	43.0%
LATIN AMERICAN INTEGRATION ASSOC.	627 016	591 849	451 882	414 289	543 745	412 020	5.0%	4.2%	3.5%	2.9%	2.9%	2.4%
CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMON MARKET	61 888	206 992	220 141	293 594	503 701	464 106	0.5%	1.5%	1.7%	2.1%	2.7%	2.8%
EUROPEAN UNION	2 261 758	2 764 957	2 397 427	2 584 652	3 049 393	2 091 349	18.0%	19.7%	18.5%	18.4%	16.5%	12.4%
EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION	248 404	240 398	234 358	253 887	335 195	226 519	2.0%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.3%
SELECTED ASIAN COUNTRIES	117 869	165 404	89 464	120 904	199 362	648 090	0.9%	1.2%	0.7%	0.9%	1.1%	3.8%
REST OF THE WORLD	423 451	670 170	546 817	529 591	477 169	506 906	3.4%	4.8%	4.2%	3.8%	2.6%	3.0%
ALL DESTINATIONS	12 580 141	14 023 041	12 962 037	14 043 820	18 501 880	16 849 494	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Imports of CARICOM Countries from												
CARICOM Countries	1 925 363	2 379 167	2 426 537	2 813 266	3 067 262	2 841 110	10.0%	9.8%	10.2%	11.6%	11.5%	11.0%
OTHER CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES	483 805	598 490	415 058	528 590	484 060	513 150	2.5%	2.5%	1.7%	2.2%	1.8%	2.0%
Canada and USA	9 190 562	12 145 994	11 596 333	11 398 448	11 554 111	11 327 027	47.8%	49.8%	48.8%	47.1%	43.5%	43.9%
LATIN AMERICAN INTEGRATION ASSOCIATION	2 304 609	2 439 146	2 437 124	2 742 223	4 459 947	3 592 979	12.0%	10.0%	10.3%	11.3%	16.8%	13.9%
CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMON MARKET	154 442	179 514	212 121	260 512	310 874	341 155	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%
EUROPEAN UNION	2 715 835	3 393 187	3 271 789	2 808 212	2 964 476	3 650 148	14.1%	13.9%	13.8%	11.6%	11.2%	14.1%
EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION	150 326	165 391	170 712	163 132	158 156	174 422	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%
SELECTED ASIAN COUNTRIES	1 558 677	2 135 637	2 278 435	2 382 044	2 162 447	2 121 532	8.1%	8.8%	9.6%	9.9%	8.1%	8.2%
REST OF THE WORLD	732 894	942 437	930 629	1 079 122	1 412 454	1 236 666	3.8%	3.9%	3.9%	4.5%	5.3%	4.8%
ALL SOURCES	19 216 513	24 378 963	23 738 738	24 175 549	26 573 787	25 798 189	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Trade balances by region												
CARICOM Countries	396 567	181 182	379 452	42 579	538 647	667 392						
OTHER CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES	541 964	488 740	530 032	639 270	1 072 175	1 236 746						
Canada and USA	-3 698 506	-6 410 302	-6 325 464	-5 575 250	-3 322 940	-4 084 921						
LATIN AMERICAN INTEGRATION ASSOCIATION	-1 677 593	-1 847 297	-1 985 242	-2 327 934	-3 916 202	-3 180 959						
CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMON MARKET	-92 554	27 478	8 020	33 082	192 827	122 951						
EUROPEAN UNION	-454 077	-628 230	-874 362	-223 560	84 917	-1 558 799						
EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION	98 078	75 007	63 646	90 755	177 039	52 097						
SELECTED ASIAN COUNTRIES	-1 440 808	-1 970 233	-2 188 971	-2 261 140	-1 963 085	-1 473 442						
REST OF THE WORLD	-309 443	-272 267	-383 812	-549 531	-935 285	-729 760						
ALL SOURCES	-6 636 372	-10 355 922	-10 776 701	-10 131 729	-8 071 907	-8 948 695						
Memorandum items: growth rates of												
<i>Total Imports:</i>		11.5%	-7.6%	8.3%	31.7%	-8.9%						6.1%
<i>Intra Caricom Imports</i>		10.3%	9.6%	1.8%	26.3%	-2.7%						8.1%
<i>Total Exports</i>		26.9%	-2.6%	1.8%	9.9%	-2.9%						6.0%
<i>Intra Caricom exports</i>		23.6%	2.0%	15.9%	9.0%	-7.4%						8.6%

Table 2a: CARICOM Imports 1996

Country of origin of imports	CARICOM importing country									
	Value of imports in \$EC '000					Structure of imports in %				
	T & T	Jamaica	Barbados	Other CARICOM	Total Caricom (from Matrix)	T & T	Jamaica	Barbados	Other CARICOM	Total Caricom (from Matrix)
T & T		655 579	242 531	469 180	1 367 290		8.3%	10.8%	15.1%	7.1%
Jamaica	52 185		36 904	47 401	136 490	0.9%		1.6%	1.5%	0.7%
Barbados	45 351	52 728		90 149	188 228	0.8%	0.7%		2.9%	1.0%
Other CARICOM	130 510	67 526	55 865	109 054	362 955	2.2%	0.9%	2.5%	3.5%	1.9%
Total Caricom (from Matrix)	228 046	775 833	335 300	715 784	2 054 963	3.8%	9.9%	14.9%	23.0%	10.7%
Total Caricom (from 1996r)	228 062	779 046	335 348	582 907	1 925 363	3.8%	9.9%	14.9%	18.7%	10.0%
Other Caribbean	52 352	70 249	144 881	216 323	483 805	0.9%	0.9%	6.5%	6.9%	2.5%
Total Caribbean	280 414	849 295	480 229	799 230	2 409 168	4.7%	10.8%	21.4%	25.6%	12.6%
USA + Canada	2 449 205	4 334 318	958 872	1 418 167	9 160 562	41.1%	55.0%	42.7%	45.5%	47.7%
Latin & Central America	1 465 918	630 004	168 032	195 097	2 459 051	24.6%	8.0%	7.5%	6.3%	12.8%
Total Hemisphere	4 195 537	5 813 617	1 607 133	2 412 494	14 028 781	70.5%	73.8%	71.6%	77.4%	73.1%
EU	1 021 770	880 854	365 964	447 247	2 715 835	17.2%	11.2%	16.3%	14.3%	14.2%
Selected Asian Countries	519 613	649 977	188 825	200 262	1 558 677	8.7%	8.3%	8.4%	6.4%	8.1%
RoW	215 142	529 719	81 232	57 127	883 220	3.6%	6.7%	3.6%	1.8%	4.6%
Total	5 952 062	7 874 167	2 243 154	3 117 130	19 186 513	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 2b: CARICOM Imports 2001

Country of origin of imports	CARICOM importing country									
	Value of imports in \$EC '000					Structure of imports in %				
	T & T	Jamaica	Barbados	Other CARICOM	Total Caricom (from Matrix)	T & T	Jamaica	Barbados	Other CARICOM	Total Caricom (from Matrix)
T & T		966 472	470 449	504 407	1 941 328		10.1%	16.3%	14.1%	7.5%
Jamaica	54 778		26 850	49 956	131 584	0.6%		0.9%	1.4%	0.5%
Barbados	63 586	44 136		89 691	197 413	0.7%	0.5%		2.5%	0.8%
Other CARICOM	150 874	158 544	91 313	104 586	505 317	1.5%	1.7%	3.2%	2.9%	2.0%
Total Caricom (from Matrix)	269 238	1 169 152	588 612	748 640	2 775 642	2.8%	12.2%	20.4%	21.0%	10.8%
Total Caricom (from 2001r)	329 619	1 571 518	589 253	350 720	2 841 110	3.4%	16.4%	20.4%	9.8%	11.0%
Other Caribbean	79 336	119 355	41 623	272 836	513 150	0.8%	1.2%	1.4%	7.6%	2.0%
Total Caribbean	408 955	1 690 873	630 876	623 556	3 354 260	4.2%	17.6%	21.9%	17.5%	13.0%
USA + Canada	3 831 823	4 383 220	1 292 379	1 819 605	11 327 027	39.3%	45.7%	44.8%	50.9%	43.9%
Latin & Central America	2 388 023	1 110 309	121 473	314 329	3 934 134	24.5%	11.6%	4.2%	8.8%	15.2%
Total Hemisphere	6 628 801	7 184 402	2 044 728	2 757 490	18 615 421	68.0%	74.9%	70.9%	77.2%	72.2%
EU	1 823 072	855 450	480 378	491 248	3 650 148	18.7%	8.9%	16.6%	13.8%	14.1%
Selected Asian Countries	794 656	847 697	238 253	240 926	2 121 532	8.1%	8.8%	8.3%	6.7%	8.2%
RoW	507 233	699 437	121 943	82 475	1 411 088	5.2%	7.3%	4.2%	2.3%	5.5%
Total	9 753 762	9 586 986	2 885 302	3 572 139	25 798 189	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 3a. CARICOM Exports 1996.

Country of destination of exports. Value of exports in thousand EC\$															
	T & T	Jamaica	Barbados	Other CARICOM	Total Caricom (from Matrix)	Total CARICOM (from 1996)	Other Caribbean	Total Caribbean	USA + Canada	Latin & Central America	Total Hemisphere	EU	Selected Asian Countries	RoW	Total
Caribbean exporting country															
T & T		596 005	241 818	852 212	1 690 035	1 702 028	885 538	2 587 566	3 202 045	568 878	6 358 489	439 711	25 414	113 363	6 936 977
Jamaica	45 995		32 444	65 228	143 666	149 322	57 795	207 117	1 821 022	30 386	2 058 525	1 151 846	86 062	448 132	3 744 565
Barbados	55 557	67 854		148 213	271 624	275 761	25 887	301 648	133 195	67 076	501 919	143 818	4 774	107 166	757 677
Other CARICOM	69 747	38 080	22 231	128 149	258 207	194 819	56 549	251 368	335 794	22 564	609 726	526 383	1 619	3 194	1 140 922
Total Caricom (from Matrix ⁹⁶ , from 1996)	171 299	701 939	296 493	1 193 802	2 363 532	2 321 930	1 025 769	3 347 699	5 492 056	688 904	9 528 659	2 261 758	117 869	671 855	12 580 141
Country of destination of exports. Structure of exports in %															
	T & T	Jamaica	Barbados	Other CARICOM	Total Caricom (from Matrix)	Total CARICOM (from 1996)	Other Caribbean	Total Caribbean	USA + Canada	Latin & Central America	Total Hemisphere	EU	Selected Asian Countries	RoW	Total
Caribbean exporting country															
T & T	0.0%	8.6%	3.5%	12.3%	24.4%	24.5%	12.8%	37.3%	46.2%	8.2%	91.7%	6.3%	0.4%	1.6%	100.0%
Jamaica	1.2%	0.0%	0.9%	1.7%	3.8%	4.0%	1.5%	5.5%	48.6%	0.8%	55.0%	30.8%	2.3%	12.0%	100.0%
Barbados	7.3%	9.0%	0.0%	19.6%	35.8%	36.4%	3.4%	39.8%	17.6%	8.9%	66.2%	19.0%	0.6%	14.1%	100.0%
Other CARICOM	6.1%	3.3%	1.9%	11.2%	22.6%	17.1%	5.0%	22.0%	29.4%	2.0%	53.4%	46.1%	0.1%	0.3%	100.0%
Total Caricom (from Matrix ⁹⁶ , from 1996)	1.4%	5.6%	2.4%	9.5%	18.8%	18.5%	8.2%	26.6%	43.7%	5.5%	75.7%	18.0%	0.9%	5.3%	100.0%

Table 3b. CARICOM Exports 2001

Country of destination of exports. Value of exports in thousand EC\$															
	T & T	Jamaica	Barbados	Other CARICOM	Total Caricom (from Matrix)	Total CARICOM (from 2001)	Other Caribbean	Total Caribbean	USA + Canada	Latin & Central America	Total Hemisphere	EU	Selected Asian Countries	RoW	Total
Caribbean exporting country															
T & T		972 851	748 675	1 041 250	2 762 776	2 816 270	1 635 034	4 451 304	5 110 590	807 028	10 368 922	649 973	443 580	262 933	11 725 408
Jamaica	58 235		23 590	54 799	136 624	144 855	54 050	198 905	1 601 079	47 111	1 847 095	951 292	170 347	333 719	3 302 453
Barbados	77 298	54 374		158 879	290 551	298 667	32 373	331 040	118 543	6 167	455 750	108 570	3 542	132 358	700 220
Other CARICOM	53 797	46 397	43 374	104 830	248 398	248 710	28 439	277 149	411 894	15 820	704 863	381 514	30 621	4 416	1 121 414
Total Caricom (from Matrix ⁰¹ , from 2001)	189 330	1 073 622	815 639	1 359 758	3 438 349	3 508 502	1 749 896	5 258 398	7 242 106	876 126	13 376 630	2 091 349	648 090	733 426	16 849 495
Country of destination of exports. Structure of exports in %															
	T & T	Jamaica	Barbados	Other CARICOM	Total Caricom (from Matrix)	Total CARICOM (from 2001)	Other Caribbean	Total Caribbean	USA + Canada	Latin & Central America	Total Hemisphere	EU	Selected Asian Countries	RoW	Total
Caribbean exporting country															
T & T	0.0%	8.3%	6.4%	8.9%	23.6%	24.0%	13.9%	38.0%	43.6%	6.9%	88.4%	5.5%	3.8%	2.2%	100.0%
Jamaica	1.8%	0.0%	0.7%	1.7%	4.1%	4.4%	1.6%	6.0%	48.5%	1.4%	55.9%	28.8%	5.2%	10.1%	100.0%
Barbados	11.0%	7.8%	0.0%	22.7%	41.5%	42.7%	4.6%	47.3%	16.9%	0.9%	65.1%	15.5%	0.5%	18.9%	100.0%
Other CARICOM	4.8%	4.1%	3.9%	9.3%	22.2%	22.2%	2.5%	24.7%	36.7%	1.4%	62.9%	34.0%	2.7%	0.4%	100.0%
Total Caricom (from Matrix, from 2001)	1.1%	6.4%	4.8%	8.1%	20.4%	20.8%	10.4%	31.2%	43.0%	5.2%	79.4%	12.4%	3.8%	4.4%	100.0%

Table 4a. Variation in the value of imports (2001-1996) in % of the 1996 value

Country of origin of imports	Caricom importing country				
	T & T	Jamaica	Barbados	Other CARICOM	Total Caricom (from Matrix)
T & T		47%	94%	8%	42%
Jamaica	5%		-27%	5%	-4%
Barbados	40%	-16%		-1%	5%
Other CARICOM	16%	135%	63%	-4%	39%
Total Caricom (from Matrix)	18%	51%	76%	5%	35%
Total Caricom (from 1996r)	45%	102%	76%	-40%	48%
Other Caribbean	52%	70%	-71%	26%	6%
Total Caribbean	46%	99%	31%	-22%	39%
USA + Canada	56%	1%	35%	28%	24%
Latin & Central America	63%	76%	-28%	61%	60%
Total Hemisphere	58%	24%	27%	14%	33%
EU	78%	-3%	31%	10%	34%
Selected Asian Countries	53%	30%	26%	20%	36%
RoW	136%	32%	50%	44%	60%
Total	64%	22%	29%	15%	34%

Table 4b. Variation in the value of exports (2001-1996) in % of the value of 1996.

Caribbean exporting country	Country of destination of exports.										EU	Selected Asian Countries	RoW	Total	
	T & T	Jamaica	Barbados	Other CARICOM	Total Caricom (from Matrix)	Total CARICOM (from 2001r)	Other Caribbean	Total Caribbean	USA + Canada	Latin & Central America					
T & T		63%	210%	22%	63%	65%	85%	72%	60%	42%	63%	48%	1645%	132%	69%
Jamaica	27%		-27%	-16%	-5%	-3%	-6%	-4%	-12%	55%	-10%	-17%	98%	-26%	-12%
Barbados	39%	-20%		7%	7%	8%	25%	10%	-11%	-91%	-9%	-25%	-26%	24%	-8%
Other CARICOM	-23%	22%	95%	-18%	-4%	28%	-50%	10%	23%	-30%	16%	-28%	1791%	38%	-2%
Total Caricom (from Matrix)01, from 2001r)	11%	53%	175%	14%	45%	51%	71%	57%	32%	27%	40%	-8%	450%	9%	34%

ANNEX 8 EVOLUTION OF THE OBJECTIVE OF THE COMMISSION'S COOPERATION WITH THE CARIBBEAN REGION

1 The general framework and principles of the Commission's co-operation in the Caribbean

The Commission support to the Caribbean is in accordance with the global principles of the Commission's cooperation with third world countries, as stated in art.177 of the Treaty establishing the European Community. In particular, it should be seen within the context of *promoting the smooth and gradual integration of developing countries into the world economy; assisting the sustainable and economic development of the developing countries, and more particularly the most disadvantaged among them; and promoting the campaign against poverty in the developing countries.*

The objectives of the above mentioned article have been confirmed and reinforced in the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement signed in Cotonou on June 23 of 2000. Furthermore, Commission support to the Caribbean brings to bear its conviction, know how and experience in promoting regional integration as a vehicle for development and integration into the world economy¹. Thus, the mix of the Commission policy principles and its experience in supporting regional integration and poverty alleviation, are the main pillars whereby the Commission cooperation strategy in the Caribbean is to be framed.

2 The evolution of the Commission's intervention logic across the successive EDFs

The intervention logic has been reconstructed² from the main policy and programming documents, in particular the Communication COM(2000) 212 on the European Community Development Policy, the 4th Lomé Convention and the Cotonou Agreement reflecting the orientations of the Commission's development policy, the RSPs/RIPs corresponding to the 7th, 8th and 9th EDF, and the 9th EDF CSPs/NIPs of the region's countries.

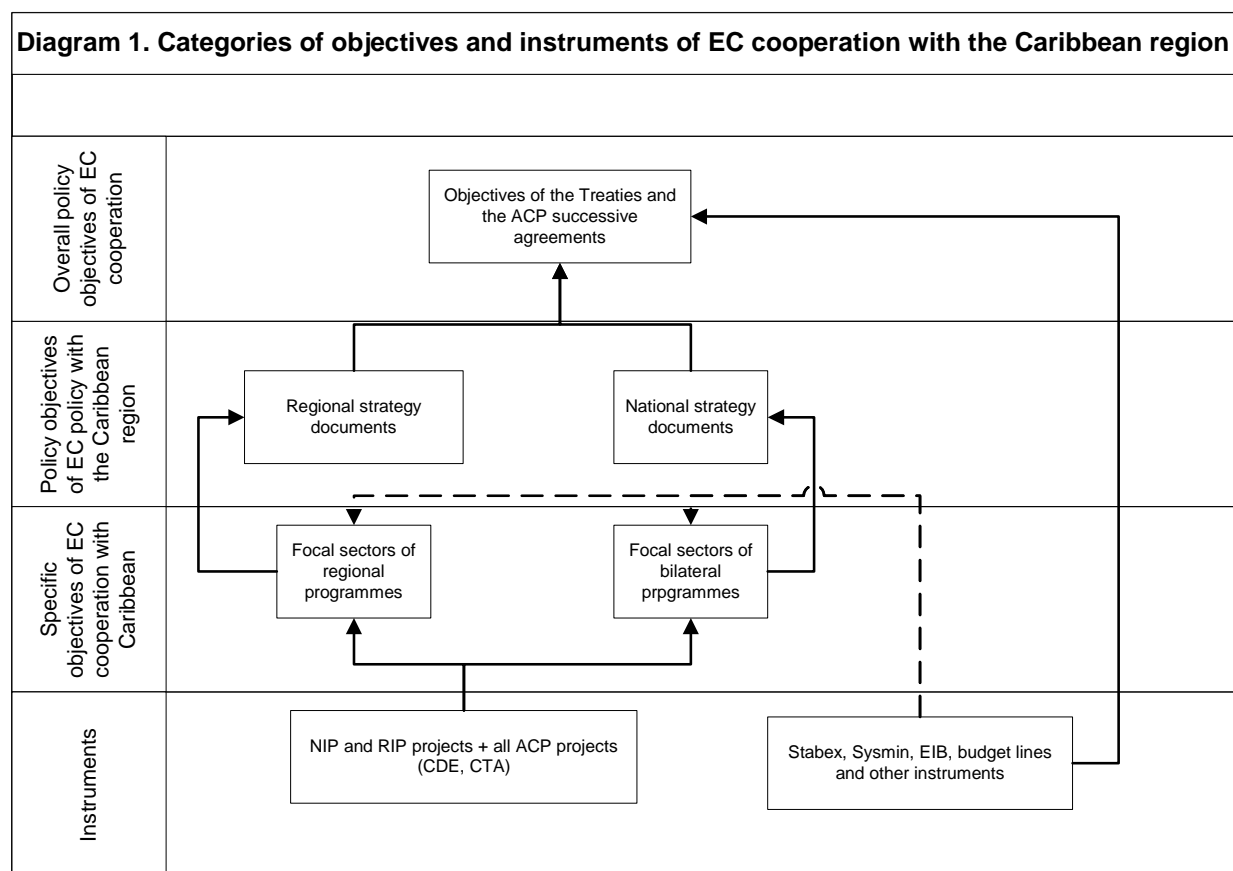
The overall objectives of the Commission's interventions in the Caribbean region correspond to those of the Commission's development policy and of the ACP successive agreements, namely that of poverty reduction³, sustainable development and integration into the world economy, the alleviation of poverty being in part served by the two last-mentioned. As mentioned above, in the Caribbean region the Commission has adopted a strategy of open regionalism by supporting achievement of these objectives through the construction of a regional integrated space to which both the regional programmes and parts of the national programmes, together with non-programmable instruments, contribute. The construction of a regional integrated space is based first and foremost on regional economic integration. Balassa (1961) proposes a typology of the successive steps constituting an economic integration process. This includes (i) a free trade area (FTA), (ii) a custom union (CU) i.e. a FTA plus the adoption of a common external tariff, (iii) a common market (CM) i.e. a CU plus the free movement of factors of production, (iv) an economic union i.e. the adoption of common economic policies, (v) an economic and monetary union with the adoption of a common currency and (vi) full integration. The regional economic integration supported by the Commission draws on these different stages (e.g. trade in goods, services and factors liberalisation, cooperation of the CARIFORUM members states for the development of common economic policies, ...). Moreover, the Commission contributes additionally to the construction of a

¹ See also COM (95) 212: EC support to regional integration initiatives in developing countries.

² This corresponds to the reconstruction of the ex ante intervention logic i.e. based on the regional programming documents and therefore reflecting the strategy such as planned at the time of programmes elaboration.

³ One should note, however, that the objective of poverty reduction was more emphasized by the Cotonou Agreement than by the IVth Lomé Convention.

regional integrated space through cooperation in non-economic areas and support to social cohesion in its sectors of intervention. Diagram 1 schematises the articulation between these different elements.



The period covered by the evaluation (since 1996) principally corresponds to the 7th, 8th and 9th EDFs⁴. Although reflecting coherent and recurrent broad strategy orientations, the successive programming periods are characterised by differences in the instruments and channels selected to achieve the overall regional objectives.

In particular, the **7th EDF RSP/RIP** elaborates a strategy along which the regional integration and cooperation objective is supported on the one hand by actions concentrated in the areas of trade and private sector, tourism, agriculture, transport and communication and, on the other hand, by activities focused on the development of human resources and environmental issues. The promotion of trade and private sector development has received high priority given the special market access regimes available to Caribbean ACP States, inter alia with respect to EU and North American markets. Special attention was thus paid to the need to diversify the export base and to create an environment conducive to intra- and extra-regional trade. Interventions in the field of agriculture recognised the need to improve efficiency in the agricultural sector with the main objective of complementing support received in the framework of the national programmes. Transport and communications programmes are aimed at improving the links between the regions' countries and decreasing trade costs. Support in the tourism sector was meant to allow Caribbean countries to increase the benefits drawn from their natural advantages by improving both infrastructure and production practices in this area. As far as the environment is concerned, the strategy recognises the need to improve management capacity given the high vulnerability of the natural environment in the Caribbean States. This was supposed to be complemented by the establishment of the appropriate policy and institutional measures necessary for inventory, analysis and preservation of

⁴ The VIth EDF is not taken into consideration because very few projects of this programme have started after 1996.

environmental assets. Finally, interventions related to human development were supposed to enhance benefits expected to be retrieved from the widening of the region and in particular to improve cooperation between the institutes of higher training in the region.

The strategy followed under the **8th EDF RSP/RIP** largely builds upon that developed under the 7th EDF except that it incorporates support to institution and capacity building in the areas of environment management, good governance and the fight against drug production and trafficking as components of the human development objective.

The support to trade and private sector development was focused on the elimination of impediments to trade and investment, facilitation of financial relationships contributing to regional integration and creation of an efficient and attractive domestic market. Also, it was aimed at developing the common export orientation strategy of increasing competitiveness, in particular by enforcing world standards on economic activity and fostering product development and diversification. Support was also targeted at improving the conditions for Caribbean participation in international arrangements such as the FTAA and the ACS. Interventions in the area of rural development were targeted on increasing private sector interest and participation in the development of the agricultural sector with a view to improving its overall efficiency. They were also meant to contribute to the sector's diversification and market development and to improvement of its development services. Support in the area of tourism aimed at creation of a diversified regional industry, penetration of new markets and development of promotion and marketing activities abroad. It was also meant to increase tourism policy formulation capacity as well as provide related training. Interventions in the field of transport and communications were supposed to contribute to the regional integration process by improving the organisation and efficiency of the transport system and decreasing unit costs for services. Activities in the area of human development should improve the quality of the educational system by exploiting the economies of scale that can be achieved at the regional level, in particular for tertiary, technical and vocational education.

The strategy established under the **9th EDF** lines up with the provisions of the Cotonou Agreement where the ACP countries and the EU agreed to conclude WTO-compatible trading arrangements which should materialise under the form of Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs). It also further integrates the major trade negotiations in which the Caribbean region participates (WTO, FTAA and other bilateral agreements in the Hemisphere) by focusing on the need to reinforce trade and trade negotiation capacities. The Commission's response strategy therefore mainly concentrates on the intensification of regional integration, in terms both of economic integration in the region and of its integration into the world economy. The regional economic integration components aim at a full participation of the Caribbean countries in regional integration structures (CARIFORUM/CARICOM), and enhancement of linkages with non-CARICOM members (Dominican Republic and Cuba) as well as with the Caribbean OCTs and the French DOMs. This support to regional economic integration is based on the full implementation of the Caribbean Single Market Economy (CSME) and the development, strengthening and rationalisation of the associated institutional machinery and regulatory framework as well as of enhancement of community stability and justice, channelled through the establishment of the Caribbean Court of Justice (CCJ). Integration into the world economy is directed to strengthening trade-related capacity so as to allow the region to take full advantage of international trade. This includes support to the Regional Negotiating Machinery (RNM) and the provision of specific support for preparation and implementation of the EPAs, the Doha Development Agenda (DDA), the FTAA and other trade negotiations in the region. Finally, with a view to enabling the region's productive base to seize the opportunities arising from deeper integration, the regional strategy also focuses on economic repositioning and provides support to the improvement of the regional business environment as well as of private sector organisations and service providers while promoting new forms of business collaboration, clustering and trade facilitation. It also aims at developing new dimensions of competitiveness, in particular in the area of reinforcing the knowledge-based economic capacity of the region.

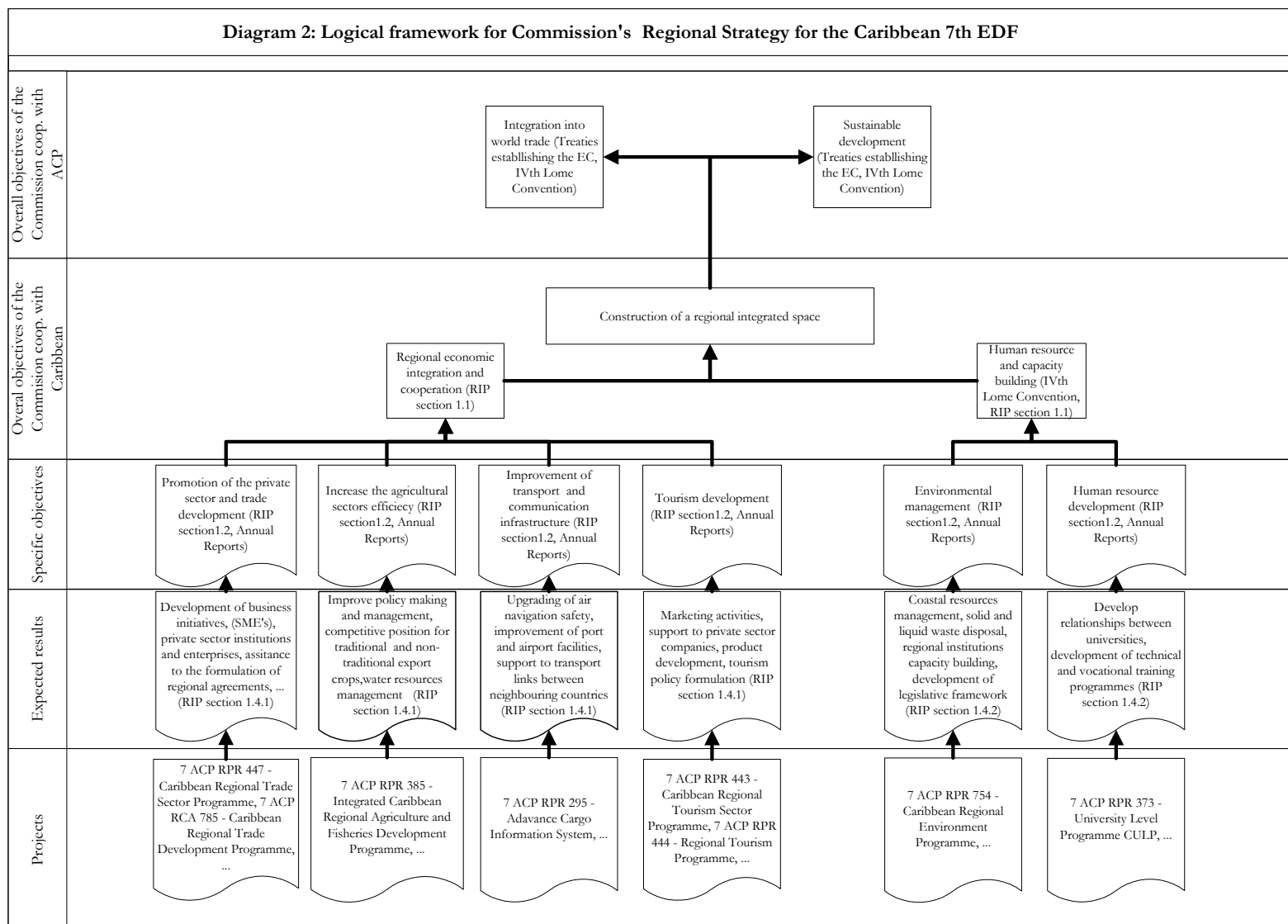
Diagrams 2, 3 and 4 represent respectively the hierarchy of objectives as it emerges from the regional programming documents⁵.

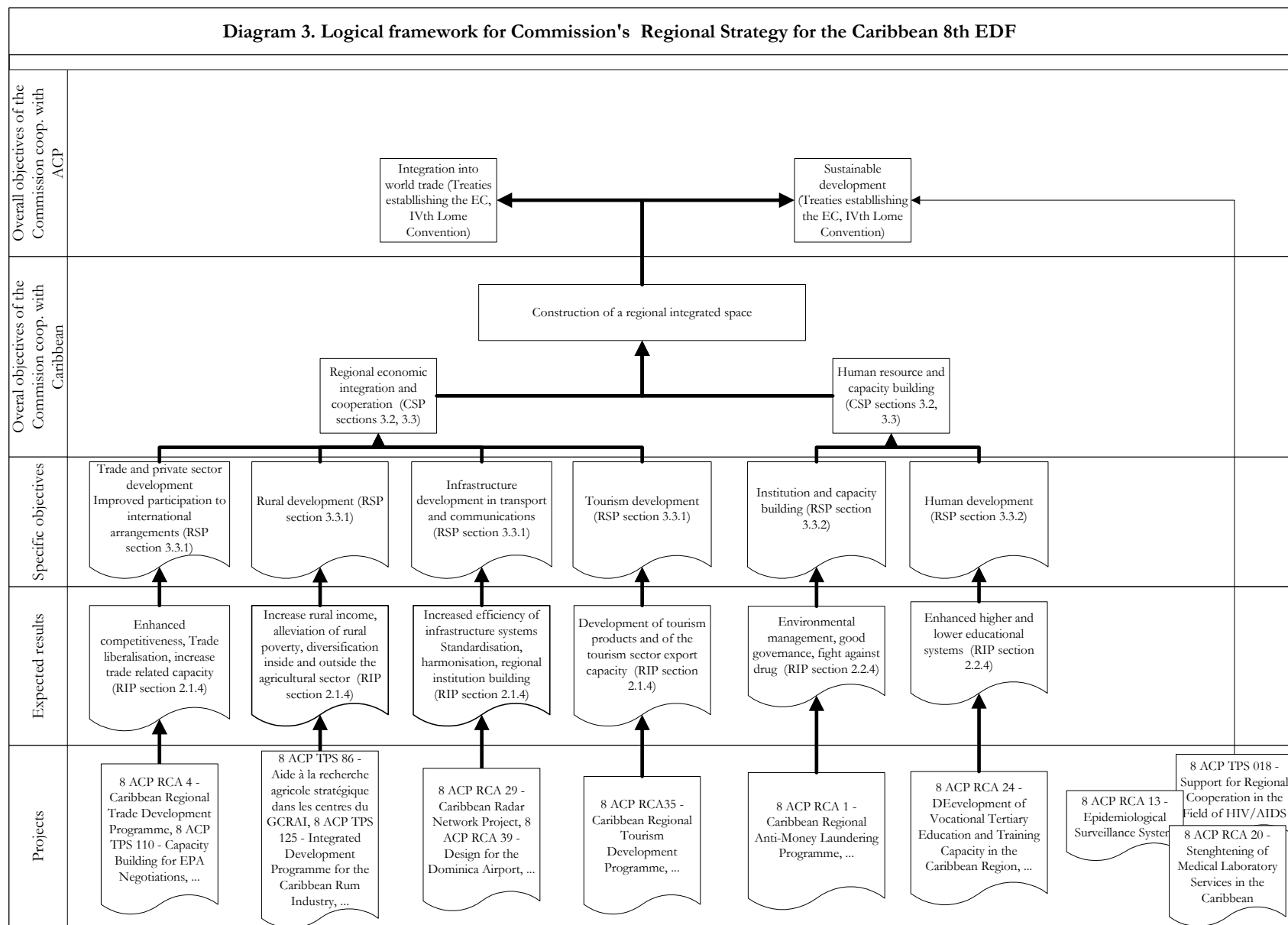
These diagrams are divided into two tiers. The upper one consists in the hierarchy of objectives and includes three categories:

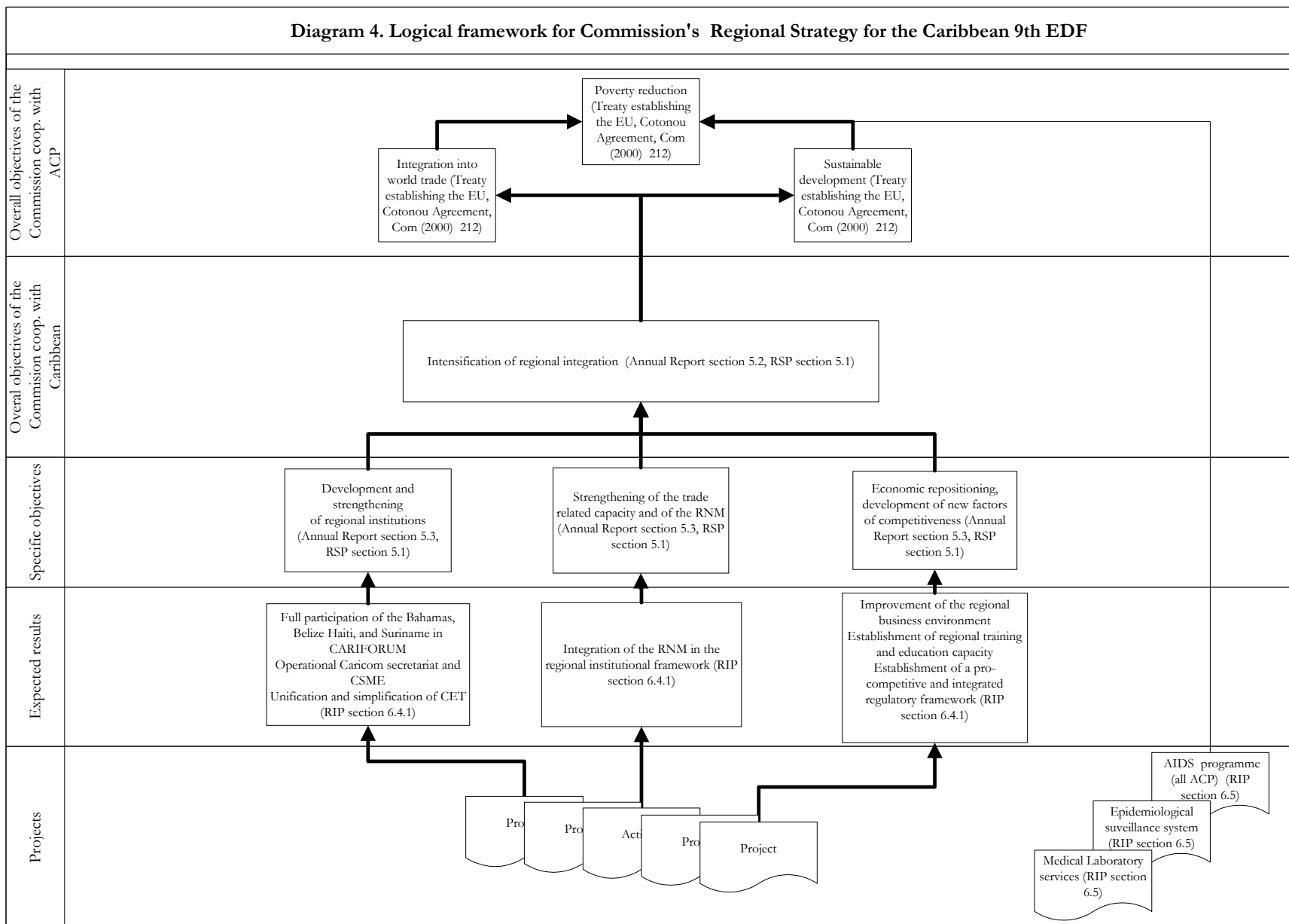
- The overall objectives of European Community cooperation with the ACPs. These stem from the Treaties and the agreements signed with the ACP (Lomé IV and Cotonou in the present evaluation).
- The strategic objectives of the Commission's Cooperation with the Region. These are the policy objectives that the Commission pursues specifically in the region through its regional and country programmes and other interventions, to achieve the key cooperation goals. They correspond to the focal sectors of cooperation.
- The operational objectives correspond to the objectives pursued through the main components of the focal sectors.

The lower tier comprises the two categories at the bottom of the diagrams: activities and expected results. It includes the activities programmed and implemented and their expected results as contributors to the operational objectives.

⁵ In these diagrams, Annual Report refers to the Caribbean cooperation annual reports and in particular to the Annual Report on the Implementation of the Regional Cooperation between the CARIFORUM Member States and the European Union under the Lomé IV Convention (2000) for the 7th and 8th EDF diagrams and to the CARIFORUM-EC (Regional) Cooperation / 2003 Annual Review for the 9th EDF diagram. RSP refers to Regional Strategy Paper while RIP refers to Regional Indicative Programme. Com (2000) 212 refers to the Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament of April 26th 2000 concerning the European Commission's Development Policy.







ANNEX 9: LIST OF BILATERAL PROJECTS AND REGIONAL PROJECTS IN THE CARIFORUM REGION OVER THE EVALUATION PERIOD

This annex presents the list of regional projects and the list of bilateral projects for the CARIFORUM region.

Introductory note on data compilation and organisation

The CRIS databases (CRIS Saisie and the CRIS Consultation¹) provide on line information about the technical, financial and accounting progresses. They display the names of the country and region where the interventions are planned, the project title and numbers, the budget planned² and the corresponding budget lines as well as the DAC Code referring to the sector of intervention. The evaluators used the information collected from the databases to compile comprehensive “project lists” of regional and bilateral projects providing an overview on the Commission interventions in the Caribbean from 1996 to 2004.

The research was conducted on the basis of geographical criteria. For each Caribbean country, the full list of projects carried out by the European Commission was downloaded together with the lists of regional (RPR and RCA) and all-ACP projects (TPS). Irrelevant entries were deleted from the list³.

The data collected were compared with those recorded in the Online Accounting System (OLAS), which contains also the exact start and end dates for each projects. This allowed the team to identify the interventions falling outside the scope of the evaluation for temporal reasons⁴. Other data sources were consulted: the Joint Annual Reports on the Implementation of the Regional Cooperation between the CARIFORUM states and the European Union (when available), the Regional and National Strategy Papers and the lists provided by the Commission services.

The regional and bilateral projects list were sorted by period of intervention (EDF) and funding source (EDF, EIB and Budget Lines). DAC Codes allowed to identify the main sector of interventions and to carry out a sector analysis⁵. Bilateral projects with regional significance have been identified by a X in the column “Regional”.

The two lists include projects funded under the 6th and 7th EDF and started after 1996 and all the projects funded under the 8th and 9th EDF. Cuba has been excluded from the list because despite being member of the ACP group, has not signed the Cotonou agreement and therefore is not eligible for EDF funding. In addition to the EDF funded projects, EIB projects and projects funded from Commission's budget lines have been included.

Both lists of projects include information on the project number, funding sources, sectors of intervention (according to the DAC Codification) and resources planned, contracted and paid. In addition, the list of bilateral projects includes the name of the countries and a column indicating the projects with regional scope.

¹ CRIS Consultation contains updated information only for EDF funded projects and programmes. CRIS Saisie was consulted for updated information on other financing instruments, such as thematic Budget Lines

² In addition to the planned budget, CRIS Consultation provides also the amounts contracted and paid .

³ For instance all the pre-financing agreements, all ACP projects that are not relevant for the Caribbean or the cases in which the specific amounts for the region were not specified, and emergency programmes funded by ECHO amongst the rest.

⁴ As stated in the Inception Note, the evaluation will cover all the interventions planned and implemented under the VIII and IX EDF. With regards to projects funded under the VI and VII EDF, the evaluation will take into consideration only those started in or after 1996.

⁵ Annex 5 provides the Synthesis table.

In order to facilitate the analysis of the interventions, the evaluators added a column heading "sector code"⁶. The codes correspond to the DAC sectors and sub-sectors as follows:

Blocs of projects (diagram 5)	Attributed sector code	DAC Sectors	Dac Codes
Infrastructure	TRSPT	Transport & storage	21000
	COMM	Communication	22000
	WATER	Water supply & sanitation	14000
Trade & productive sector development	AGRIC	Agriculture & fisheries	31100;31300
	INDUST	Industry	32100
	MINING	Mineral resources & mining	32200
	TOUR	Tourism	33200
	EXPORT	Trade	33100
	BUS	Business & other services; banking & financial services	25000;24000
Inst. Cap. Bldg.	INSTCB		
HR Cap. Building	EDUC	Education	11000;11100;11200;11300;114
	HEALTH	Health	12000;12100;12200
	ENV	General Environment protection (*); Forestry	41000
Other	DRUGS		
	OTHER	All other sectors (**)	

(*) Subsector of the sector Multisector/crosscutting (DAC 40000)

(**) Including Energy Generation and Supply (DAC 22300), Government and Civil Society (DAC 1500) and Emergency Assistance (DAC 70000). This sector refers only to EDF funded projects. Emergency projects funded under specific budget lines, such as food aid.

⁶ If DAC codes were not indicated in the databases, sectors were identified on the basis of the title of the project or any additional information available.

Annex 9a List of Regional Projects

Project number	Funding	Project title	Sector	Sector code	Dates	Resources in €		
						Planned	Contracted	Paid
6 ACP RPR 545	FED 06	NEVIS AIRPORT EXTENSION (+7RPR389).	AIR TRANSPORT	TRSPT	Signed 20/9/95 but first component started in 1997	2 193 675	2 020 876	1 987 712
6 ACP RPR 556	FED 06	GUYANA SURINAME FERRY SERVICES	WATER TRANSPORT	TRSPT	Started 27/1/97	350 000	349 981	349 981
6 ACP RPR 557	FED 06	CARIFORUM CONSULTAT. FUTURE CARR./EU RELATIONS POST LOME IV	PROMOTION OF DEVELOPMENT AWARENESS	INSTCB	Started 18/2/97. Closed 8/4/03	36 691	36 691	36 691
6 ACP RPR 579	FED 06	NELSON'S DOCKYARD ANTIGUA - SUBSOIL INVESTIGATIONS	TOURISM POLICY AND ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	TOUR	Started 15/6/01	37 964	37 964	37 964
FED/REG/076 05/006	PREG-06-RCA	GERALD'S NEW AIRPORT (MONTSERRAT)	AIR TRANSPORT	TRSPT		8 300 000	0	0
6 ACP RPR 576	FED 06	BEEF ISLAND AIRPORT TERMINAL	AIR TRANSPORT	TRSPT	Started 11/5/98	4 600 000	4 600 000	4 599 999.97
6 ACP RPR 597	FED 06	MONTSERRAT NEW AIRPORT	AIR TRANSPORT	TRSPT	Started 20/9/02	2 615 000	2 615 000	0
		Total 6th EDF including EIB & Blines				18 133 329	9 660 511	7 012 348
7 ACP RPR 176	FED 07	(EX 05 P176) UNIVERSITY WEST INDIES UWI JAMAIQUE	HIGHER EDUCATION	EDUC		406 171	406 171	406 171
7 ACP RPR 323	FED 07	ESTABLISHMENT OF A CARIBBEAN POSTAL UNION	COMMUNICATIONS POLICY & ADMIN. MGMT	COMM	First component started 23/5/97. Some components closed in 2000-01	636 000	573 476	167 898
7 ACP RPR 361	FED 07	CARIFORUM SECRETARIAT PROGRAMME UNIT	ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	INSTCB	Signed: 6/7/97 but officially started 28/5/97. Most components closed.	3 940 000	3 887 865	3 581 067
7 ACP RPR 373	FED 07	UNIVERSITY LEVEL PROGRAMME	HIGHER EDUCATION	EDUC	Signed 23/3/95 but officially started 13/10/94. Most components started from 1996 onwards. Majority closed	21 000 000	20 971 665	20 619 481
7 ACP RPR 385	FED 07	INTEGRATED CARIBBEAN REG. AGRICULTURE & FISHERIES DEV. PROG.	MULTISECTOR AID /COMP. NOT AVAILABLE	AGRIC	Signed 23/3/95. Officially started 13/10/94. Most components started from 1997 onwards. Some closed.	22 200 000	22 007 339	17 384 849
7 ACP RPR 389	FED 07	NEVIS AIRPORT EXTENSION (+6RPR545).	AIR TRANSPORT	TRSPT		2 306 325	2 306 325	2 289 992
7 ACP RPR 414	FED 07	CARIBBEAN EXAMINATION COUNCIL (CXC) DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.	EDUCATION POLICY & ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	EDUC	Signed 15/3/95. Officially started 24/11/94. All components from 1996 onwards. Most closed.	2 508 000	2 504 260	2 224 229
7 ACP RPR 441	FED 07	REGIONAL AIRPORTS PROGRAMME.	AIR TRANSPORT	TRSPT	Signed 19/4/95. Officially started 10/2/95. Most components started after 1996 and closed already.	2 000 000	1 942 488	1 910 119
7 ACP RPR 443	FED 07	CARIBBEAN REGIONAL TOURISM SECTOR PROGRAMME (+ 7/RPR/444)	MULTISECTOR AID /COMP. NOT AVAILABLE	TOUR	Signed 26/7/95. Started officially 10/2/95. Most componenst started after 96 anc closed already.	11 000 000	10 782 118	10 237 991

Project number	Funding	Project title	Sector	Sector code	Dates	Resources in €		
						Planned	Contracted	Paid
7 ACP RPR 444	FED 07	CARIBBEAN REGIONAL TOURISM SECTOR PROGRAMME (+ 7/RPR/443)	MULTISECTOR AID /COMP. NOT AVAILABLE	TOUR	Signed 26/7/95	1 800 000	1 784 230	1 731 895
7 ACP RPR 447	FED 07	CARIBBEAN REGIONAL TRADE SECTOR PROGRAMME	EXPORT PROMOTION	EXPORT	Signed 14/7/95. Started officially 10/3/95. Most components after 1996. Some closed.	12 529 367	12 344 676	12 109 120
7 ACP RPR 53	FED 07	PROGRAMMING UNIT	ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	INSTCB	Signed 6/7/97. Officially started in 92 but some composants started in 96-97	2 003 568	2 003 568	2 003 568
7 ACP RPR 556	FED 07	PROGRAMMING UNIT CARIFORUM SECRETARIAT	ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	INSTCB	Signed 6/7/97. Started officially 6/5/96. closed in 2003	569 443	569 443	569 443
7 ACP RPR 580	FED 07	OECS HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT TERTIARY LEVEL PROGRAMME	ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	EDUC	Signed 22/11/96. Started officially 10/7/96. Most components still open.	5 946 000	5 871 259	4 691 294
7 ACP RPR 580	FED 07	Montserrat Community College		EDUC		1 500 000		
7 ACP RPR 610	FED 07	CARIFORUM CULTURAL CENTRES.	CULTURE AND RECREATION	OTHER	Signed 24/2/97. Started officially 21/10/96. Most components closed.	1 965 000	1 932 866	1 902 711
7 ACP RPR 656	FED 07	FOLLOW-UP BARBADOS PLAN OF ACTION AGAINST DRUGS	NARCOTICS CONTROL	DRUGS	Started 14/7/97. Closed 30/1/2001	55 231	55 231	55 231
7 ACP RPR 686	FED 07	CARIBBEAN BROADCASTING UNION/CARIBBEAN NEW AGENCY DVLPM T PRO	RADIO/TELEVISION/PR INT MEDIA	COMM	Signed 11/6/98. Started officially 10/3/98. All components open.	4 029 610	1 553 584	461 333
7 ACP RPR 69	FED 07	REGIONAL MARITIME ACADEMY	WATER TRANSPORT	TRSPT		59 000	59 000	59 000
7 ACP RPR 752	FED 07	COOPERATION TRANSFRONTALIERE HAITI/REPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE ROUTE CAP-HAITIEN/DAJABON	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT	Started officially 13/4/99	420 000	420 000	392 286
7 ACP RPR 754	FED 07	CARRIBEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND ADMIN. MGMT	ENV	Started 22/6/99. Fe w components closed.	9 144 400	4 984 152	2 445 046
7 ACP RPR 757	FED 07	CARIBBEAN REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON COMPETITION POLICY	ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	INSTCB	Started 20/7/99. Closed 6/9/02	35 346	35 346	35 346
7 ACP RPR 759	FED 07	CARRIBEAN TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (CTU)	COMMUNICATIONS POLICY & ADMIN. MGMT	COMM	Signed: 12/99. Started officially 9/8/99. Still open	749 633	749 633	641 116
7 ACP RPR 762	FED 07	OECS EXPORT CAPABILITY ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME	EXPORT PROMOTION	EXPORT	Signed 31/1/2000. Started officially 23/9/99. Most components still open	1 179 793	1 144 984	892 120
7 ACP RPR 483	FED 07	CARIFORUM REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND ADMIN. MGMT	ENV	Started 13/6/95. Some components after 1996. All closed.	151 403	151 403	151 403
		Total 7th EDF (excl. EIB)				108 134 290	99 041 083	86 962 709

Project number	Funding	Project title	Sector	Sector code	Dates	Resources in €		
						Planned	Contracted	Paid
7 ACP RPR 507	FED 07	Oecs waste disposal (+ 8 rca 31)	WASTE MANAGEMENT/DISPOSAL	WATER		4 009 037	4 009 037	4 009 037
7 ACP RPR 440	FED 07	CARIB EXPRESS (70983).	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	INDUST		4 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000
7 ACP RPR 550	FED 07	PRET GLOBAL BDC II (REGION CARAIBES)	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	INDUST		3 089 754	3 089 754	3 089 754
7 ACP RPR 549	FED 07	PRET GLOBAL CDB II (REGION CARAIBES) SELON NOTE BEI NO:5618 DU 22.5.96 ALSO 7/RPR/550	FORMAL SECTOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	BUS		1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
7 ACP RPR 356	FED 07	PRET GLOBAL CFSC II (REF BEI : 70918)..	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	INDUST		3 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000
		Total EIB				15 098 791	15 098 791	15 098 791
		Total 7th EDF including EIB & Blines				123 233 082	114 139 874	102 061 500
8 ACP RCA 1	FED 08	CARRIBEAN REGIONAL ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING PROGRAM.(1998-2002)	LEGAL AND JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENT	DRUGS	Signed 22/9/98. Started 11/5/98. Most components still open	4 000 000	3 846 139	3 255 766
8 ACP RCA 10	FED 08	CARIFORUM RADAR NETWORK SYSTEM	GENERAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES	OTHER	Started 5/7/99. Still open	245 000	227 000	66 619
8 ACP RCA 11	FED 08	RIGHTS OF THE CHILD IN THE CARRIBEAN	HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORING & EDUCATION	OTHER	Decion made in Oct 1997. Started 15/7/99. One component closed.	35 000	29 962	29 962
8 ACP RCA 13	FED 08	EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM - CARIFORUM	HEALTH POLICY & ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	HEALTH	Signed 10/01/2000. Started 8/9/99. Most components open	1 286 800	1 163 080	940 244
8 ACP RCA 14	FED 08	JAMAICA MARITIME INSTITUTE	EDUCATION FACILITIES AND TRAINING	EDUC	Signed 31/1/2000. Started 4/10/99. Most component open.	1 960 000	1 959 900	946 232
8 ACP RCA 15	FED 08	PROG. ENVIRONNEMENT TRANSFRONTALIER HAITI/REP. DOMINICAINE	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND ADMIN. MGMT	ENV	Signed 28/3/2000. Started 4/10/99. Some components closed.	4 000 000	1 431 298	870 691
8 ACP RCA 20	FED 08	STRENGTHENING OF MEDICAL LABORATORY SERVICES IN CARRIBEAN	MEDICAL SERVICES	HEALTH	Started 8/5/2000. Still open	7 500 000	4 739 000	1 661 002
8 ACP RCA 21	FED 08	8RCA .CARIFORUM CULTURAL CENTRES	CULTURE AND RECREATION	OTHER	Started 29/6/2000. One component closed.	40 000	31 684	31 684
8 ACP RCA 24	FED 08	DVLMPT VOCATIONAL TERTIARY EDUCATION & TRAINING IN CARRIBEAN REGION-UNIV. OF TECHNOLOGY JM	ADVANCED TECH. & MANAGERIAL TRAINING	EDUC	Started 8/11/2000. Still open.	2 600 000	1 790 000	928 138
8 ACP RCA 29	FED 08	CARRIBEAN RADAR NETWORK PROJECT	AIR TRANSPORT	TRSP	Started 4/12/2001	200 000	186 713	179 779

Project number	Funding	Project title	Sector	Sector code	Dates	Resources in €		
						Planned	Contracted	Paid
8 ACP RCA 3	FED 08	PUERTO DE MANZANILLO-PROGRAMME TRANSFRONTERIZO DE TRANSPORTE	WATER TRANSPORT	TRSPT	Started 11/2/99. Closed 4/10/01	64 971	64 971	64 971
8 ACP RCA 34	FED 08	NELSON'S DOCKYARD SEAWALL RESTORATION	WATER TRANSPORT	TRSPT	Started 27/3/02. Still open.	1 998 000	1 786 200	1 077 154
8 ACP RCA 35	FED 08	CARRIBEAN REGIONAL TOURISM SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	TOURISM POLICY AND ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	TOUR	Financing Agreement 6/3/03. Started 28/5/02. Still open	8 000 000	2 353 353	74 409
8 ACP RCA 39	FED 08	DESIGN FOR THE DOMINICA AIRPORTS	AIR TRANSPORT	TRSPT	Started 12/9/02. Still open	550 000	533 000	39 033
8 ACP RCA 4	FED 08	CARRIBEAN REGIONAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CRTDP)	EXPORT PROMOTION	EXPORT	Signed 28/6/ 99. Started 19/3/99. Most components still open	11 200 000	11 200 000	10 276 440
8 ACP RCA 40	FED 08	MONTSERRAT NEW AIRPORT	AIR TRANSPORT	TRSPT	Started 20/9/02. Still open	1 685 000	1 685 000	0
8 ACP RCA 42	FED 08	SUPPORT TO CARIBBEAN REGIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CENTRE	ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	INSTCB	Started 11/12/02. Still open	1 800 000	1 800 000	1 044 000
8 ACP RCA 5	FED 08	STRATEGIC PLANNING IN PUBLIC SERVICES (CARICAD)	ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	INSTCB	Signed: 8/8/99. Started 17/5/99. Still open	1 300 000	1 271 598	1 011 770
8 ACP RCA 7	FED 08	CARIBBEAN LAW SCHOOL BAHAMAS	ADVANCED TECH. & MANAGERIAL TRAINING	EDUC	Started 27/5/99 still open	80 000	0	0
8 ACP RCA 8	FED 08	STRENGTHENING OF MEDICAL LABORATORIES	MEDICAL SERVICES	HEALTH	Started 23/6/99. Closed in 2002	65 570	65 570	65 570
8 ACP RCA 9	FED 08	UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME	HIGHER EDUCATION	EDUC	Started 24/6/99. Still open	70 000	60 200	54 597
FED/REG/076 05/004	PREG-08-RCA	REGIONAL AIRPORTS PROGRAMME (PHASE II)	AIR TRANSPORT	TRSPT		1 300 000	0	0
8 ACP TPS 125	FED 08	INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR CARIBBEAN RUM INDUSTRY	AGRO-INDUSTRIES	INDUST		70 000 000	22 459 001	3 855 385
8 ACP TPS 18	FED 08	SUPPORT FOR REGIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF HIV/AIDS	STD CONTROL INCLUDING HIV/AIDS	HEALTH		6 920 000		
8 ACP TPS 3	FED 08	EXPORT BUSINESS - ASSIST SCHEME (EBAS)	EXPORT PROMOTION	EXPORT		5 151 988		
		Total 8th EDF (excl. EIB)				132 052 329	58 683 669	26 473 445
8 ACP RCA 17	FED 08	Caribbean investment fund (20578)	FORMAL SECTOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	BUS	Started 17/12/99. Still open	10 000 000	10 000 000	7 187 433

Project number	Funding	Project title	Sector	Sector code	Dates	Resources in €		
						Planned	Contracted	Paid
8 ACP RCA 44	FED 08	Caribbean financial services corporation (cfsc)	FORMAL SECTOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	BUS	Started 15/4/03. Still open	8 000 000	8 000 000	1 000 000
8 ACP RCA 6	FED 08	Tiona fund regional caraib (71152)	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	INDUST	Started 19/5/99	2 000 000	2 000 000	382 311
8 ACP RCA 31	FED 08	OECS WASTE DISPOSAL B (71016) - LOAN INCREASE (7 RPR 507)	WASTE MANAGEMENT/DISPOSAL	WATER	Started 21/12/01. Closed 26/4/04	1 300 000	1 300 000	1 300 000
8 ACP RCA 41	FED 08	Dfisa global facilities	FORMAL SECTOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	BUS	Started 20/9/02	5 000 000	0	0
		Total EIB				26 300 000	21 300 000	9 869 744
CDC/1997/14	B76430	BUILDING LOCAL DEMOCRACY AND PARTICIPATORY MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION - CARIBBEAN	URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMEN	OTHER		310 947	310 947	224 476
DRG/1997/4		DRUGS CONTROL COORDINATION MECHANISM IN THE CARIBBEAN		DRUGS		198 583	0	0
SAN/1997/26	B76211	EC SUPPORT FOR REGIONAL COURSE ON SEXUALITY COUNSELLING FOR IMPROVED REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND HIV/AIDS PREVENTION IN THE CARIBBEAN		HEALTH		45 000	45 000	0
DEM/1998/1	B76310	EXPANDING FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES IN THE CARIBBEAN IN THE WIDER CONTEXT OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH. BELIZE, GUYANA, ST.LUCIA		HEALTH		980 649	980 649	0
PVD/1998/308	B76000	DISEMINACION DE ECOMATERIALES EN CENTROAMERICA Y EL CARIBE	ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION/TRAINI	ENV		294 600	294 600	294 600
PVD/1998/69	B76000	CTUC PROJECT FOR TRADE UNION TRAINING IN THE CARIBBEAN	STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY	OTHER		341 200	341 200	341 200
		Total budget lines 1996/00				2 170 979	1 972 396	860 276

Project number	Funding	Project title	Sector	Sector code	Dates	Resources in €		
						Planned	Contracted	Paid
		Total 8th EDF including EIB & Blines				160 523 308	81 956 065	37 203 465
9 ACP RCA 1	FED 09	REGIONAL WEATHER RADAR WARNING SYSTEM	GENERAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES	OTHER	Started 17/7/03. Still open	13 200 000	0	0
9 ACP RCA 2	FED 09	TRANSITIONAL INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (CAPACITY BUILDING FOR CARIFORUM)	GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION	INSTCB	Started 25/7/03. Still open	750 000	561 000	128 588
9 ACP RCA 3	FED 09	DOMINICA AIR ACCESS IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME	AIR TRANSPORT	TRSPT	Started 2/9/03. Still open	11 950 000	0	0
9 ACP RCA xx		Private Sector Development Integrated programme		BUS		12 337 000		
9 ACP RPR 6	FED 09	SUPPORT TO THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE RICE SECTOR IN THE CARIBBEAN	FOOD CROP PRODUCTION	AGRIC		24 000 000	0	0
		Total 9th EDF				62 237 000	561 000	128 588
PVD/2001/127	B76000	PROGRAMME AGROFORESTIER DE STABILISATION DE LA PRODUCTION DE LA PETITE PAYSANNERIE EN HAITI ET REPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE	FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMMES/FOOD	OTHER		699 964	699 964	165 758
PVD/2001/314	B76000	IMPROVING GOVERNANCE THROUGH CIVIL SOCIETY INVOLVEMENT IN NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN THE CARIBBEAN	STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY	ENV		731 625	731 625	220 525
		Total budget lines 2001...G101				1 431 589	1 431 589	386 283
		Total 9th EDF including EIB & Blines				63 668 589	1 992 589	514 871

Annex 9b: List of Bilateral Projects

Country	Project nb.	Funding	Project title	Sector	Sector Code	Regional	Resources in €		
							Planned	Contracts	Paid
Antigua & Barbuda	6 ACP AB 10	FED 06	ANTIGUA ROAD REHABILITATION PHASE II	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		975 076	975 076	975 076
Antigua & Barbuda	6 ACP AB 12	FED 06	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL RADAR OPERATING TRAINING	AIR TRANSPORT	TRSPT		690 000	610 879	610 879
Antigua & Barbuda	6 ACP AB 8	FED 06	ITIX TOURISM FAIR CHICAGO	EXPORT PROMOTION	EXPORT		11 675	11 675	11 675
Antigua & Barbuda	6 ACP AB 9	FED 06	ANTIGUA ROAD REHABILITATION PHASE II	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		2 088 718	2 088 718	2 088 718
			Total VI EDF				3 765 469	3 686 348	3 686 348
Antigua & Barbuda	7 ACP AB 1	FED 07	LIVESTOCK DEVEL PROJECT	LIVESTOCK	AGRIC		142 395	142 395	142 395
Antigua & Barbuda	7 ACP AB 2	FED 07	ANTIGUA HOTEL TRAINING CENTRE	VOCATIONAL TRAINING	EDUC		52 159	52 159	52 159
Antigua & Barbuda	7 ACP AB 5	FED 07	LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT PHASE II	LIVESTOCK	AGRIC		125 452	125 452	125 452
Antigua & Barbuda	7 ACP AB 6	FED 07	(EX 05 P005) LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND ADMIN. MGMT	AGRIC		45 563	45 563	45 563
Antigua & Barbuda	7 ACP AB 8	FED 07	UPGRADING AND EXPANSION OF ANTIGUA HOTEL TRAINING CENTRE	EDUCATION FACILITIES AND TRAINING	EDUC		2 640 000	2 633 690	2 543 605
			Total VII EDF				3 005 569	2 999 260	2 909 174
Antigua & Barbuda	8 ACP AB 3	FED 08	MULTI-COUNTRY DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION PROJECT	MEDICAL SERVICES	DRUGS	X	350 000	118 000	0
			Total VIII EDF				350 000	118 000	0
Antigua & Barbuda	PVD/1998/323	B76000	EXTENDING AND STRNGTHENING EYE SERVICES IN THE CARIBBEAN, 1997-1999		HEALTH	X	396 373	396 373	396 373
			Total Blines 1996-2000				396 373	396 373	396 373
			Total VIII EDF including Blines				746 373	514 373	396 373
Antigua & Barbuda	9 ACP AB 1	FED 09	STRENGTHENING OF TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROJECT	EDUCATION FACILITIES AND TRAINING	EDUC		4 300 000	179 000	0
			Total IX EDF				4 300 000	179 000	0
			Total VI, VII, VIII, IX EDF				11 817 412		
Bahamas	6 ACP BM 10	FED 06	RENOVATION DE LA QUEENS HIGHWAY, LONG ISLAND (+7BM1)	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		360 000	360 000	360 000
			Total VI EDF				360 000	360 000	360 000
Bahamas	7 ACP BM 1	FED 07	RENOVATION DE LA QUEENS HIGHWAY, LONG ISLAND (+6BM10)	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		3 500 000	3 500 000	3 500 000
Bahamas	7 ACP BM 10	FED 07	RECONSTRUCTION OF RUM CAY & MOORES ISLAND AIRFIELDS	AIR TRANSPORT	TRSPT		799 582	799 582	640 661
Bahamas	7 ACP BM 2	FED 07	(EX 05 P008) FRUIT CROP NURSERY	AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND ADMIN. MGMT	AGRIC		47 028	47 028	47 028
Bahamas	7 ACP BM 3	FED 07	(EX 05 P012) REHAB GREAT ABACO HIGAW ISLAND	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		85 733	85 733	85 733

Country	Project nb.	Funding	Project title	Sector	Sector Code	Regional	Resources in €		
							Planned	Contracts	Paid
Bahamas	7 ACP BM 9	FED 07	RECONSTRUCTION OF RUM CAY & MOORES ISLAND AIRFIELDS	AIR TRANSPORT	TRSPT		274 418	274 000	142 084
			Total VII EDF				4 706 760	4 706 343	4 415 505
Bahamas	7 ACP BM 7	FED 07	WSC II (18399)	WATER AND SANITATION	WATER		3 330 141	3 330 141	3 330 141
Bahamas	7 ACP BM 8	FED 07	BEC II	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	INDUST		3 578 204	3 578 204	3 578 204
			Total VII EDF EIB				6 908 345	6 908 345	6 908 345
			Total VII EDF including EIB				11 615 106	11 614 688	11 323 850
Bahamas	8 ACP BM 1	FED 08	ACKLINS ISLAND ROAD CONSTRUCTION	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		2 202 632	2 202 632	2 202 632
			Total VIII EDF				2 202 632	2 202 632	2 202 632
Bahamas	DRG/1997/ 8		SUPPORT TO THE NATIONAL DEMAND REDUCTION PROGRAMME IN THE BAHAMAS		DRUGS		25 000	0	0
Bahamas	DRG/1997/ 003-715 (EC)		B7-6210-1997 - SUPPORT TO THE SECOND PHASE OF THE NATIONAL DEMAND REDUCTION PROGRAMME IN THE BAHAMAS		DRUGS		25 000		
			Total Blines 1996-2000				50 000	0	0
			Total VIII EDF including Blines				2 252 632	2 202 632	2 202 632
			Total VI, VII, VIII, IX EDF				14 227 738	14 177 321	13 886 483
Barbados	6 ACP BAR 12	FED 06	SUPPORT FISHERIES SUB SECTOR	FISHING POLICY AND ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	AGRIC		43 338	43 338	43 338
Barbados	6 ACP BAR 13	FED 06	LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT	LIVESTOCK	AGRIC		664 451	664 451	664 451
Barbados	6 ACP BAR 14	FED 06	Livestock development	LIVESTOCK	AGRIC		330 000	330 000	330 000
Barbados	6 ACP BAR 15	FED 06	UPGRADING OF FISHING FACILITIES. (+6/16 & 7/14).	FISHERY DEVELOPMENT	AGRIC		432 780	432 780	432 780
Barbados	6 ACP BAR 16	FED 06	Upgrading of fishing facilities (+6/15&7/14).	FISHERY DEVELOPMENT	AGRIC		600 000	600 000	600 000
Barbados	6 ACP BAR 17	FED 06	LANGUAGE TRAINING CENTRE	EDUCATION POLICY & ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	EDUC		47 828	47 828	47 828
Barbados	6 ACP BAR 18	FED 06	LANGUAGE TRAINING CENTRE	EDUCATION POLICY & ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	EDUC		19 091	19 091	19 091
			Total VI EDF				2 137 486	2 137 486	2 137 486
Barbados	6 ACP BAR 10	FED 06	IGF GLOBAL LOAN_(1.4971)	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	INDUST		704 529	704 529	704 529
			Total VI EDF EIB				704 529	704 529	704 529
			Total VI EDF including EIB				2 842 015	2 842 015	2 842 015
Barbados	7 ACP BAR 10	FED 07	(EX. 05 P014) LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT	LIVESTOCK	AGRIC		413 792	413 792	413 792
Barbados	7 ACP BAR 14	FED 07	UPGRADIND OF FISHING FACILITIES (+6/15 & 6/16).	FISHERY DEVELOPMENT	AGRIC		496 552	496 552	496 552

Country	Project nb.	Funding	Project title	Sector	Sector Code	Regional	Resources in €		
							Planned	Contracts	Paid
Barbados	7 ACP BAR 21	FED 07	LANGUAGE TRAINING CENTRE	EDUCATION POLICY & ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	EDUC		35 487	35 487	35 487
Barbados	7 ACP BAR 6	FED 07	BARBADOS HOSPITALITY INSTITUTE	TOURISM POLICY AND ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	TOUR		2 220 618	2 220 618	2 220 618
Barbados	7 ACP BAR 7	FED 07	BARBADOS NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION	VOCATIONAL TRAINING	EDUC		250 000	150 000	91 169
Barbados	7 ACP BAR 9	FED 07	(EX. 05 P007) TOURISM DEVELOPMENT	TOURISM POLICY AND ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	TOUR		25 068	25 068	25 068
			Total VII EDF				3 441 517	3 341 517	3 282 687
Barbados	7 ACP BAR 19	FED 07	BLPC II (19301)	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	INDUST		2 989 571	2 989 571	2 989 571
Barbados	7 ACP BAR 13	FED 07	SOUTH COAST SEWERAGE (1.6531).	LOW-COST WATER AND SANITATION	WATER		2 407 838	2 407 838	2 407 838
			Total VII EDF EIB				5 397 409	5 397 409	5 397 409
			Total VII EDF including EIB				8 838 927	8 738 927	8 680 096
Barbados	8 ACP BAR 4	FED 08	HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	EDUC		900 000	801 424	454 673
Barbados	8 ACP BAR 5	FED 08	EXPANSION OF THE BARBADOS LANGUAGE CENTRE	VOCATIONAL TRAINING	EDUC		3 950 000	198 600	0
Barbados	8 ACP BAR 9	FED 08	FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY	LEGAL AND JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENT	OTHER		1 400 000	0	0
			Total VIII EDF				6 250 000	1 000 024	454 673
Barbados	8 ACP BAR 3	FED 08	Barbados - blpc iii (17878)	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	INDUST		2 600 000	2 600 000	1 101 898
Barbados	8 ACP BAR 6	FED 08	Barbados airport development (21010)	AIR TRANSPORT	TRSPT		2 570 000	2 570 000	0
			Total VIII EDF EIB				5 170 000	5 170 000	1 101 898
Barbados	DRG/2000/ 003-834 (EC)	DRG Bline	B7-6210/2000 - TRAINING FOR NATIONAL JOINT HEADQUARTERS STAFF		DRUGS		338 687		
Barbados	DRG/2000/ 004-947 (EC)	DRG Bline	B7-6210/2000 - INTEGRATION AND HARMONISATION OF FORENSIC SERVICES IN THE CARIBBEAN THROUGH CCFLH		DRUGS	X	116 600		
			Total Blines 1996-2000				455 287	0	0
			Total VIII EDF including EIB and Blines				11 875 287	6 170 024	1 556 571
			Total VI, VII, VIII EDF				23 556 229	17 750 966	13 078 682
Belize	6 ACP BEL 21	FED 06	MUNDO MAYA REGIONAL TOURISM PROJECT.	TOURISM POLICY AND ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	TOUR	X	48 655	48 655	48 655
Belize	6 ACP BEL 22	FED 06	TRAINING FOR A MEMBER OF THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE	GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION	OTHER		13 455	13 455	13 455
Belize	6 ACP BEL 24	FED 06	ASSISTANCE TO BELIZE TOURISM BOARD	TOURISM POLICY AND ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	TOUR		34 923	34 923	34 923
Belize	6 ACP BEL 25	FED 06	TECHNICAL EXPERTISE OF KARL-HEUSNER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	MEDICAL SERVICES	HEALTH		3 401	3 401	3 401

Country	Project nb.	Funding	Project title	Sector	Sector Code	Regional	Resources in €		
							Planned	Contracts	Paid
Belize	6 ACP BEL 26	FED 06	TECHNICAL EXPERTISE OF KARL-HEUSNER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	MEDICAL SERVICES	HEALTH		39 116	39 116	39 116
			Total VI EDF				139 550	139 550	139 550
Belize	6 ACP BEL 23	FED 06	BELIZE ELECTRICITY LIMITED (BEI:70971)	ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION/DISTRIBUTION	OTHER		200 000	200 000	200 000
Belize	6 ACP BEL 27	FED 06	CITRUS SECTOR OPERATIONS (20728) (ALSO 8 ACP BEL 9 COMM 2)	AGRO-INDUSTRIES	INDUST		100 000	100 000	100 000
			Total VI EDF EIB				300 000	300 000	300 000
			Total VI EDF including EIB				439 550	439 550	439 550
Belize	7 ACP BEL 1	FED 07	IMPROVMENT OF THE HUMMINGBIRD HIGHWAY-SECTION SIBUN RIVER	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		4 392 964	4 392 964	4 392 964
Belize	7 ACP BEL 12	FED 07	TECHNICAL EXPERTISE OF KARL-HEUSNER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	MEDICAL SERVICES	HEALTH		17 483	17 483	17 483
Belize	7 ACP BEL 2	FED 07	NEW BELIZE CITY HOSPITAL	BASIC HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE	HEALTH		4 188 010	4 188 010	4 188 010
Belize	7 ACP BEL 5	FED 07	(EX 05 P008) NEW BELIZE CITI HOSPITAL	BASIC HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE	HEALTH		3 500 000	3 500 000	3 500 000
			Total VII EDF				12 098 456	12 098 456	12 098 456
Belize	7 ACP BEL 6	FED 07	(BEI:70972)BELIZE ELECTRICITY LIMITED.	ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION/DISTRIBUTION	OTHER		3 500 000	3 500 000	3 500 000
Belize	7 ACP BEL 11	FED 07	DFC (PG)III (18989)	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	INDUST		456 844	456 844	456 844
			Total VII EDF EIB				3 956 844	3 956 844	3 956 844
			Total VII EDF including EIB				16 055 301	16 055 301	16 055 301
Belize	8 ACP BEL 1	FED 08	UPGRADING HUMMINBIRD HIGHWAY SECTION A	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		4 700 000	4 610 040	4 604 238
Belize	8 ACP BEL 10	FED 08	CONSTRUCTION OF NEW BRIDGE OVER SIBUN RIVER	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		1 999 000	1 342 500	1 066 441
Belize	8 ACP BEL 2	FED 08	INTEGRATED DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION PROGRAMME	NARCOTICS CONTROL	DRUGS		300 000	300 000	194 586
Belize	8 ACP BEL 3	FED 08	SOCIAL INVESTMENT FUND PROJECT	STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY	OTHER		1 600 000	1 575 146	1 575 146
Belize	8 ACP BEL 4	FED 08	FINANCIAL MGMT DEVELPMT PROJECT: TRAINING & DEVELPMT CENTRE	GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION	OTHER		500 000	500 000	500 000
Belize	8 ACP BEL 5	FED 08	CONSERVATION & SUSTAINABLE USE OF THE BARRIER REEF COMPLEX	BIO-DIVERSITY	ENV		600 000	600 000	554 370
Belize	8 ACP BEL 6	FED 08	REHABILITATION PROJECT FOR THE KARL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	MEDICAL SERVICES	HEALTH		56 291	56 291	56 291
Belize	8 ACP BEL 7	FED 08	REMEDIAL ACTIVITY AT KARL-HEUSNER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	BASIC HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE	HEALTH		1 600 000	1 586 926	1 577 661
			Total VIII EDF				11 355 291	10 570 903	10 128 732
Belize	8 ACP BEL 9	FED 08	Citrus sector operations (20711+20728) (for 20728 also 6 acp BEL 27)	FOOD CROP PRODUCTION	INDUST		8 700 000	8 700 000	6 537 898

Country	Project nb.	Funding	Project title	Sector	Sector Code	Regional	Resources in €		
							Planned	Contracts	Paid
			Total VIII EDF EIB				8 700 000	8 700 000	6 537 898
Belize	PVD/2000/854	B76000	SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME - BELIZE	MULTISECTOR AID /COMP. NOT AVA	ENV		223 000	223 000	77 360
Belize	ENV/1997/2	B76200	CHANGING LANDUSE PRACTICES AND THEIR IMPACT ON NEARSHORE ENVIRONMENTS, BELIZE BARRIER REEF INVESTIGATION ON PATTERNS AND PROCESSES, AND DEVELOPMENT OF		ENV		790 000	790 000	427 900
Belize	ENV/1999/10	B76200	THE DEVELOPMENT OF COCKSCOMB BASIN WILDLIFE SANCTUARY AND CROOKED TREE WILDLIFE SANCTUARY AS CENTRES FOR CO-MANAGEMENT OF PROTECTED AREAS		ENV		1 302 690	1 302 690	0
Belize	FT/1996/17	B76201	DEVELOPMENT OF REVENUE GENERATION SYSTEMS TO ENSURE TROPICAL FOREST PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT IN BELIZE (B7-6201/96.17)		ENV		540 000	540 000	505 361
			Total Blines 1996-2000				2 855 690	2 855 690	1 010 621
			Total VIII EDF including EIB and Blines				22 910 981	22 126 593	17 677 251
Belize	9 ACP BEL 1	FED 09	TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY (TCF)	ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	OTHER		546 000	0	0
			Total IX EDF				546 000	0	0
Belize	BAN/2003/006-019 (EG)	Banana Bline	BELIZE SFA 2003 - Banana support programme		AGRIC		3 200 000		
			Total Blines 2001 -....				3 200 000	0	0
			Total IX EDF including Blines				3 746 000	0	0
			Total VI, VII, VIII, IX EDF				43 151 832	38 621 443	34 172 102
Dominica	7 ACP DOM 12	FED 07	ECO-TOURISM SITE DEVELOPMENT.	TOURISM POLICY AND ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	TOUR		523 000	428 804	428 804
Dominica	7 ACP DOM 13	FED 07	AGRICULTURAL DIVERSIFICATION PROGRAMME.	AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	AGRIC		89 229	89 229	89 229
Dominica	7 ACP DOM 17	FED 07	DOMINICA SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL	WASTE MANAGEMENT/DISPOSAL	WATER		86 442	86 442	86 442
Dominica	7 ACP DOM 22	FED 07	SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL	WASTE MANAGEMENT/DISPOSAL	WATER		3 950 000	2 328 500	17 300
			Total VII EDF				4 648 671	2 932 976	621 776
Dominica	7 ACP DOM 4	FED 07	PRET CONDITIONNEL AID-BANK-A (7.0896)	FORMAL SECTOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	BUS		500 000	500 000	500 000

Country	Project nb.	Funding	Project title	Sector	Sector Code	Regional	Resources in €		
							Planned	Contracts	Paid
Dominica	7 ACP DOM 5	FED 07	GLOBAL LOAN AID-BANK-B (7.0897)	FORMAL SECTOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	BUS		2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000
			Total VII EDF EIB				2 500 000	2 500 000	2 500 000
			Total VII EDF including EIB				7 148 671	5 432 976	3 121 776
Dominica	8 ACP DOM 10	FED 08	DOMINICA ECO-TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME ETDP	TOURISM POLICY AND ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	TOUR		5 990 000	3 865 000	314 745
Dominica	8 ACP DOM 12	FED 08	MULTI-COUNTRY DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION PROJECT	MEDICAL SERVICES	DRUGS		260 000	105 000	76 517
Dominica	8 ACP DOM 8	FED 08	MULTI-ANNUAL TRAINING PROGRAMME	GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION	EDUC		265 000	257 335	201 790
			Total VIII EDF				6 515 000	4 227 335	593 052
Dominica	8 ACP DOM 4	FED 08	Aid bank ii global loan (71115)	FORMAL SECTOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	BUS		3 000 000	3 000 000	2 777 000
			Total VIII EDF EIB				3 000 000	3 000 000	2 777 000
Dominica	PVD/1997/ 737	B76000	PROGRAMME D'ANIMATION COMMUNAUTAIRE (P.A.C.) - DOMINICA		OTHER		468 579	468 579	468 579
Dominica	PVD/1998/ 592	B76000	REHABILITACION TECNICA DEL CAFETAL Y FORTALECIMIENTO ORGANI- ZATIVO DE LOS CAFICULTORES DE LA REGION SUR-REPUBLICA DOMI- NICANA	FOOD CROP PRODUCTION	AGRIC		694 828	694 828	694 828
			Total Blines 1996-2000				1 163 407	1 163 407	1 163 407
			Total VIII EDF including EIB and Blines				10 678 407	8 390 742	4 533 459
Dominica	9 ACP DOM 2	FED 09	TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY (TCF)	ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	OTHER		300 000	0	0
			Total IX EDF				300 000	0	0
Dominica	BAN/2003/ 006-029 (EG)		Dominica SFA BAN 2003		AGRIC		5 900 000		
			Total Blines 2001-...				5 900 000	0	0
			Total IX EDF including EIB and Blines				6 200 000	0	0
			Total VI, VII, VIII, IX EDF				24 027 078	13 823 718	7 655 235
Dominican Republic	7 ACP DO 12	FED 07	INTEGRATED RURAL DEVEL. PROJECT LINEA NOROESTE (PROLINO)	AGRICULTURAL WATER RESOURCES	AGRI		23 610 000	23 476 686	23 311 870
Dominican Republic	7 ACP DO 15	FED 07	INTEGRATED HEALTH PROGRAMME IN THE SOUTH-EAST	MULTISECTOR AID /COMP. NOT AVAILABLE	HEALTH		10 530 000	10 491 967	10 272 813
Dominican Republic	7 ACP DO 16	FED 07	INTEGRATED DEVEL. PROG. FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION AT LOCAL LEVEL	PRIMARY EDUCATION	EDUC		5 404 650	5 402 225	4 792 048
Dominican Republic	7 ACP DO 19	FED 07	P.S.I. PRODUITS PETROLIERS 2E CONTRIBUTION	BUDGET SUPPORT	OTHER		9 285 643	9 285 643	9 285 643
Dominican Republic	7 ACP DO 23	FED 07	INTER-UNIVERSITY COOPERATION IN THE CARIBBEAN.	HIGHER EDUCATION	EDUC	X	40 609	40 609	40 609

Country	Project nb.	Funding	Project title	Sector	Sector Code	Regional	Resources in €		
							Planned	Contracts	Paid
Dominican Republic	7 ACP DO 24	FED 07	GEOLOGY & MINING DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.	MINERAL/MINING POLICY AND ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT	MINING		23 000 000	20 987 225	16 727 285
Dominican Republic	7 ACP DO 26	FED 07	PROGRAMME DE DEVELOPPEMENT PROVINCIAL "PUERTO PLATA"	EDUCATION POLICY & ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	EDUC		1 680 000	1 639 781	1 612 731
Dominican Republic	7 ACP DO 27	FED 07	PROGRAMME DE CONSERVATION DES PARCS.	SITE PRESERVATION	ENV		621 715	621 715	621 715
Dominican Republic	7 ACP DO 28	FED 07	PROJET HYDROELECTRIQUE LOS TOROS	HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS	OTHER		522 021	522 021	522 021
Dominican Republic	7 ACP DO 3	FED 07	PROGRAMME EDUCATION LOME IV	EDUCATION FACILITIES AND TRAINING	EDUC		58 000	58 000	58 000
Dominican Republic	7 ACP DO 32	FED 07	PRAGRAMME D'APPUI AU SECTEUR PRIVE.	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	INDUST		4 200 000	3 538 097	3 475 851
Dominican Republic	7 ACP DO 36	FED 07	ASSISTANCE TO NATIONAL DEMAND REDUCTION PROGRAMME(II PHASE)	NARCOTICS CONTROL	DRUGS		200 000	200 000	200 000
Dominican Republic	7 ACP DO 4	FED 07	SECTORAL IMPORT PROGRAMME FOR PETROLEUM PRODUCTS (SEE 7.DO.5	STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT	OTHER		13 493 305	13 493 305	13 493 305
Dominican Republic	7 ACP DO 41	FED 07	APPUI PROGRAMME PREVENTION SIDA	STD CONTROL INCLUDING HIV/AIDS	HEALTH		1 350 000	1 310 735	1 250 815
Dominican Republic	7 ACP DO 44	FED 07	PROJET HYDRAULIQUE "LOS TOROS"	HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS	OTHER		19 650 000	19 586 989	18 634 483
Dominican Republic	7 ACP DO 5	FED 07	SECTORAL IMPORT PROGRAMME FOR PETROLEUM PRODUCTS (SEE 7.DO.4	STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT	OTHER		8 306 836	8 306 836	8 306 836
Dominican Republic	7 ACP DO 52	FED 07	IMM. SUPPORT FOR NAT. PROG. FOR STATE REFORM & MODERNISATION	ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	OTHER		2 214 915	2 156 144	2 119 539
Dominican Republic	7 ACP DO 53	FED 07	IER PROGRAMME DE MICROREALISATIONS	MULTISECTOR AID /COMPON. AVAILABLE	OTHER		3 000 000	2 648 759	2 132 269
Dominican Republic	7 ACP DO 9	FED 07	PRESERVATION DU PATRIMOINE ARCHEOLOGIQUE "LA ISABELA"	CULTURE AND RECREATION	OTHER		742 969	742 969	742 969
			Total VII EDF				127 910 663	124 509 705	117 600 801
Dominican Republic	7 ACP DO 14	FED 07	ADEMI (7.0901)	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	INDUST		3 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000
Dominican Republic	7 ACP DO 30	FED 07	CDE POWER_(BEI:70986)	ENERGY POLICY AND ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	OTHER		14 232 235	14 232 235	14 232 235
Dominican Republic	7 ACP DO 31	FED 07	ADEMI II GLOBAL LOAN PROJECT.(70998)	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	INDUST		8 000 000	8 000 000	8 000 000
Dominican Republic	7 ACP DO 45	FED 07	BANCO INTERCONTINENTAL (19272)	FINANCIAL POLICY & ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	BUS		1 160 754	1 160 754	1 160 754
			Total VII EDF EIB				26 392 989	26 392 989	26 392 989
			Total VII EDF including EIB				154 303 652	150 902 695	143 993 791
Dominican Republic	8 ACP DO 11	FED 08	RECONSTRUCT.INFRASTR.ROUTIERS DETRUITES PAR CYCLONE GEORGES	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		73 126	73 126	73 126

Country	Project nb.	Funding	Project title	Sector	Sector Code	Regional	Resources in €		
							Planned	Contracts	Paid
Dominican Republic	8 ACP DO 13	FED 08	RECONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOLS FOR BASIC EDUCATION	PRIMARY EDUCATION	EDUC		7 200 000	6 921 849	2 686 519
Dominican Republic	8 ACP DO 14	FED 08	APOYO A LA REFORMA Y MODERNIZACION DEL ESTADO	ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	OTHER		25 000 000	15 501 861	5 208 185
Dominican Republic	8 ACP DO 17	FED 08	RECONSTRUCTION/REHAB. OF ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE IN SW REGION	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSP		6 500 000	6 411 154	3 397 774
Dominican Republic	8 ACP DO 18	FED 08	ASSAINISSEMENT ENVIRONMENTAL QUARTIERS MARGINAUX STO DOMINGO	WATER RESOURCES POLICY/ADMIN. MGMT	WATER		21 800 000	7 134 787	2 355 851
Dominican Republic	8 ACP DO 19	FED 08	DEVT OF TECH. & PROF. EDUCATION IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	VOCATIONAL TRAINING	EDUC		13 250 000	3 252 361	1 314 135
Dominican Republic	8 ACP DO 21	FED 08	PROJECT TO PROMOTE COMPETITIVENESS IN THE BANANA SECTOR	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRI		1 650 000	1 633 621	634 758
Dominican Republic	8 ACP DO 22	FED 08	PROGRAMME D'APPUI AUX PETITES ENTREPRISES	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	INDUST		9 800 000	5 106 300	1 175 125
Dominican Republic	8 ACP DO 23	FED 08	INTEGRATED PREVENTION SYSTEM OF ILLEGAL DRUGS USE	NARCOTICS CONTROL	DRUGS		750 000	717 961	187 978
Dominican Republic	8 ACP DO 24	FED 08	PILOT PROJECT COLLECTION SOLID WASTE IN MARGINAL DISTRICT SANTO DOMINGO	WATER RESOURCES POLICY/ADMIN. MGMT	WATER		840 000	727 632	383 455
Dominican Republic	8 ACP DO 27	FED 08	PROGRAMME MICRORREALISATIONS II	MULTISECTOR AID /COMP. NOT AVAILABLE	OTHER		7 000 000	3 709 800	231 931
Dominican Republic	8 ACP DO 3	FED 08	PROGRAMA DE REFORZAMIENTO DEL SISTEMA DE SALUD	HEALTH POLICY & ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	HEALTH		12 000 000	8 209 347	4 632 517
Dominican Republic	8 ACP DO 32	FED 08	PLAN DE DESARROLLO EDUCATIVO (PLANDE)	EDUCATION POLICY & ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	EDUC		79 981	46 335	46 335
Dominican Republic	8 ACP DO 6	FED 08	REHABILITATION 4 SISTERNAS DE ABASTECIMIENTO DE AGUA POTABLE	WATER AND SANITATION	WATER		71 492	71 492	71 492
Dominican Republic	8 ACP DO 7	FED 08	REHABILITATION PROGRAMME IN THE SOUTHWEST REGION	RECONSTRUCTION RELIEF	OTHER		1 980 000	1 939 101	1 793 305
Dominican Republic	8 ACP DO 8	FED 08	RECONSTRUCTION DE ESCUELAS DANADAS POR EL CICLON "GEORGES"	EDUCATION FACILITIES AND TRAINING	EDUC		66 855	66 855	66 855
Dominican Republic	8 ACP DO 9	FED 08	SELECTION AT PROGRAMME DE RENFORCEMENT DU SYSTEME DE SANTE	HEALTH POLICY & ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	HEALTH		11 143	11 143	11 143
			Total VIII EDF				108 072 597	61 534 726	24 270 484
Dominican Republic	8 ACP DO 1	FED 08	ADEMI III GLOBAL LOAN (71120)	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	INDUST		6 000 000	6 000 000	6 000 000
Dominican Republic	8 ACP DO 10	FED 08	BANCO ADEMI PRESTAMO GLOBAL III B (17753)	FORMAL SECTOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	BUS		170 955	170 955	170 955
Dominican Republic	8 ACP DO 12	FED 08	Cde power emergency measures (20595)	ENERGY POLICY AND ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	OTHER		9 000 000	9 000 000	8 662 130
Dominican Republic	8 ACP DO 2	FED 08	BANCO ADEMI PG III-C (71131)	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	INDUST		979 635	979 635	979 635

Country	Project nb.	Funding	Project title	Sector	Sector Code	Regional	Resources in €		
							Planned	Contracts	Paid
Dominican Republic	8 ACP DO 25	FED 08	COMMERCIAL BANKS FINANCIAL FACILITY (20883)	FORMAL SECTOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	BUS		737 356	737 356	737 356
Dominican Republic	8 ACP DO 26	FED 08	Commercial banks financial facility (20918)	FORMAL SECTOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	BUS		1 150 000	1 150 000	178 100
Dominican Republic	8 ACP DO 28	FED 08	BANCO ADEMI S.A. GLOBAL LOAN IV (21208)	FORMAL SECTOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	BUS		15 000 000	15 000 000	15 000 000
Dominican Republic	8 ACP DO 36	FED 08	Financial sector gl ii a (21889)	FINANCIAL POLICY & ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	BUS		4 510 000	4 510 000	0
Dominican Republic	8 ACP DO 38	FED 08	Financial sector gl ii b (21993) (see also 8 do 36)	FORMAL SECTOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	BUS		3 440 000	3 440 000	0
			Total VIII EDF EIB				40 987 946	40 987 946	31 728 176
Dominican Republic	PVD/1996/147	B76000	MERCATO RIONALE NEL QUARTIERE LOS GUANDULES DELLA CITTA DI SANTO DOMINGO REPUBLICA DOMINICANA	FOOD CROP PRODUCTION	AGRI		500 000	500 000	500 000
Dominican Republic	PVD/1996/168	B76000	EXTENSION DES ACTIVITES DU CENTRE DE FORMATION ET D'ENCADRE- MENT DE LA CABIRMA, REPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE		EDUC		450 000	450 000	450 000
Dominican Republic	PVD/1996/373	B76000	PROYECTO DE DESARROLLO RURAL SOSTENIBLE - UNA NUEVA ALTERNA- TIVA SOCIO-ECONOMICA PARA CRUZ VERDE, PROVINCIA DE MONTE PLATA, REPUBLICA DOMINICANA		AGRI		500 000	500 000	500 000
Dominican Republic	PVD/1996/423	B76000	KREDITPROGRAMM FUER KLEINGEWERBLICHE UND HANDWERKLICHE BETRIEBE DES INFORMELLEN SEKTORS, DOMINIKANISCHE REPUBLIK		BUS		364 109	363 293	363 293
Dominican Republic	PVD/1997/340	B76000	PRODUCTION, MARKETING & INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT TO CAMPESINO ORGANISATIONS IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		BUS		450 000	419 414	419 414
Dominican Republic	PVD/1997/371	B76000	AZIONE COMUNITARIA, SCAMBIO E ARTICOLAZIONE SULLA PROBLEMA- TICA HAITIANA IN REPUBLICA DOMINICANA		OTHER		87 254	87 254	87 254
Dominican Republic	PVD/1997/844	B76000	KONSOLIDIERUNG EINES KLEINBAEUERLICHEN FORSTBETRIEBES IN ZAMBRANA-CHACUEY, DOMINIKANISCHEN REPUBLIK		BUS		74 000	74 000	74 000

Country	Project nb.	Funding	Project title	Sector	Sector Code	Regional	Resources in €		
							Planned	Contracts	Paid
Dominican Republic	PVD/1998/112	B76000	LAENDLICHE TRINKWASSERVERSORGUNG, LATRINENBAU UND RESSOURCENSCHUTZ IN DER DOMINIKANISCHEN REPUBLIK, PHASE II	WATER AND SANITATION	WATER		500 000	500 000	442 889
Dominican Republic	PVD/1998/263	B76000	MEJORAS URBANAS EN LOS BARRIOS MARGINALES DE LA CIUDAD DE SANTO DOMINGO - REPUBLICA DOMINICANA	SOCIAL/WELFARE SERVICES	OTHER		450 000	450 000	298 361
Dominican Republic	PVD/1998/266	B76000	COORDINATION AND COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGIES FOR WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT	OTHER		448 538	392 790	392 790
Dominican Republic	PVD/1998/385	B76000	PLAN D'ALPHABETISATION ET D'EDUCATION DE BASE DANS 40 COMMU- NAUTES DES PLANTATIONS SUCRIERES DE LA REPUBLIQUE DOMINI- CAINE	EDUCATION FACILITIES AND TRAIN	EDUC		256 520	256 520	158 055
Dominican Republic	PVD/1998/4	B76000	REINSERCIÓN, CAPACITACIÓN Y ORIENTACIÓN PROFESIONAL DE LOS MUCHACHOS DE LA CALLE DE SANTO DOMINGO, REPUBLICA DOMINICANA	VOCATIONAL TRAINING	EDUC		710 589	1 010 398	1 010 398
Dominican Republic	PVD/1998/624	B76000	EAU, ASSAINISSEMENT ET FORMATION EN FAVEUR DES COMMUNAUTES RURALES DANS LE CENTRE-EST DOMINICAIN - REPUBLIQUE DOMINI- CAINE	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRI		450 000	450 000	450 000
Dominican Republic	PVD/2000/37	B76000	TRADE UNION TRAINING AND WOMEN WORKER'S ORGANISING PROJECT IN THE DOMPINICAN REPUBLIC	WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT	OTHER		388 659	388 659	55 660
Dominican Republic	PVD/2000/514	B76000	PROGRAMA INTEGRAL DE MANEJO SOSTENIBLE DE LOS RECURSOS NATURALES, REGION CIBAO, REPUBLICA DOMINICANA	INFORMAL/SEMI-FORMAL FIN INST.	BUS		500 000	500 000	420 000
Dominican Republic	PVD/2000/516	B76000	SOSTEGNO ALLO SVILUPPO ENDOGENO DELLE COMUNITA RURALI DELL' AREA DI JAMAO - PROVINCIA DI SALCEDO. REPUBBLICA DOMINICANA	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRI		413 625	413 625	103 106
Dominican Republic	DDH/1997/122		HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION CITIZENRY AND DEMOCRACY		OTHER		228 806	0	0
Dominican Republic	DDH/1997/184		EDUCATION NON FORMELLE DANS LES BATEYS DE MONTE LLANO EN REPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE		EDUC		321 396	0	0
Dominican Republic	ENV/1996/8	B76200	TRAINING FARMING COMMUNITIES IN SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		AGRI		470 000	470 000	381 642

Country	Project nb.	Funding	Project title	Sector	Sector Code	Regional	Resources in €		
							Planned	Contracts	Paid
Dominican Republic	SAN/1998/16	B76211	FOURTH INTERNATIONAL COURSE ON PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF STD PROGRAMMES		HEALTH		100 000	100 000	0
Dominican Republic	CDC/1998/24	B76430	SUPPORT TO LOCAL DYNAMICS IN ORDER TO PROMOTE THE DECENTRALISED CO-OPERATION APPROACH WITHIN THE VIII DEF IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		OTHER		150 450	150 450	135 405
Dominican Republic	CDC/1999/8	B76430	PROGRAMA DE DESARROLLO PROVINCIAL PUERTO PLATA ACUERDO - PUENTE 1999 - REPUBLICA DOMINICANA		TRSP		200 000	200 000	100 000
Dominican Republic	DDH/1997/218	B77020	CAMPANA DE EDUCACION CIUDADANA PARA LAS ELECCIONES MUNI CIPALES Y CONGRESIONALES DE MAYO 1998 EN LA REPUBLICA DOMINICANA		EDUC		352 200	352 200	301 905
Dominican Republic	DDH/1998/196	B77020	PROGRAMA MIGRACION-RETORNO-DESARROLLO (MIREDE)		OTHER		2 191 947	0	0
Dominican Republic	DDH/1999/47	B77020	PROYECTO DE ACCIONES DE APOYO INMEDIATO AL PROCESO DE REFORMA Y MODERNIZACION DE LA JUSTICIA Y A LA DEMOCRATIZACION EN LA REPUBLICA DOMINICANA		OTHER		1 719 553	0	0
Dominican Republic	DDH/1999/68	B77020	EDUCATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, CIVIL SOCIETY AND DEMOCRACY		EDUC		87 654	0	0
			Total Blines 1996-2000				12 365 300	8 028 603	6 644 172
			Total VIII EDF including EIB and Blines				161 425 842	110 551 275	62 642 832
Dominican Republic	9 ACP DO 6	FED 09	SOPORTE AL SECTOR MINEROA	MINERAL/MINING POLICY AND ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT	MINING		30 000 000	0	0
			Total IX EDF				30 000 000	0	0
Dominican Republic	PVD/2001/179	B76000	MEJORA DE LA ATENCION PRIMARIA EN LA PROVINCIA DE INDEPENDENCIA - REPUBLICA DOMINICANA	PRIMARY EDUCATION	EDUC		364 604	364 604	223 668
Dominican Republic	PVD/2001/185	B76000	ACCION Y PROMOCION SOCIAL DE JOVENES EN LA DESCUBIERTA, REPUBLICA DOMINICANA	SOCIAL/WELFARE SERVICES	OTHER		151 245	151 245	93 429
Dominican Republic	PVD/2001/202	B76000	CONSTRUCCION Y RECONSTRUCCION DE VIVIENDAS EN HATO MAYOR REPUBLICA DOMINICANA	LOW-COST HOUSING	OTHER		886 153	886 153	458 320
Dominican Republic	PVD/2001/343	B76000	STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY	OTHER		782 084	782 084	222 148
Dominican Republic	PVD/2001/479	B76000	DESARROLLO INTEGRAL PARA MUJERES Y SUS FAMILIAS DE LA ZONA NOROESTE - REPUBLICA DOMINICANA	WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT	OTHER		998 773	998 773	247 731

Country	Project nb.	Funding	Project title	Sector	Sector Code	Regional	Resources in €		
							Planned	Contracts	Paid
Dominican Republic	PVD/2001/555	B76000	FORTALECIMIENTO ECONOMICO Y SOCIAL DE LAS MUJERES CAMPESINAS DE LOS MUNICIPIOS DE GUERRA, SAN JOSE DE LOS LLANOS Y BAYAGUANA, REPUBLICA DOMINICANA	WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT	OTHER		569 997	569 997	0
			Total Blines 2001-....				3 752 856	3 752 856	1 245 296
			Total IX EDF including Blines				33 752 856	3 752 856	1 245 296
			Total VI, VII, VIII, IX EDF				349 482 351	265 206 826	207 881 919
Grenada	7 ACP GRD 1	FED 07	PEGGY'S WHIM PROJ WATER SUPPLY	WATER AND SANITATION	WATER		1 464 699	1 464 699	1 464 699
Grenada	7 ACP GRD 13	FED 07	FARM ROADS REHABILITATION	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		1 326 740	1 326 740	1 326 740
Grenada	7 ACP GRD 15	FED 07	(EX 05 P023) TA TOURISM PROMOTION PROJECT	TOURISM POLICY AND ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	TOUR		24 725	24 725	24 725
Grenada	7 ACP GRD 2	FED 07	TOURISM DEVELOP PROGRAMME 1	TOURISM POLICY AND ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	TOUR		94 995	94 995	94 995
Grenada	7 ACP GRD 20	FED 07	REHABILITATION GRENVILLE-MAMA CANNES SECTION EASTERN M.ROAD	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		1 644 001	1 644 001	1 644 001
Grenada	7 ACP GRD 3	FED 07	TOURISM DEVELOP PROGRAMME 2	TOURISM POLICY AND ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	TOUR		176 177	176 177	176 177
Grenada	7 ACP GRD 7	FED 07	TOURISM DEVELOP PROGRAMME	TOURISM POLICY AND ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	TOUR		448 552	448 552	448 552
Grenada	7 ACP GRD 8	FED 07	1 ST MICRO-PROJECTS PROGRAMME	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRIC		205 773	205 773	205 773
			Total VII EDF				5 385 662	5 385 662	5 385 662
Grenada	7 ACP GRD 30	FED 07	GRENLEC II (19129)	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	INDUST		679 571	679 571	679 571
Grenada	7 ACP GRD 9	FED 07	RESORT HOTEL PROJECT (7.0851/2) CONDITIONAL LOAN	TOURISM POLICY AND ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	TOUR		1 500 000	1 500 000	1 500 000
			Total VII EDF EIB				2 179 571	2 179 571	2 179 571
			Total VII EDF including EIB				7 565 234	7 565 234	7 565 234
Grenada	8 ACP GRD 11	FED 08	MULTI-COUNTRY DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION PROJECT	MEDICAL SERVICES	DRUGS		280 000	90 594	46 478
Grenada	8 ACP GRD 9	FED 08	WATER SUPPLY TECHNICAL STUDIES	WATER RESOURCES POLICY/ADMIN. MGMT	WATER		320 000	260 000	0
			Total VIII EDF				600 000	350 594	46 478
Grenada	BAN/2000/003-101 (EC)		GRENADA 2000 - IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE (GRE/BL7/2000/01)		AGRIC		500 000		
Grenada	BAN/2000/004-537 (EC)		GRENADA 1999 - ACHIEVING COMMERCIAL VIABILITY OF THE BANANA INDUSTRY - ACTION PLAN 1999/2003 - GRE/BL7/1999/01 -		AGRIC		1 000 000		
			Total Blines 1996-2000				1 500 000	0	0
			Total VIII EDF including Blines				2 100 000	350 594	46 478

Country	Project nb.	Funding	Project title	Sector	Sector Code	Regional	Resources in €		
							Planned	Contracts	Paid
Grenada	BAN/2001/ 003-108 (EC)		GRENADA 2001 - RURAL CREDIT SCHEME		AGRIC		500 000		
Grenada	BAN/2002/ 003-449 (EC)		GRENADA 2002 - RURAL ENTREPRISE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME		AGRIC		500 000		
Grenada	BAN/2003/ 005-624 (EG)		Special Framework of Agreement. Grenada SFA 2003		AGRIC		500 000		
			Total Blines 2001 -....				1 500 000	0	0
			Total VII, VIII, IX EDF				11 165 234	7 915 828	7 611 712
Guyana	6 ACP GUA 17	FED 06	DEVELOPMENT SMALL BUSINESS CREDIT INITIATIVE (+6/21&7/16).	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	INDUST		4 334	4 334	4 334
Guyana	6 ACP GUA 21	FED 06	DEVELOPMENT SMALL BUSINESS CREDIT INITIATIVE (+6/17&7/16).	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	INDUST		105 777	105 777	105 777
Guyana	6 ACP GUA 23	FED 06	REHAB. OF SEA DEFENSES (+7GUA11).	FLOOD PREVENTION/CONTROL	ENV		378 596	378 596	378 596
Guyana	6 ACP GUA 24	FED 06	PROVISION FOR INVESTIGATION OF SEA DEFENSE SLIP FAILURES	CONSTRUCTION POLICY AND ADMIN. MGMT	OTHER		36 571	36 571	36 571
Guyana	6 ACP GUA 29	FED 06	LOW INCOME HOUSING PROGRAMME	URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT	OTHER		73 289	73 289	73 289
			Total VI EDF				598 567	598 567	598 567
Guyana	7 ACP GUA 11	FED 07	REHABILITATION OF SEA DEFENCES LOME IV. (6GUA23).	FLOOD PREVENTION/CONTROL	ENV		10 929 611	10 929 611	10 929 611
Guyana	7 ACP GUA 12	FED 07	DEMERARA HARBOUR BRIDGE REHABILITATION PROJECT.	WATER TRANSPORT	TRSPT		8 321 467	8 321 467	8 321 467
Guyana	7 ACP GUA 16	FED 07	DEVELOPMENT SMALL BUSINESS CREDIT INITIATIVE (+6/17&6/21).	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	BUS		571 687	571 687	571 687
Guyana	7 ACP GUA 17	FED 07	POUDEROYEN WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM.	LOW-COST WATER AND SANITATION	WATER		6 500 000	6 268 256	6 079 614
Guyana	7 ACP GUA 2	FED 07	SETTING UP OF A PRIVATE SECTOR CENTRE	GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION	BUS		13 197	13 197	13 197
Guyana	7 ACP GUA 21	FED 07	PROJECT ROSE HALL WATER SUPPLY (+ 8 GUA 14)	WATER AND SANITATION	WATER		7 800 000	7 800 000	7 800 000
Guyana	7 ACP GUA 25	FED 07	GUYANA'S SEA DEFENCES - ECON. & FINANCIAL ANALYSES - 8 EDF	BIO-DIVERSITY	ENV		20 779	20 779	20 779
Guyana	7 ACP GUA 26	FED 07	PARTICIPATION COMMUNAUTAIRE A L'INITIATIVE D'ALLEGEMENT DE LA DETTE DES PAYS PAUVRES TRES ENDETTES	RELIEF OF MULTILATERAL DEBT	OTHER		6 440 000	6 440 000	6 440 000
Guyana	7 ACP GUA 27	FED 07	GENERAL ELECTIONS 2001-FINANCIAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT	ELECTIONS	OTHER		49 998	49 998	49 998
Guyana	7 ACP GUA 5	FED 07	DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS CREDIT INITIATIVE	TRADE POLICY AND ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	BUS		219 239	219 239	219 239

Country	Project nb.	Funding	Project title	Sector	Sector Code	Regional	Resources in €		
							Planned	Contracts	Paid
Guyana	7 ACP GUA 7	FED 07	ADDUCTION D'EAU DE NEW AMSTERDAM, PHASE II	WATER AND SANITATION	WATER		4 500 000	4 430 399	4 147 216
Guyana	7 ACP GUA 8	FED 07	(EX 05 P011) AGRICULTURAL DEV.EAST BANK BERBICE-CULVERTS S	AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND ADMIN. MGMT	AGRIC		218 346	218 346	218 346
Guyana	7 ACP GUA 9	FED 07	(EX 05 P018) REHAB BAUXITE INDUSTRY GUA5024	NON-FERROUS METALS	MINING		3 825 821	3 230 478	3 230 478
			Total VII EDF				49 410 144	48 513 456	48 041 632
Guyana	7 ACP GUA 18	FED 07	IPED GLOBAL LOAN 9E AFF. S/IE A.G.E. C.R.	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	INDUST		500 000	500 000	500 000
Guyana	7 ACP GUA 4	FED 07	BAUXITE INDUSTRY REHABILITATION (7.0907)	NON-FERROUS METALS	MINING		5 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000
			Total VII EDF EIB				5 500 000	5 500 000	5 500 000
			Total VII EDF including EIB				54 910 144	54 013 456	53 541 632
Guyana	8 ACP GUA 15	FED 08	SUPPORT TO THE LOW-INCOME HOUSING SECTOR	HOUSING POLICY AND ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	OTHER		9 100 000	0	0
Guyana	8 ACP GUA 5	FED 08	GUYANA SEA DEFENCES	FLOOD PREVENTION/CONTROL	ENV		20 000 000	2 513 500	650 577
Guyana	8 ACP GUA 8	FED 08	GUYANA TRAINING AGENCY	VOCATIONAL TRAINING	EDUC		1 795 000	1 649 352	1 101 465
Guyana	8 ACP GUA 9	FED 08	LINDEN ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT PROGRAMME	SME DEVELOPMENT	BUS		12 500 000	6 766 900	1 773 442
			Total VIII EDF				43 395 000	10 929 752	3 525 484
Guyana	8 ACP GUA 11	FED 08	Iped ii (20899)	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	INDUST		500 000	500 000	41 000
Guyana	8 ACP GUA 12	FED 08	Power project ()	POWER GENERAT./NON- RENEWABLE SOURCES	OTHER		20 000 000	20 000 000	0
Guyana	8 ACP GUA 14	FED 08	ROSE HALL WATER SUPPLY (71035) - INCREASE 7 GUA 21	WATER AND SANITATION	WATER		1 400 000	1 400 000	1 400 000
			Total VIII EDF EIB				21 900 000	21 900 000	1 441 000
Guyana	FT/1998/13	B76201	CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF BOTANICAL DIVERSITY		ENV		500 000	500 000	180 418
Guyana	FT/1998/2	B76201	CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE UTILISATION OF BIODIVERSITY IN THE IWOKRAMA RAINFOREST (FT98/02)		ENV		1 460 088	1 460 088	410 636
Guyana	FT/1998/7	B76201	NATIONAL PROTECTED AREAS SYSTEM		ENV		1 180 000	0	0
Guyana	ENV/1998/ 003-684 (CL)		Conservation and sustainable use of botanical diversity in Guyana		ENV		494 396		
Guyana	ENV/1998/ 004-320 (CL)		Conservation and utilization of biodiversity in the Iwokrama forest		ENV		1 350 142		
			Total Blines 1996-2000				4 984 626	1 960 088	591 054
			Total VIII EDF including EIB and Blines				70 279 626	34 789 840	5 557 537

Country	Project nb.	Funding	Project title	Sector	Sector Code	Regional	Resources in €		
							Planned	Contracts	Paid
Guyana	9 ACP GUA 1	FED 09	MICRO-PROJECTS PROGRAMME	STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY	OTHER		4 000 000	0	0
			Total IX EDF				4 000 000		
			Total VI, VII, VIII, IX EDF				129 788 337	89 401 862	59 697 736
Haiti	7 ACP HA 1	FED 07	AID URG EN FAVEUR POPULAT VICTIMES EVENEMENTS 18.10.91(10.91)	EMERGENCY/DISTRESS RELIEF	OTHER		275 770	275 770	275 770
Haiti	7 ACP HA 16	FED 07	PROGRAMME DE REHABILITATION POUR HAITI.	MULTISECTOR AID /COMP. NOT AVAILABLE	OTHER		30 000 000	29 608 518	29 578 458
Haiti	7 ACP HA 17	FED 07	REHABILITATION CENTRALE ELECTRIQUE VARREUX.PORT-AU-PRINCE	ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION/DISTRIBUTION	OTHER		8 709	8 709	8 709
Haiti	7 ACP HA 18	FED 07	PROGRAMME DE REHABILITATION DANS LE SECTEUR ENERGETIQUE.	ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION/DISTRIBUTION	OTHER		16 000 000	15 515 776	15 385 279
Haiti	7 ACP HA 29	FED 07	APPUI A L'EXPOSITION DE PEINTURES DOMINICO-HAITIENNES	CULTURE AND RECREATION	OTHER		30 903	30 903	30 903
Haiti	7 ACP HA 4	FED 07	HUILES ESSEN.	BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS SUPPORT	OTHER		396 643	396 643	396 643
Haiti	7 ACP HA 43	FED 07	REHABILITATION ROUTE NATIONALE NO 3	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		12 500 000	10 746 013	9 417 044
Haiti	7 ACP HA 47	FED 07	APPUI INSTITUTIONNEL AU MINISTERE DE LA JUSTICE	LEGAL AND JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENT	OTHER		130 054	130 054	130 054
Haiti	7 ACP HA 48	FED 07	PLAN DIRECTEUR DE LA CULTURE	CULTURE AND RECREATION	OTHER		305 320	305 320	305 320
Haiti	7 ACP HA 5	FED 07	BESOINS HUMANITAIRES SUITE EMBARGO	EMERGENCY/DISTRESS RELIEF	OTHER		924 729	924 729	924 729
Haiti	7 ACP HA 51	FED 07	INTERVENTIONS DVLPT RURAL 8 FED DANS ZONES DE CONCENTRATIONS	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRIC		341 292	341 292	341 292
Haiti	7 ACP HA 52	FED 07	UTILISATION IMAGERIE SATELLITAIRE AMENAGEMENT TERRITOIRE	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		1 800 000	1 787 421	1 770 171
Haiti	7 ACP HA 58	FED 07	SOUTIEN INITIATIVES CULTURELLES DECENTRALISEES EN HAITI.	CULTURE AND RECREATION	OTHER		750 000	733 683	708 236
Haiti	7 ACP HA 60	FED 07	PROGRAMME D'APPUI AUX INITIATIVES LOCALES (PAIL) EN HAITI	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRIC		1 000 000	954 533	954 533
Haiti	7 ACP HA 8	FED 07	URG/HA/7-93/100 EN FAVEUR DES POPULATIONS HAITIENNES	EMERGENCY/DISTRESS RELIEF	OTHER		940 585	940 585	940 585
Haiti	7 ACP HA 9	FED 07	URG/HA/7-93/200 BESOINS HUMANITAIRES	EMERGENCY/DISTRESS RELIEF	OTHER		921 192	921 192	921 192
			Total VII EDF				66 325 198	63 621 141	62 088 919
Haiti	7 ACP HA 28	FED 07	SOFIHDES PRET GLOBAL	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	INDUST		4 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000
Haiti	7 ACP HA 59	FED 07	SOFIHDES II GLOBAL LOAN (71089)	FORMAL SECTOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	BUS		4 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000

Country	Project nb.	Funding	Project title	Sector	Sector Code	Regional	Resources in €		
							Planned	Contracts	Paid
Haiti	7 ACP HA 62	FED 07	Metropolitan water a (71150)	WATER AND SANITATION	WATER		6 000 000	6 000 000	0
			Total VII EDF EIB				14 000 000	14 000 000	8 000 000
			Total VII EDF including EIB				80 325 198	77 621 141	70 088 919
Haiti	8 ACP HA 11	FED 08	APPUI RENFORCEMENT GOUVERNANCE SECTEUR EDUCATION HAITI	EDUCATION POLICY & ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	EDUC		4 200 000	4 070 010	3 025 400
Haiti	8 ACP HA 12	FED 08	APPUI AU MINISTERE TRAVAUX PUBL., TRANSP. COMMUNICATIONS	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		37 221	37 221	37 221
Haiti	8 ACP HA 14	FED 08	COOPERATION TRANSFRONTALIERE HAITI/REPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE ROUTE CAP-HAITIEN/DAJABON	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		80 000	80 000	61 179
Haiti	8 ACP HA 3	FED 08	PREPARATION PROGRAMME COMMUNAUTAIRE RENFORCEMENT GOUVERNANCE SECTEUR EDUCATION	EDUCATION POLICY & ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	EDUC		37 812	37 812	37 812
Haiti	8 ACP HA 39	FED 08	PROGRAMME D'APPUI AU RENFORCEMENT DE LA QUALITE DE L'EDUCATION DE BASE EN HAITI (PARQE)	EDUCATION POLICY & ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	EDUC		28 000 000	12 343 230	5 166 813
Haiti	8 ACP HA 42	FED 08	CONSOLIDATION PHASE PREPARATOIRE 4E RECENSEMENT GENERAL POPULATION ET HABITAT	POPULATION POLICY AND ADMIN. MGMT	OTHER		750 000	750 000	600 000
Haiti	8 ACP HA 46	FED 08	REALISATION ET DIFFUSION D'ORTHOPHOTOPLANS	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		750 000	748 000	199 325
Haiti	8 ACP HA 49	FED 08	BUSINESS FORUM - ATELIER DE RESTITUTION	BUSINESS SERVICES	BUS		77 000	38 751	38 751
Haiti	8 ACP HA 51	FED 08	PROGRAMME MICRO-REALISATIONS REPUBLIQUE HAITI	BASIC HEALTH CARE	HEALTH		7 999 900	1 275 800	408 602
Haiti	8 ACP HA 6	FED 08	PROGRAMME DE DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL DANS LE CENTRE/SUD D'HAITI	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRIC		23 000 000	9 592 279	6 497 777
			Total VIII EDF				64 931 933	28 973 104	16 072 882
Haiti	8 ACP HA 26	FED 08	Metropolitan water b (71151)	WATER AND SANITATION	WATER		10 000 000	10 000 000	0
			Total VIII EDF EIB				10 000 000	10 000 000	0
Haiti	CDC/1996/12	B76430	PROGRAMME DE COOPERATION DECENTRALISEE EN HAITI - PHASE B	URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMEN	OTHER		753 000	753 000	288 800
Haiti	DDH/1996/124	B77020	COORDINATION DES PROJETS D'ASSISTANCE LEGALE EN HAITI		OTHER		639 582	639 581	639 581
Haiti	DDH/1996/26	B77020	PROJET DE FORMATION ET D'INFORMATION SUR LES DROITS DE L'ENFANT EN HAITI (EX HA/VN/119/95)		OTHER		100 000	100 000	76 190
Haiti	DDH/1997/127		PROGRAMME SERVICE AIDE LEGALE		OTHER		166 372	0	0
Haiti	DDH/1997/129	B77020	PREPARATION D'UN PROGRAMME NATIONAL D'ASSISTANCE JURIDIQUE (P.N.A.J.) EN HAITI		OTHER		545 059	545 059	494 482

Country	Project nb.	Funding	Project title	Sector	Sector Code	Regional	Resources in €		
							Planned	Contracts	Paid
Haiti	DDH/1997/176		PROGRAMME DE FORMATION CIVIQUE ET DE RENFORCEMENT INSTITUTIONNEL		OTHER		166 372	0	0
Haiti	DDH/1997/187		CENTRE D'APPUI PEDAGOGIQUE ET TECHNOLOGIQUE EN FAVEUR DES ENFANTS D'HAITI		OTHER		243 628	0	0
Haiti	DDH/1997/9		PROJET DE FORMATION EN MATIERE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME ET DE GESTION DEMOCRATIQUE POUR LES SECTIONS COMMUNALES ET LES MUNI CIPALITES HAITIENNES		OTHER		287 045	0	0
Haiti	DDH/1998/150	B77020	PROGRAMME D'APPUI A LA JUSTICE EN HAITI		OTHER		625 275	625 275	0
Haiti	DDH/1998/162	B77020	PROGRAMME D'APPUI LA JUSTICE EN HA@TI PAR L'EXP@RIMENTATIO N DE BUREAUX ET FORMATION POUR LES JUGES DE PAIX		OTHER		625 055	0	0
Haiti	DDH/1998/5		SOUTIEN AU PROCESSUS DE DEMOCRATISATION EN HAITI		OTHER		99 256	0	0
Haiti	DDH/1999/135	B77020	APPUI LA FID@RATION NATIONALE DES MAIRES D'HA@TI POUR LE R ENFORCEMENT DE LA D@MOCRATIE EN HA@TI		OTHER		100 355	0	0
Haiti	DDH/1999/139	B77020	SOUTIEN AU PROCESSUS DE D@MOCRATISATION EN HAITI		OTHER		213 811	0	0
Haiti	DDH/1999/158	B77020	APPUI AU CONSEIL ELECTORAL PROVISOIRE		OTHER		795 000	0	0
Haiti	DDH/1999/18	B77020	RECONSTRUCTION OF HOME FOR POOR CHILDREN		OTHER		10 086	0	0
Haiti	DRG/1996/003-783 (EC)		B7-6210/1996 - Support to the development of a coherent drugs control strategy in Haïti		DRUGS		80 000		
Haiti	PVD/1996/160	B76000	PROGRAMME INTEGRE DE DEVELOPEMENT COMMUNAUTAIRE A MARIGOT HAITI		OTHER		450 000	450 000	450 000
Haiti	PVD/1996/172	B76000	CREATION D'ATELIERS-ECOLES POUR LES ARTISANS - HAITI		BUS		127 237	127 237	95 517
Haiti	PVD/1996/249	B76000	SETTING UP OF A NATIONAL TOOL AND INPUTS BANK FOR ORGANISED PEASANTS IN HAITI		OTHER		361 658	240 870	240 870
Haiti	PVD/1996/263	B76000	RURAL REHABILITATION PROJECT OF THE METHODIST CHURCH OF HAITI		OTHER		889 359	889 359	889 359

Country	Project nb.	Funding	Project title	Sector	Sector Code	Regional	Resources in €		
							Planned	Contracts	Paid
Haiti	PVD/1996/318	B76000	PROJET PILOTE DE DEVELOPPEMENT INTER-SECTORIEL EN MILIEU SCOLAIRE-EDUCATION SANITAIRE,SOINS DE SANTE PRIMAIRES,LUTTE CONTRE LA MALNUTRITION ET LES GRA		HEALTH		116 337	116 337	116 337
Haiti	PVD/1996/460	B76000	TRAINING PRIMARY HEALTH CARE WORKERS AND COMMUNITY DENTISTS IN MARE ROUGE - HAITI		EDUC		220 432	220 432	220 432
Haiti	PVD/1996/981	B76000	CONSTRUCTION ET FONCTIONNEMENT D'UN CENTRE TECHNIQUE SECON- DAIRE A PANDIASSOU DANS LA REGION DU PLATEAU CENTRAL EN HAITI		OTHER		72 239	72 239	72 239
Haiti	PVD/1997/270	B76000	CONSTRUCTION D'UN RESEAU D'EAU POTABLE A SEGUIN-DIVIGNON- HAITI		WATER		106 714	106 714	106 714
Haiti	PVD/1997/537	B76000	SALLE POLYVALENTE A PALMISTE-A-VIN - HAITI		OTHER		13 139	13 139	13 139
Haiti	PVD/1997/62	B76000	INSTITUT CHRETIEN POUR LA PROMOTION PAYSANNE, PAPAYE - HAITI		OTHER		99 876	99 876	99 876
Haiti	PVD/1998/148	B76000	PROJET DE PROMOTION PROFESSIONELLE - HAITI	VOCATIONAL TRAINING	EDUC		362 081	362 081	362 081
Haiti	PVD/1998/181	B76000	APPUI AU PROGRAMME D'HYDRAULIQUE VILLAGEOISE EN HAITI	WATER AND SANITATION	WATER		361 271	361 271	361 271
Haiti	PVD/1998/225	B76000	FORMATION DES AGENTS EDUCATIFS DU PRESCOLAIRE EN ARTIBONITE HAITI	SECONDARY EDUCATION	EDUC		253 310	437 064	437 064
Haiti	PVD/1998/245	B76000	PROGRAMME D'APPUI AUX COMMUNAUTES DES CAHOS-HAITI	PRIMARY EDUCATION	EDUC		1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
Haiti	PVD/1998/322	B76000	PROGRAMME DE DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL INTEGRE DANS LE FAR WEST- HAITI	WATER AND SANITATION	WATER		450 000	450 000	450 000
Haiti	PVD/1998/359	B76000	AIDE AU DEVELOPPEMENT PAR L'EDUCATION EN HAITI	EDUCATION FACILITIES AND TRAIN	EDUC		197 134	186 109	186 109
Haiti	PVD/1999/155	B76000	ALIMENTATION EN EAU POTABLE ET EN ENERGIE ELECTRIQUE DE CAFE LOMPRES, HAITI	WATER RESOURCES POLICY/ADMIN.	WATER		133 873	133 873	133 873
Haiti	PVD/1999/279	B76000	MISE EN OEUVRE D'UN CENTRE DE SOUTIEN AUX INITIATIVES LOCALES EN FAVEUR DES FAMILLES LES PLUS PAUVRES DE LA COMMUNE DE MARIGOT - HAITI	HEALTH EDUCATION	HEALTH		450 000	450 000	450 000
Haiti	PVD/1999/319	B76000	ECOLE NORMALE POUR INSTITUTEURS/TRICES A JACMEL - REGION DU SUD/EST - HAITI	TEACHER TRAINING	EDUC		442 335	442 335	442 335
Haiti	PVD/1999/455	B76000	PROGRAMME D'APPUI INSTITUTIONNEL AU DEVELOPPEMENT COMMUNAU- TAIRE ET A LA SANTE - HAITI	BASIC HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE	HEALTH		632 493	632 493	446 523

Country	Project nb.	Funding	Project title	Sector	Sector Code	Regional	Resources in €		
							Planned	Contracts	Paid
Haiti	PVD/1999/712	B76000	PERENNISATION D'ACTIVITES HYDRAULIQUES, DE SANTE ET D'AGRO- NOMIE SUR LA REGION DES MONTS DE BELLEVUE - HAITI	HEALTH EDUCATION	HEALTH		890 000	890 000	890 000
Haiti	PVD/1999/930	B76000	APPROVISIONNEMENT EN EAU DE LASCAHOBAS ET SES PERIPHERIES, DEPARTEMENT DU CENTRE - HAITI	WATER RESOURCES POLICY/ADMIN.	WATER		446 555	446 555	296 965
Haiti	PVD/1999/942	B76000	GESTION DES RESSOURCES HYDRAULIQUES A POSTE METIER, HAITI	FOOD CROP PRODUCTION	AGRIC		449 907	449 907	299 915
Haiti	PVD/2000/221	B76000	REHABILITATION ET MISE EN OEUVRE DU SYSTEME D'IRRIGATION DE SAINT-RAPHAEL - HAITI	AGRICULTURAL WATER RESOURCES	AGRIC		499 941	499 941	499 941
Haiti	PVD/2000/316	B76000	PROGRAMME D'APPUI AGRICOLE - HAITI	AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRIC		497 430	497 430	293 581
Haiti	PVD/2000/320	B76000	PROGRAMME D'APPUI AUX MICRO-ENTREPRISES EXTENSION AUX QUAR- TIERS DELMAS ET CARREFOUR - HAITI	SME DEVELOPMENT	BUS		499 841	499 841	287 683
Haiti	PVD/2000/778	B76000	PROJET PROMOTIONNEL SOCIO-SANITAIRE FOYER SAINT CAMILLE - CROIX DES BOUQUETS HAITI	BASIC HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE	HEALTH		600 000	600 000	600 000
Haiti	PVD/2000/855	B76000	SOUTIEN DU CENTRE DE FORMATION ARTISANALE DE CAFE-LOMPRES HAITI	VOCATIONAL TRAINING	EDUC		40 355	40 355	32 284
Haiti	PVD/2000/856	B76000	ORGANISATIONAL STRENGTHENING AND TRAINING IN IMPROVED PRO- DDUCTION AND MARKETING TECHNIQUES FOR SMALL COFFEE PRODUCERS IN HAITI	AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRIC		868 977	868 977	482 160
			Blines 1996-2000				16 982 390	14 247 350	11 755 321
			Total VIII EDF including EIB and Blines				91 914 323	53 220 454	27 828 202
Haiti	9 ACP HA 2	FED 09	PROGRAMME D'AIDE D'URGENCE EN HAITI	MULTISECTOR AID /COMPON. AVAILABLE	OTHER		5 000 000	133 000	0
Haiti	9 ACP HA 4	FED 09	PRD - PROGRAMME DE REHABILITATION ET DE DEVELOPPEMENT D INFR ASTRUCTURES SOCIO-ECONOMIQUES DE BASE / HAITI	RECONSTRUCTION RELIEF	OTHER		27 500 000	0	0
Haiti	9 ACP HA 5	FED 09	APPUI LANCEMENT PROGRAMME DE REHABILITATIONS (PRD)	ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	OTHER		72 000	58 750	35 250
Haiti	9 ACP HA 7	FED 09	APPUI A L'ELABORATION D'UN IPRSP (STRATEGI REDUCT. PAUVRETE)	POPULATION POLICY AND ADMIN. MGMT	OTHER		80 000	0	0
			Total IX EDF				32 652 000	191 750	35 250
Haiti	CDC/2001/5	B76002	PROGRAMME DE COOPERATION DECENTRALISEE A ST MICHEL, MARMELADE ET ENNERY	SUPPORT TO NATIONAL NGOs	OTHER		496 500	496 500	152 000

Country	Project nb.	Funding	Project title	Sector	Sector Code	Regional	Resources in €		
							Planned	Contracts	Paid
Haiti	DDH/2002/ 002-376 (EC)		Appui au renforcement de la société civile dans le cadre de sa participation au processus de réforme de la justice pénal en Haiti		OTHER		700 000		
Haiti	DDH/2003/ 005-949 (EC)		B7-701 EIDHR Microprojects 2003, Haiti		OTHER		400 000		
Haiti	PVD/2001/ 165	B76000	APPUI A LA MISE EN PLACE D'UN SYSTEME DE SANTE INTEGRE ET DECENTRALISE DANS LE DEPARTEMENT DE LA GRANDE ANSE - HAITI	BASIC HEALTH CARE	HEALTH		393 340	393 340	157 600
Haiti	PVD/2001/ 176	B76000	PROGRAMME D'APPUI AUX ECOLES PRIMAIRES DANS LES DEPARTEMENTS DU NORD-OUEST,DU NORD EST ET PORT-AU-PRINCE-HAITI		EDUC		2 849 306	0	0
			Total Blines 2001-...				4 839 146	889 840	309 600
			Total IX EDF				37 491 146	1 081 590	344 850
			Total VI, VII, VIII, IX EDF				209 730 667	131 923 185	98 261 971
Jamaica	6 ACP JM 34	FED 06	CREDIT SCHEME FOR MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES	MULTISECTOR AID /COMP. NOT AVAILABLE	BUS		2 900 000	2 900 000	2 900 000
Jamaica	6 ACP JM 35	FED 06	MORANT-YALLAHS AGRICULT. DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (+7/32+7/33).	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		407 076	407 076	407 076
Jamaica	6 ACP JM 36	FED 06	CREDIT SCHEME FOR MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES	MULTISECTOR AID /COMP. NOT AVAILABLE	BUS		526 653	526 653	526 653
Jamaica	6 ACP JM 38	FED 06	POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME	MULTISECTOR AID /COMPON. AVAILABLE	OTHER		147 039	136 000	74 779
Jamaica	6 ACP JM 39	FED 06	ELECTORAL SUPPORT PROJECT	ELECTIONS	OTHER		50 136	50 136	50 136
Jamaica	6 ACP JM 40	FED 06	POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME	MULTISECTOR AID /COMPON. AVAILABLE	OTHER		229 162	229 000	0
			Total VI EDF				4 260 066	4 248 865	3 958 644
Jamaica	6 ACP JM 30	FED 06	PROJ N D B III VENTURE CAPITAL (7.0845)	MULTISECTOR AID /COMP. NOT AVAILABLE	OTHER		880 000	880 000	880 000
Jamaica	6 ACP JM 31	FED 06	N D B 3 GLOBAL LOAN (REF : 1.5404)	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	INDUST		537 244	537 244	537 244
			Total VI EDF EIB				1 417 244	1 417 244	1 417 244
			Total VI EDF including EIB				5 677 310	5 666 109	5 375 888
Jamaica	7 ACP JM 12	FED 07	CREDIT SCHEME FOR MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES	MULTISECTOR AID /COMP. NOT AVAILABLE	BUS		330 000	330 000	330 000
Jamaica	7 ACP JM 14	FED 07	(EX 05 P021) COFFEE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	INDUSTRIAL CROPS/EXPORT CROPS	INDUST		401 406	401 406	401 406
Jamaica	7 ACP JM 15	FED 07	(EX 05 P022) STRENGTH.HEALTH LABORAT.SERVICES	HEALTH POLICY & ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	HEALTH		2 611 787	2 611 787	2 611 787
Jamaica	7 ACP JM 16	FED 07	(EX 05 P037) N W C INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING	GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION	WATER		8 146	8 146	8 146

Country	Project nb.	Funding	Project title	Sector	Sector Code	Regional	Resources in €		
							Planned	Contracts	Paid
Jamaica	7 ACP JM 2	FED 07	RETURN AND REINTEGRATION OF QUALIFIED NATIONALS FOR DEVELOP.	EMPLOYMENT POLICY AND ADMIN. MGMT.	OTHER		1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
Jamaica	7 ACP JM 21	FED 07	(EX. 05 P040) CREDIT SCHEME FOR MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISE	MULTISECTOR AID /COMP. NOT AVAILABLE	BUS		3 200 000	3 200 000	3 200 000
Jamaica	7 ACP JM 23	FED 07	JAMAICA NEGRIL-OCHO-RIOS WASTEWATER PROJECT. (+7JM24).	WATER AND SANITATION	WATER		12 762 874	12 762 874	12 762 874
Jamaica	7 ACP JM 24	FED 07	JAMAICA NEGRIL-OCHO-RIOS WASTEWATER PROJECT. (+7-JM-23).	WATER AND SANITATION	WATER		24 823 049	24 823 049	24 823 049
Jamaica	7 ACP JM 31	FED 07	NATIONAL WATER COMMISSION INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROGR.	WATER AND SANITATION	WATER		2 560 003	2 560 003	2 560 003
Jamaica	7 ACP JM 32	FED 07	MORANT-YALLAHS AGRICULT. DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (+6/35+7/33).	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		2 910 915	2 910 915	2 910 915
Jamaica	7 ACP JM 33	FED 07	Morant-yallahs agricult. development project (+7/32+6/35).	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		1 322 803	1 322 803	1 322 803
Jamaica	7 ACP JM 36	FED 07	NORTH COAST HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		90 260	90 260	90 260
Jamaica	7 ACP JM 40	FED 07	RETURN AND REINTEGRATION OF QUALIFIED NATIONALS II	POST-CONFLICT PEACE-BUILDING (UN)	OTHER		395 067	395 067	395 067
Jamaica	7 ACP JM 41	FED 07	PUBLIC SECTOR MODERNISATION PROJECT	ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	OTHER		1 950 000	1 749 203	1 606 304
Jamaica	7 ACP JM 42	FED 07	NOTHERN COASTAL HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (NCHIP)	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		70 000 000	4 448 703	1 592 993
Jamaica	7 ACP JM 43	FED 07	INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF PLANNING INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA	ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	OTHER		153 496	153 496	153 496
Jamaica	7 ACP JM 44	FED 07	INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF PLANNING INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA	ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	OTHER		281 504	278 526	268 631
Jamaica	7 ACP JM 5	FED 07	TARGET EUROPE PROGRAMME: PREPARATORY MEASURES	EXPORT PROMOTION	EXPORT		199 264	199 264	199 264
Jamaica	7 ACP JM 10	FED 07	TARGET EUROPE PROGRAMME JM/5021	EXPORT PROMOTION	EXPORT		2 879 624	2 879 624	2 879 624
Jamaica	7 ACP JM 51	FED 07	REVIEW FIRST STAGE DELIVERABLES FOR WORKS DIVISION-MIN.TRANS PORT&WORKS	GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION	OTHER		78 446	78 446	78 446
Jamaica	7 ACP JM 54	FED 07	POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME	MULTISECTOR AID /COMPON. AVAILABLE	OTHER		429 536	415 001	292 561
Jamaica	7 ACP JM 55	FED 07	POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME	MULTISECTOR AID /COMPON. AVAILABLE	OTHER		272 959	0	0
Jamaica	7 ACP JM 6	FED 07	ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		13 500 000	13 488 953	13 371 081
Jamaica	7 ACP JM 7	FED 07	BEEKEEPING DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRIC		1 558 472	1 558 472	1 558 472
			Total VII EDF				143 719 609	77 665 998	74 417 181

Country	Project nb.	Funding	Project title	Sector	Sector Code	Regional	Resources in €		
							Planned	Contracts	Paid
Jamaica	7 ACP JM 1	FED 07	NATIONAL DEV. BANK (NDB III GL-B 1.5713).	GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION	OTHER		2 638 413	2 638 413	2 638 413
Jamaica	7 ACP JM 11	FED 07	Tdbj global loan - ii b (70921)	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	INDUST		3 000 000	3 000 000	1 870 000
Jamaica	7 ACP JM 13	FED 07	JPS POWER TRANSMISSION (1.6530)	ENERGY POLICY AND ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	OTHER		1 593 376	1 593 376	1 593 376
Jamaica	7 ACP JM 22	FED 07	KINGSTON CONTAINER TERMINAL II (18902)	WATER TRANSPORT	WATER		6 485 178	6 485 178	6 485 178
Jamaica	7 ACP JM 25	FED 07	TDBJ GLOBAL LOAN - II A (1.6806).	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	INDUST		935 962	935 962	935 962
Jamaica	7 ACP JM 30	FED 07	JAMAICA VENTURE FUND II (70967).	INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND ADMIN. MGMT	OTHER		1 115 000	1 115 000	1 115 000
Jamaica	7 ACP JM 57	FED 07	Port antonio water and sewerage (21613)	WATER AND SANITATION	WATER		15 000 000	15 000 000	0
Jamaica	7 ACP JM 37	FED 07	NDB GL IV (REF : 17933).	INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND ADMIN. MGMT	INDUST		2 302 603	2 302 603	2 302 603
Jamaica	7 ACP JM 38	FED 07	MONTEGO BAY FREE ZONE EXTN. (BEI:17931)	TRANSPORT POLICY & ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	TRSPT		1 003 812	1 003 812	1 003 812
Jamaica	7 ACP JM 39	FED 07	TELECOMM.OF JAMAICA (18871)	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	COMM		5 727 216	5 727 216	5 727 216
			Total VII EDF EIB				39 801 560	39 801 560	23 671 560
			Total VII EDF including EIB				183 521 169	117 467 558	98 088 741
Jamaica	8 ACP JM 1	FED 08	NOTHERN COASTAL HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (NCHIP)	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		10 000 000	0	0
Jamaica	8 ACP JM 11	FED 08	RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECT PHASE 2	WATER AND SANITATION	WATER		10 000 000	1 407 200	87 234
Jamaica	8 ACP JM 12	FED 08	ROAD REHABILITATION & INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT CEILING INCREASE NOTE M. NIELSON XXXX DD XX/XX/XXX	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		2 700 000	2 700 000	2 467 704
Jamaica	8 ACP JM 16	FED 08	POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME	MULTISECTOR AID /COMPON. AVAILABLE	OTHER		4 921 305	4 870 100	872 729
Jamaica	8 ACP JM 3	FED 08	ELECTORAL SUPPORT - LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTION	ELECTIONS	OTHER		23 481	23 481	23 481
Jamaica	8 ACP JM 4	FED 08	TRADE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	TRADE POLICY AND ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	EXPORT		6 000 000	5 965 795	5 737 253
Jamaica	8 ACP JM 5	FED 08	EASTERN JAMAICA AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT PROJECT	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRIC		6 900 000	6 558 317	5 431 250
Jamaica	8 ACP JM 7	FED 08	INTEGRATED DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROJECT	NARCOTICS CONTROL	DRUGS		1 200 000	1 168 480	1 127 487
			Total VIII EDF				41 744 786	22 693 372	15 747 138
Jamaica	8 ACP JM 13	FED 08	Port authority of jamaica (20553)	WATER TRANSPORT	WATER		7 471 000	7 471 000	5 241 376
Jamaica	8 ACP JM 15	FED 08	Kct iii (20729)	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	INDUST		12 000 000	12 000 000	12 000 000

Country	Project nb.	Funding	Project title	Sector	Sector Code	Regional	Resources in €		
							Planned	Contracts	Paid
Jamaica	8 ACP JM 27	FED 08	Jamaica financial sector operations (21887)	FORMAL SECTOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	BUS		20 000 000	20 000 000	1 489 615
			Total VIII EDF EIB				39 471 000	39 471 000	18 730 992
Jamaica	BAN/2000/ 003-090 (EC)		JAMAIQUE 1999 - EU BANANA SUPPORT PROGRAMME JAMAICA		AGRIC		5 300 000		
Jamaica	BAN/2000/ 004-536 (EC)		JAMAIQUE 2000 - EU BANANA SUPPORT PROG		AGRIC		5 300 000		
Jamaica	DDH/1997/ 118	B77020	THE JAMAICA COUNCIL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS (PROJET ENTIEREMENT REVU PAR LA DELEGATION ET REINTRODUIT LE 24 JANVIER 1997)		OTHER		204 535	204 535	49 117
Jamaica	DDH/1998/ 130	B77020	HEALTHY CHILDREN FOR A PRODUCTIVE SOCIETY		HEALTH		17	0	0
Jamaica	ENV/1997/ 003-730 (CL)		Reforestation of Blue Mountains		ENV		158 009		
Jamaica	ENV/1998/ 003-690 (EC)		The self sustainability of the Negril Marine Park		ENV		900 000		
Jamaica	ENV/1998/ 22	B76200	SELF-SUSTAINABLE OF THE NEGRIL MARINE PARK, JAMAICA		ENV		900 000	900 000	342 880
Jamaica	FT/1997/11	B76201	RESTORATION AND MAINTAINANCE OF PARK LANDS IN THE BLUE AND JOHN CROW MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK (B7-6201/97.11)		ENV		419 000	419 000	158 009
Jamaica	PVD/1996/ 556	B76000	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME WITH OLD PEOPLE - JAMAICA		OTHER		40 940	40 940	40 940
			Total Blines 1996-2000				13 222 501	1 564 475	590 946
			Total VIII EDF including EIB and Blines				94 438 287	63 728 847	35 069 075
Jamaica	9 ACP JM 1	FED 09	PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME "COMPETITIVE JAMAICA"	INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND ADMIN. MGMT	INDUST		20 000 000	0	0
Jamaica	9 ACP JM 3	FED 09	INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF THE OFFICE OF THE DNAO	GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION	OTHER		494 500	4 970	0
			Total IX EDF				20 494 500	4 970	0
Jamaica	BAN/2001/ 003-112 (EC)		JAMAIQUE 2001 - BANANA SUPPORT PROGRAMME SFA 2001		AGRIC		5 000 000		
Jamaica	BAN/2002/ 003-443 (EC)		JAMAIQUE 2002 - SPECIAL FRAMEWORK OF ASSISTANCE		AGRIC		4 700 000		

Country	Project nb.	Funding	Project title	Sector	Sector Code	Regional	Resources in €		
							Planned	Contracts	Paid
Jamaica	BAN/2003/ 006-028 (EG)		Jamaica SFA BAN 2003		AGRIC		4 400 000		
Jamaica	DDH/2001/ 002-800 (EC)		Promoting and Protecting Human Rights in Jamaica		OTHER		447 674		
Jamaica	DDH/2002/ 002-926 (EC)		PROPOSAL FOR ENSURING A FREE AND FAIR ELECTORAL PROCESS IN JAMAICA		OTHER		198 158		
Jamaica	PVD/2001/ 25	B76000	A MULTI-SECTORAL RESPONSE TO REDUCE THE VULNERABILITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE TO HIV/AIDS IN JAMAICA	STD CONTROL INCLUDING HIV/AIDS	HEALTH		555 909	555 909	192 145
			Total Budget lines 2000-...				15 301 741	555 909	192 145
			Total IX EDF including Blines				35 796 241	560 879	192 145
			Total VI, VII, VIII, IX EDF				319 433 007	187 423 393	138 725 850
St Kitts & Nevis	6 ACP SCN 5	FED 06	DIEPPE BAY PRIMARY SCHOOL & ST PETER'S COMMU. CENTRE (+7/4).	EDUCATION FACILITIES AND TRAINING	EDUC		514 014	514 014	514 014
St Kitts & Nevis	6 ACP SCN 6	FED 06	ST KITTS & NEVIS HOSPITAL REHABILITATION	BASIC HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE	HEALTH		411 763	411 763	411 763
			Total VI EDF				925 777	925 777	925 777
St Kitts & Nevis	7 ACP SCN 10	FED 07	ST KITTS & NEVIS HOSPITAL REHABILITATION	BASIC HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE	HEALTH		5 237	5 237	5 237
St Kitts & Nevis	7 ACP SCN 4	FED 07	DIEPPE BAY PRIMARY SCHOOL & ST.PETER'S COMMUN. CENTRE (+6/5)	EDUCATION FACILITIES AND TRAINING	EDUC		185 000	185 000	185 000
St Kitts & Nevis	7 ACP SCN 7	FED 07	SAINT KITTS & NEVIS HOSPITAL REHABILITATION (+7SCN8).	BASIC HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE	HEALTH		2 455 569	2 449 911	2 449 911
St Kitts & Nevis	7 ACP SCN 8	FED 07	SAINT KITTS & NEVIS HOSPITAL REHABILITATION (+7SCN7).	BASIC HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE	HEALTH		43 931	43 931	40 179
St Kitts & Nevis	7 ACP SCN 9	FED 07	NEVIS AIRPORT EXTENSION	AIR TRANSPORT	TRSPT		2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000
			Total VII EDF				4 689 737	4 684 080	4 680 328
St Kitts & Nevis	8 ACP SCN 1	FED 08	ST KITTS & NEVIS HOSPITAL REHABILITATION	BASIC HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE	HEALTH		2 700 000	2 700 000	2 700 000
			Total VIII EDF				2 700 000	2 700 000	2 700 000
St Kitts & Nevis	8 ACP SCN 2	FED 08	Dbskn iii global loan (20692)	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	INDUST		4 000 000	4 000 000	2 011 780
			Total VIII EDF EIB				4 000 000	4 000 000	2 011 780
			Total VIII EDF including EIB				6 700 000	6 700 000	4 711 780
St Kitts & Nevis	9 ACP SCN 1	FED 09	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT) BASED TRAINING AND MANAGEMENT	EDUCATION POLICY & ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	EDUC		3 180 000	0	0
			Total IX EDF				3 180 000	0	0
			Total VI, VII, VIII, IX EDF				15 495 514	12 309 856	10 317 884
St Lucia	6 ACP SLU 9	FED 06	RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE(SEE 6 ACP SLU 5)	MULTISECTOR AID /COMP. NOT AVAILABLE	AGRIC		47 674	47 674	47 674
			Total VI EDF				47 674	47 674	47 674

Country	Project nb.	Funding	Project title	Sector	Sector Code	Regional	Resources in €		
							Planned	Contracts	Paid
St Lucia	7 ACP SLU 10	FED 07	MABOUYA VALLEY PHASE II.	AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRIC		795 992	636 023	636 023
St Lucia	7 ACP SLU 2	FED 07	VICTORIA HOSPITAL	BASIC HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE	HEALTH		243 524	243 524	243 524
St Lucia	7 ACP SLU 20	FED 07	ST. LUCIA HOSPITAL, ADVISORY SERVICES	BASIC HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE	HEALTH		60 000	60 000	35 522
St Lucia	7 ACP SLU 3	FED 07	(EX 05 P012) DRAINAGE & LAND CONSERVATION PROGRAMME	AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND ADMIN. MGMT	AGRIC		24 309	24 309	24 309
St Lucia	7 ACP SLU 4	FED 07	RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE(SEE 6 ACP SLU 5)	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRIC		93 170	93 170	93 170
St Lucia	7 ACP SLU 9	FED 07	DRAINAGE & LAND CONSERVATION (EX 5 P 12) +7SLU3	AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND ADMIN. MGMT	AGRIC		1 322	1 322	1 322
			Total VII EDF				1 218 318	1 058 349	1 033 872
St Lucia	7 ACP SLU 12	FED 07	SLDB II/B (BEI: 17714)	FORMAL SECTOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	BUS		356 783	356 783	356 783
St Lucia	7 ACP SLU 16	FED 07	LUCELEC III (19228)	POWER GENERAT./NON- RENEWABLE SOURCES	OTHER		1 871 044	1 871 044	1 871 044
St Lucia	7 ACP SLU 6	FED 07	SLDB - PRET A. (7.0984)	FORMAL SECTOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	BUS		500 000	500 000	500 000
St Lucia	7 ACP SLU 7	FED 07	SLDB - PRET C. (7.0985)	FORMAL SECTOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	BUS		1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
			Total VII EDF EIB				3 727 827	3 727 827	3 727 827
			Total VII EDF including EIB				4 946 145	4 786 176	4 761 698
St Lucia	8 ACP SLU 4	FED 08	8TH EDF MULTI-ANNUAL TRAINING PROGRAMME	EDUCATION FACILITIES AND TRAINING	EDUC		310 235	298 041	272 153
St Lucia	8 ACP SLU 6	FED 08	DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION PROJECT	NARCOTICS CONTROL	DRUGS		255 000	244 450	206 170
			Total VIII EDF				565 235	542 491	478 323
St Lucia	8 ACP SLU 10	FED 08	Bank of st. lucia gl (21435)	FORMAL SECTOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	BUS		836 000	836 000	0
St Lucia	8 ACP SLU 11	FED 08	Bank of st. lucia gl (21432)	FORMAL SECTOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	BUS		3 000 000	3 000 000	0
			Total VIII EDF EIB				3 836 000	3 836 000	0
St Lucia	BAN/2000/ 003-100 (EC)		SAINTE LUCIA 2000 - ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION PROGRAMME 2000 (STL/BL7/2000/01)		AGRIC		8 875 000		
St Lucia	BAN/2000/ 004-538 (EC)		SAINTE LUCIE 1999 - VIABILITY BANANA INDUSTRY & ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT RURAL COMMUNITIES ST. LUCIA		AGRIC		8 500 000		
			Total Blines 1996-2000				17 375 000	0	0

Country	Project nb.	Funding	Project title	Sector	Sector Code	Regional	Resources in €		
							Planned	Contracts	Paid
			Total VIII EDF including EIB and Blines				21 776 235	4 378 491	478 323
St Lucia	9 ACP SLU 1	FED 09	ST. LUCIA GENERAL HOSPITAL - SITE SURVEY	BASIC HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE	HEALTH		50 000	23 500	0
			Total IX EDF				50 000	23 500	0
St Lucia	BAN/2001/ 004-543 (EC)		ST.LUCIE 2001 - RURAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL TRASFORMATION PROGRAMME		AGRIC		9 200 000		
St Lucia	BAN/2002/ 003-447 (EC)		ST.LUCIE 2002 - RURAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION PROGRAMME		AGRIC		8 800 000		
St Lucia	BAN/2003/ 006-020 (EG)		Sainte Lucie SFA 2003-Bananas		AGRIC		8 000 000		
			Total Blines 2001-...				26 000 000	0	0
			Total IX EDF including Blines				26 050 000	23 500	0
			Total VI, VII, VIII, IX EDF				52 820 053	9 235 841	5 287 695
St Vincent and Grenadine	6 ACP SVG 16	FED 06	DESIGN & PRODUCTION OF TOURISM PROMOTIONAL MATERIAL	TOURISM POLICY AND ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	TOUR		102 796	102 796	102 796
St Vincent and Grenadine	6 ACP SVG 17	FED 06	DESIGN & PRODUCTION OF TOURISM PROMOTIONAL MATERIAL.	TOURISM POLICY AND ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	TOUR		3 003	3 003	3 003
			Total VI EDF				105 799	105 799	105 799
St Vincent and Grenadine	7 ACP SVG 11	FED 07	KINGSTOWN HOSPITAL PHASE III	BASIC HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE	HEALTH		149 963	149 963	149 963
St Vincent and Grenadine	7 ACP SVG 12	FED 07	KINGSTOWN HOSPITAL REDEVELOPMENT PHASE III.	BASIC HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE	HEALTH		1 796 704	1 796 704	1 796 704
St Vincent and Grenadine	7 ACP SVG 13	FED 07	KINGSTON PORT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.	TRANSPORT POLICY & ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	TRSPT		5 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000
St Vincent and Grenadine	7 ACP SVG 17	FED 07	DESIGN & PRODUCTION OF TOURISM PROMOTIONAL MATERIAL.	TOURISM POLICY AND ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	TOUR		96 627	96 627	96 627
St Vincent and Grenadine	7 ACP SVG 2	FED 07	MOUNT WYNNE/PETER'S HOPE LAND RESETTLEMENT PROJECT	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		1 262 112	1 262 112	1 262 112
St Vincent and Grenadine	7 ACP SVG 4	FED 07	(EX 05 P008) ST KINGSTOWN HOSP DEVELOPMNET	BASIC HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE	HEALTH		16 521	16 521	16 521
St Vincent and Grenadine	7 ACP SVG 5	FED 07	(EX 05 P012) ORANGE HILL DEVELOPMENT	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		36 051	4 080	7 122
			Total VII EDF				8 357 978	8 326 008	8 329 049
St Vincent and Grenadine	8 ACP SVG 4	FED 08	8TH EDF MULTI-ANNUAL TRAINING PROGRAMME	EDUCATION FACILITIES AND TRAINING	EDUC		700 000	653 924	592 715
St Vincent and Grenadine	8 ACP SVG 5	FED 08	POWER SUPPLY PROJECT (17896)	POWER GENERAT./NON- RENEWABLE SOURCES	OTHER		284 590	284 590	284 590
St Vincent and Grenadine	8 ACP SVG 7	FED 08	LEARNING RESOURCE CENTER	EDUCATION FACILITIES AND TRAINING	EDUC		1 500 000	1 156 000	129 288
St Vincent and Grenadine	8 ACP SVG 8	FED 08	MULTI-COUNTRY DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION PROJECT	MEDICAL SERVICES	DRUGS		185 000	63 100	0
			Total VIII EDF				2 669 590	2 157 614	1 006 593

Country	Project nb.	Funding	Project title	Sector	Sector Code	Regional	Resources in €		
							Planned	Contracts	Paid
St Vincent and Grenadine	BAN/2000/003-094 (EC)		ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES 1999 - COMPETITIVENESS OF THE BANANA SECTOR		AGRIC		6 100 000		
St Vincent and Grenadine	BAN/2000/003-103 (EC)		ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINE 2000 - SPROMOTING DIVERSIFICATION		AGRIC		6 450 000		
			<i>Blines 1996-2000</i>				<i>12 550 000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
			Total VIII EDF including Blines				15 219 590	2 157 614	1 006 593
St Vincent and Grenadine	9 ACP SVG 1	FED 09	EDUCATION SUPPORT PROGRAMME	ROAD TRANSPORT	EDUC		6 682 764	0	0
			Total IX EDF				6 682 764	0	0
St Vincent and Grenadine	BAN/2001/003-113 (EC)		ST.VINCENT ET GRENADINE - REHABILITATION OF THE WINDWARD HIGHWAY - WHYREHAB		AGRIC		6 400 000		
St Vincent and Grenadine	BAN/2002/003-445 (EC)		ST.VINCENT ET GRENADINE 2002 - SUPPORT TO THE BANANA INDUSTRY 2002		AGRIC		6 100 000		
St Vincent and Grenadine	BAN/2003/006-024 (EG)		Saint Vincent & Grenadines-SFA BAN 2003		AGRIC		5 600 000		
			Total Blines 2001-...				18 100 000	0	0
			Total IX EDF including Blines				24 782 764	0	0
			Total VI, VII, VIII, IX EDF				48 466 131	10 589 420	9 441 441
Suriname	6 ACP SUR 22	FED 06	REHAB ROADS JENNY INGIKONDRE	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		50 419	50 419	50 419
Suriname	6 ACP SUR 24	FED 06	TRADE PROMOTION 4 59 03	EXPORT PROMOTION	EXPORT		1 755	1 755	1 755
Suriname	6 ACP SUR 25	FED 06	R B W R 4 59 14	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		599 900	599 900	599 900
Suriname	6 ACP SUR 40	FED 06	CREDIT MONITORING AT THE CENTRAL BANK	MONETARY INSTITUTIONS	BUS		47 795	47 795	47 795
Suriname	6 ACP SUR 42	FED 06	MONITORING OF BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SUPPORT (BOP)	BUDGET SUPPORT	OTHER		223 548	223 548	223 548
Suriname	6 ACP SUR 49	FED 06	COMPUTERIZED INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR C. B.	FINANCIAL POLICY & ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	BUS		32 377	32 377	32 377
Suriname	6 ACP SUR 51	FED 06	CUSTOMS REFORM	GENERAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES	INSTCB		59 983	59 983	59 983
Suriname	6 ACP SUR 55	FED 06	PRINS BERNARD POLDER - HARBOUR NW. NICKERIE.	WATER TRANSPORT	TRSPT		55 777	55 777	55 777
Suriname	6 ACP SUR 56	FED 06	REHABILITATION ROAD SECTION JENNY-INGIKONDRE (+6/57+6/58).	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		543 802	543 802	543 802
Suriname	6 ACP SUR 57	FED 06	REHABILITATION ROAD SECTION JENNY-INGIKONDRE (+6/56+6/58).	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		2 196 911	2 196 911	2 196 911
Suriname	6 ACP SUR 58	FED 06	REHABILITATION ROAD SECTION JENNY-INGIKONDRE (+6/56+6/57).	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		181 534	181 534	181 534

Country	Project nb.	Funding	Project title	Sector	Sector Code	Regional	Resources in €		
							Planned	Contracts	Paid
Suriname	6 ACP SUR 59	FED 06	ROAD CONNECTING REGI FERRY TERMINAL TO ROAD PRINS BERNARD.	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		52 793	52 793	52 793
Suriname	6 ACP SUR 60	FED 06	DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION PROGRAMME IN SURINAME	MEDICAL SERVICES	DRUG		745 000	0	0
			Total VI EDF				4 791 594	4 046 594	4 046 594
Suriname	7 ACP SUR 1	FED 07	REPATRIATION OF SURINAMESE REFUGEES FROM FRENCHGUYANA	AID TO REFUGEES (IN RECIPIENT COUNTRY)	OTHER		500 000	500 000	500 000
Suriname	7 ACP SUR 11	FED 07	ROADS REHABILITATION. (+7/SUR/12).	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		8 101 849	8 101 849	8 101 849
Suriname	7 ACP SUR 12	FED 07	ROAD REHABILITATION. (+7/SUR/11).	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		1 361 527	1 361 527	1 361 527
Suriname	7 ACP SUR 13	FED 07	RICE RESEARCH AND BREEDING STATION (+7/SUR/14).	FOOD CROP PRODUCTION	AGRIC		1 100 000	991 080	991 080
Suriname	7 ACP SUR 14	FED 07	RICE RESEARCH AND BREEDING STATION (+7/SUR/13).	FOOD CROP PRODUCTION	AGRIC		2 115 000	1 771 871	1 669 119
Suriname	7 ACP SUR 18	FED 07	SURINAME TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.	TOURISM POLICY AND ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	TOUR		849 000	730 028	730 028
Suriname	7 ACP SUR 2	FED 07	(EX 05 P011) IMPROV OF ARTIF INSEMINATION	LIVESTOCK	AGRIC		13 688	13 688	13 688
Suriname	7 ACP SUR 25	FED 07	N.V.COMFISH 12AFF/1E AUTH GLOB LOME IV	AGRO-INDUSTRIES	AGRIC		650 000	650 000	650 000
Suriname	7 ACP SUR 3	FED 07	(EX 05 P015) ARTISAN FISHING CENTRE NICKERI	FISHING POLICY AND ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	AGRIC		7 933	7 933	7 933
Suriname	7 ACP SUR 32	FED 07	RENOVATION DE LA SYNAGOGUE "NEVE SHALOM"	CULTURE AND RECREATION	OTHER		79 399	79 399	79 399
Suriname	7 ACP SUR 33	FED 07	STRENGTHENING STD(&HIV) HEALTH SERVICES FOR MAROON INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS IN THE HINTERLAND OF SURINAM	STD CONTROL INCLUDING HIV/AIDS	HEALTH		680 000	607 855	422 970
Suriname	7 ACP SUR 38	FED 07	ESTABLISHING REGIONAL MEDICAL SKILLSLAB TRAINING CENTER	MEDICAL EDUCATION/TRAINING	HEALTH	X	42 721	42 721	42 721
Suriname	7 ACP SUR 4	FED 07	(EX 05 P016) CORONIE RIJST POLDER	FOOD CROP PRODUCTION	AGRIC		778 628	778 628	778 628
Suriname	7 ACP SUR 41	FED 07	SUPERVISION OF RESTORATION WORKS OF "DUPLESSIS BUILDING"	TOURISM POLICY AND ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	TOUR		27 400	27 400	27 400
Suriname	7 ACP SUR 43	FED 07	SUPPORT TO THE ROAD AUTHORITY	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		1 847 000	1 366 704	926 745
Suriname	7 ACP SUR 45	FED 07	ENGINEERING AND CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR PARAMARIBO PORT REHABILITATION AND EXTENSION	WATER TRANSPORT	TRSPT		495 000	495 000	339 046
Suriname	7 ACP SUR 47	FED 07	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (NIMOS)	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND ADMIN. MGMT	ENV		590 000	534 294	534 294
Suriname	7 ACP SUR 48	FED 07	CONSTRUCTION OF ROAD TO THE FERRY TERMINAL SURINAME-GUYANA	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		404 000	0	0

Country	Project nb.	Funding	Project title	Sector	Sector Code	Regional	Resources in €		
							Planned	Contracts	Paid
Suriname	7 ACP SUR 5	FED 07	(EX 05 P017) NEW NICKERI SENIOR 2E SCHOOL	EDUCATION POLICY & ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	EDUC		133 792	133 792	133 792
Suriname	7 ACP SUR 9	FED 07	MULTI ANNUAL MICRO PROJECT PROGRAMME.	MULTISECTOR AID /COMP. NOT AVAILABLE	OTHER		1 870 252	1 870 252	1 870 252
			Total VII EDF				21 647 189	20 064 020	19 180 470
Suriname	8 ACP SUR 11	FED 08	COTONOU AGREEMENT AWARENESS PROGRAMME	ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	OTHER		8 480	8 480	8 480
Suriname	8 ACP SUR 12	FED 08	CONSTRUCTION OF ROAD TO THE FERRY TERMINAL SURINAME-GUYANA	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		12 796 000	1 119 000	203 003
Suriname	8 ACP SUR 6	FED 08	SUPPORT TO THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS IN SURINAME	STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY	OTHER		1 725 186	1 725 186	1 725 186
Suriname	8 ACP SUR 8	FED 08	INTEGRATED TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	TOURISM POLICY AND ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	TOUR		2 475 000	1 681 210	807 810
			Total VIII EDF				17 004 666	4 533 876	2 744 479
Suriname	8 ACP SUR 1	FED 08	PROJECT STAATSOLIE (17836)	OIL-FIRED POWER PLANTS	OTHER		242 906	242 906	242 906
			Total EIB VIII EDF				242 906	242 906	242 906
Suriname	<u>BAN/1999/</u> <u>003-087</u> <u>(EC)</u>		SURINAME 1999 - B7-8710/856/07 - SUR/BL7/1999/01		AGRIC		3 100 000		
Suriname	<u>BAN/2000/</u> <u>003-105</u> <u>(EC)</u>		SURINAME 2000 - STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE BANANA SECTOR IN SURINAME IMPLEMENTION YEAR 2000		AGRIC		5 400 000		
			Total Blines 1996-2000				8 500 000	0	0
			Total VIII EDF including EIB and Blines				25 747 573	4 776 783	2 987 385
Suriname	9 ACP SUR 1	FED 09	RESTAURATION OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL CATHEDRAL	CULTURE AND RECREATION	OTHER		2 800 000	0	0
Suriname	9 ACP SUR 2	FED 09	REHABILITATION, UPGRADING AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF THE NIEUWE HAVEN TERMINAL, PARAMARIBO- SURINAME	WATER TRANSPORT	TRSPT		29 800 000	0	0
Suriname	9 ACP SUR 5	FED 09	TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY-(TCF)	ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	OTHER		1 129 000	0	0
			Total IX EDF				33 729 000	0	0
Suriname	<u>BAN/2003/</u> <u>006-027</u> <u>(EG)</u>		Suriname SFA BAN 2003		AGRIC		2 200 000		
Suriname	<u>BAN/2001/</u> <u>003-114</u> <u>(EC)</u>		SURINAME 2001- BANANA SUPPORT PROGRAMME		AGRIC		2 700 000		
Suriname	<u>BAN/2002/</u> <u>003-440</u> <u>(EC)</u>		SURINAME 2002 - SUPPORT TO THE RESTRUCTURING OF THE BANANA SECTOR		AGRIC		2 500 000		

Country	Project nb.	Funding	Project title	Sector	Sector Code	Regional	Resources in €		
							Planned	Contracts	Paid
			Total Blines 2001-...				7 400 000	0	0
			Total IX EDF including Blines				41 129 000	0	0
			Total VI, VII, VIII, IX EDF				93 315 356	28 887 397	26 214 450
Trinidad & Tobago	6 ACP TR 10	FED 06	PHAS2 TOURISM DEV PROGRAM	TOURISM POLICY AND ADMIN. MANAGEMENT	TOUR		493 668	493 668	493 668
Trinidad & Tobago	6 ACP TR 13	FED 06	SUPPORT TO CARIBBEAN BUSINESS LTD	BUSINESS SERVICES	BUS	X	416 400	416 400	416 400
Trinidad & Tobago	6 ACP TR 21	FED 06	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAMME PHASE III	ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	OTHER		19 089	19 089	19 089
			Total VI EDF				929 157	929 157	929 157
Trinidad & Tobago	7 ACP TR 11	FED 07	(EX 05 P020) PROG EXPORT DEVELOPMENT	EXPORT PROMOTION	EXPORT		47 789	47 789	47 789
Trinidad & Tobago	7 ACP TR 17	FED 07	ROAD REHABILITATION IN TRINIDAD. (+6-TR-16)	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		4 037 131	4 037 131	2 990 051
Trinidad & Tobago	7 ACP TR 18	FED 07	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION(48 RURAL AND REMOTE COMMUNITIES)	ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION/DISTRIBUTION	OTHER		1 982 253	1 982 253	1 982 253
Trinidad & Tobago	7 ACP TR 21	FED 07	SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	BUS		2 000 000	1 276 416	1 276 416
Trinidad & Tobago	7 ACP TR 27	FED 07	ASSISTANCE TO NATIONAL DRUG ABUSE DEMAND REDUCTION PROGRAMME	NARCOTICS CONTROL	DRUGS		250 000	250 000	225 912
			Total VII EDF				8 317 173	7 593 589	6 522 420
Trinidad & Tobago	7 ACP TR 22	FED 07	PROJET MTBE NO. CONTRAT BEI 17200	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	INDUST		1 093 398	1 093 398	1 093 398
Trinidad & Tobago	7 ACP TR 25	FED 07	DFL VI SHARE PARTICIPATION (70963).3E AFF.1ER.AGE.LIV.	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	INDUST		74 843	74 843	74 843
Trinidad & Tobago	7 ACP TR 35	FED 07	GAS PIPELINE (19216)	OIL_AND GAS	OTHER		6 796 307	6 796 307	6 796 307
Trinidad & Tobago	7 ACP TR 40	FED 07	Dfl viii gl (21600)	FORMAL SECTOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	BUS		6 000 000	6 000 000	1 000 000
Trinidad & Tobago	7 ACP TR 1	FED 07	TRINTOC OIL REFINERY (1.5670)	CHEMICALS	OTHER		7 566 620	7 566 620	7 566 620
Trinidad & Tobago	7 ACP TR 20	FED 07	PRET GLOBAL DFL VI.(70964).	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	INDUST		4 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000
			Total VII EDF EIB				25 531 168	25 531 168	20 531 168
			Total VII EDF including EIB				33 848 340	33 124 756	27 053 588
Trinidad & Tobago	8 ACP TR 1	FED 08	SUPPORT TO CARIBBEAN BUSINESS LTD	BUSINESS SERVICES	BUS	X	482 887	482 887	482 887
Trinidad & Tobago	8 ACP TR 12	FED 08	INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF THE OFFICE OF THE NAO	ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	OTHER		576 200	404 500	190 184
Trinidad & Tobago	8 ACP TR 14	FED 08	SUPPORT TO CARIBBEAN BUSINESS SERVICE LTD (CBSL) PHASE II	SME DEVELOPMENT	BUS	X	1 982 000	1 317 955	305 128

Country	Project nb.	Funding	Project title	Sector	Sector Code	Regional	Resources in €		
							Planned	Contracts	Paid
Trinidad & Tobago	8 ACP TR 5	FED 08	TOBAGO MANAGEMENT PLAN	ROAD TRANSPORT	TRSPT		209 183	209 183	209 183
Trinidad & Tobago	8 ACP TR 6	FED 08	INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING NAO	ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	OTHER		140 216	125 193	125 193
Trinidad & Tobago	8 ACP TR 8	FED 08	POVERTY REDUCTION	SOCIAL/WELFARE SERVICES	OTHER		6 000 000	1 744 848	488 432
			Total VIII EDF				9 390 487	4 284 567	1 801 009
Trinidad & Tobago	8 ACP TR 9	FED 08	Caribbean microfinance ltd (cml)	FORMAL SECTOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	BUS	X	5 000 000	5 000 000	1 000 000
Trinidad & Tobago	8 ACP TR 2	FED 08	DFL VII GLOBAL LOAN (71121)	FORMAL SECTOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	BUS		2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000
Trinidad & Tobago	8 ACP TR 3	FED 08	DFL GL VII (17666)	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	INDUST		780 325	780 325	780 325
			Total VIII EDF EIB				7 780 325	7 780 325	3 780 325
			Total VIII EDF including EIB				17 170 812	12 064 892	5 581 334
Trinidad & Tobago	9 ACP TR 1	FED 09	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION - 2003	ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION/DISTRIBUTION	OTHER		1 850 000	0	0
			Total IX EDF				1 850 000	0	0
			Total VI, VII, VIII, IX EDF				53 798 309	46 118 805	33 564 078
			Grand Total ALL Countries				1 400 275 247	873 385 862	665 797 237

ANNEX 10: SUMMARY OF STRATEGIC AND PLANNED ALLOCATIONS

This annex contains:

- Annex 10a: a table indicating the focal sectors in the successive national and regional indicative programmes, along with indicative allocations of resources. It also includes, when available, the resources allocated under the “envelope B” (i.e. non-programmable resources to be used for unforeseen needs). The data are based on the programming documents and the compilation of data from annex 9.
- Annex 10b: provides synthesis tables regrouping all regional and bilateral interventions (from annexes 9a and 9b) over the period of this evaluation by sector, and blocks of interventions corresponding to the five clusters identified in the intervention logic. These tables illustrate the distribution between each EDF and reflect the changes in emphasis to response to the needs of integration into world trade.

Annex 10a: Focal sectors in the Caribbean NIPs and RIPs under VII, VIII and IX EDF.

Country/Region	EDF	Infra-structure			Trade & productive sector development				Inst. Cap. Bldg.	HR Cap. Building			Other		Indicative financial allocations (mln €)		
		TRSPPT	COMM	WATER	AGRIC	INDUST	MINING	TOUR		EXPORT	BUS	EDUC	HEALTH	ENV	DRUGS	OTHER	Total Env A
Antigua & Barbuda	9th										F1			NF	2.6	0.4	3.0
	8th										F1				4.5	na	4.5
	7th										F1				3.5	na	na
Bahamas	9th													F1	3.9	0.6	4.5
Barbados	9th										F1			NF	6.5	0.3	6.8
	8th					F2					F1				7.0	na	na
	7th										F1				5.5	na	na
Belize	9th				F1					NF					7.8	1.0	8.8
	8th	F1										F2			9.5	na	na
	7th	F1									F3	F2	F3		9.0	na	na
Dominica	9th	F1													0.0	12.0	12.0
	8th										F3			F2	0.5	na	na
	7th			F2	F1			F1	F3						3.9	na	na
Dominican Rep	9th			F2							F1			NF	65.5	57.0	122.5
	8th			F2					F1		F3	F3			110.0	na	na
Grenada	9th														3.5	3.9	7.4
	8th			F1											6.5	na	na
	7th				F1						F3			F3	6.5	na	na
Guyana	9th								F2					F1	34.0	14.0	48.0
Haïti	9th																
	8th																
	7th																
Jamaica	9th	F3						F2	F1						73.0	27.0	100.0
St Kitts & Nevis	9th										F1				3.4	0.6	0.6
	8th											F1		F2	3.0	na	na
	7th										F3	F1			2.5	na	na
St Lucia	9th											F1			4.5	15.0	19.5
	8th											F1			6.0	na	na
	7th				F2						F3			F1	5.0	na	na
St Vincent & Grenadine	9th										F1				5.0	16.0	21.0
	8th														6.0	na	na
	7th				F1						F1				5.4	na	na
Suriname	9th	F1													2.9	7.0	9.9
Trinidad & Tobago	9th										F1	F2			17.0	0.9	17.9
Cariforum	9th														57.0	na	57.0
	8th											F1			90.0	na	90.0
	7th											F2	F2		105.0	na	105.0

NF Non Focal F1 = Focal Sector F2 = Focal Sector F3 = Focal Sector 3

Sources: CSP/NIPs.

Annex 10b: Synthesis tables for regional and for bilateral projects**A. Synthesis of regional projects****1. Number of regional projects per sector of intervention**

	Infrastructure				Trade and productive sector development						Inst. Cap. Bldg	HR Capacity Building				Others			Grand Total	
	TRSPT	COMM	WATER	Total	AGRIC	INDUST	MINING	TOUR	EXPORT	BUS		Total	EDUC	HEALTH	ENV	Total	DRUGS	OTHER		Total
6th EDF	5			5				1			1								7	
EIB																				
Total 6th EDF incl. EIB	5			5				1			1								7	
7th EDF (excl. EIB)	4	3		7	1			2	2		5	4		2	7	1	1	2	25	
EIB			1	1		3				1	4								5	
Total 7th EDF incl. EIB	4	3	1	8	1	3		2	2	1	9	4		2	7	1	1	2	30	
8th EDF (excl. EIB)	6			6		1		1	2		4	2	4	4	1	9	1	3	4	25
EIB			1	1		1				3	4								5	
Budget lines 1996/00														2	1	3	1	2	3	6
Total 8th EDF (incl. EIB) & budget lines 1996/00	6		1	7		2		1	2	3	8	2	4	6	2	12	2	5	7	36
9th EDF	1			1	1					1	2	1						1	1	5
Budget lines 2001/..														1	1				1	1
Total 9th EDF and budget lines 2001/..	1			1	1					1	2	1		1	1			2	2	7
Grand Total	16	3	2	21	2	5		4	4	5	20	8	9	6	5	20	3	8	11	80

2. Resources planned at regional level per sector of intervention, in million €

	Infrastructure				Trade and productive sector development						Inst. Cap. Bldg	HR Capacity Building				Others			Grand Total	
	TRSPT	COMM	WATER	Total	AGRIC	INDUST	MINING	TOUR	EXPORT	BUS		Total	EDUC	HEALTH	ENV	Total	DRUGS	OTHER		Total
6th EDF EIB	18.06			18.06				0.04			0.04								18.13	
Total 6th EDF incl. EIB	18.06			18.06				0.04			0.04								18.13	
7th EDF (excl. EIB) EIB	4.79	5.42		10.20	22.20			12.80	13.71		48.71	6.55	31.36		9.30	40.66	0.06	1.97	2.02	108.13
Total 7th EDF incl. EIB	4.79	5.42	4.01	14.21	22.20	10.09		12.80	13.71	1.00	59.80	6.55	31.36		9.30	40.66	0.06	1.97	2.02	123.23
8th EDF (excl. EIB) EIB	5.80			5.80		70.00		8.00	16.35		94.35	3.10	4.71	15.77	4.00	24.48	4.00	0.32	4.32	132.05
Budget lines 1996/00 Total 8th EDF (incl. EIB) & budget lines 1996/00	5.80		1.30	7.10		72.00		8.00	16.35	23.00	119.35	3.10	4.71	16.80	4.29	25.80	4.20	0.65	5.17	160.52
9th EDF Budget lines 2001/.. Total 9th EDF and budget lines 2001/..	11.95			11.95	24.00					12.34	36.34	0.75			0.73	0.73		13.20	13.20	62.24
Grand Total	40.59	5.42	5.31	51.32	46.20	82.09		20.84	30.06	36.34	215.53	10.44	36.07	16.80	14.32	67.19	4.25	16.84	21.09	365.56
Sector distribution in % of grand total	11.1%	1.5%	1.5%	14.0%	12.6%	22.5%		5.7%	8.2%	9.9%	59.0%	2.9%	9.9%	4.6%	3.9%	18.4%	1.2%	4.6%	5.8%	100.0%

3. Average amount planned per regional project per sector of intervention, in million €

	Infrastructure				Trade and productive sector development						Inst. Cap. Bldg	HR Capacity Building				Others			Grand Total	
	TRSPT	COMM	WATER	Total	AGRIC	INDUST	MINING	TOUR	EXPORT	BUS		Total	EDUC	HEALTH	ENV	Total	DRUGS	OTHER		Total
6th EDF EIB	3.61			3.61				0.04			0.04	0.04								2.59
Total 6th EDF incl. EIB	3.61			3.61				0.04			0.04	0.04								2.59
7th EDF (excl. EIB) EIB	1.20	1.81		1.46	22.20			6.40	6.85		9.74	1.64	6.27		4.65	5.81	0.06	1.97	1.01	4.33
Total 7th EDF incl. EIB	1.20	1.81	4.01	1.78	22.20	3.36		6.40	6.85	6.64	1.64	1.64	6.27		4.65	5.81	0.06	1.97	1.01	4.11
8th EDF (excl. EIB) EIB	0.97			0.97		2.00		8.00	8.18		23.59	1.55	1.18	3.94	4.00	2.72	4.00	0.11	1.08	5.28
Budget lines 1996/00 Total 8th EDF (incl. EIB) & budget lines 1996/00	0.97		1.30	1.30		36.00		8.00	8.18	7.27	14.92	1.55	1.18	2.80	2.15	2.15	2.10	0.33	0.74	4.46
9th EDF Budget lines 2001/.. Total 9th EDF and budget lines 2001/..	11.95			11.95	24.00					12.34	18.17	0.75			0.73	0.73		6.95	6.95	12.45
Grand Total	2.54	1.81	2.65	2.44	23.10	16.42		5.21	7.52	7.27	10.78	1.30	4.01	2.80	2.86	3.36	1.42	2.10	1.92	4.57

4. Amounts contracted at regional level per sector of intervention, in million €

	Infrastructure				Trade and productive sector development						Inst. Cap. Bldg	HR Capacity Building				Others			Grand Total	
	TRSP	COMM	WATER	Total	AGRIC	INDUST	MINING	TOUR	EXPORT	BUS		Total	EDUC	HEALTH	ENV	Total	DRUGS	OTHER		Total
6th EDF	9.59			9.59				0.04			0.04	0.04							9.66	
EIB																				
Total 6th EDF incl. EIB	9.59			9.59				0.04			0.04	0.04							9.66	
7th EDF (excl. EIB)	4.73	2.88		7.60	22.01			12.57	13.49		48.06	6.50	29.75	5.14	34.89	0.06	1.93	1.99	99.04	
EIB			4.01	4.01		10.09				1.00	11.09								15.10	
Total 7th EDF incl. EIB	4.73	2.88	4.01	11.61	22.01	10.09		12.57	13.49	1.00	59.15	6.50	29.75	5.14	34.89	0.06	1.93	1.99	114.14	
8th EDF (excl. EIB)	4.26			4.26		22.46		2.35	11.20		36.01	3.07	3.81	5.97	1.43	11.21	3.85	0.29	4.13	58.68
EIB			1.30	1.30		2.00				18.00	20.00									21.30
Budget lines 1996/00														1.03	0.29	1.32		0.65	0.65	1.97
Total 8th EDF (incl. EIB) & budget lines 1996/00	4.26		1.30	5.56		24.46		2.35	11.20	18.00	56.01	3.07	3.81	6.99	1.73	12.53	3.85	0.94	4.79	81.96
9th EDF												0.56								0.56
Budget lines 2001/..														0.73		0.73				0.73
Total 9th EDF and budget lines												0.56		0.73		0.73		0.70	0.70	1.99
Grand Total	18.57	2.88	5.31	26.76	22.01	34.55		14.96	24.69	19.00	115.20	10.17	33.56	6.99	7.59	48.15	3.90	3.57	7.47	207.75
Sector distribution in % of grand total	8.9%	1.4%	2.6%	12.9%	10.6%	16.6%		7.2%	11.9%	9.1%	55.5%	4.9%	16.2%	3.4%	3.7%	23.2%	1.9%	1.7%	3.6%	100.0%

5. Average amount contracted per regional project per sector of intervention, in million €

	Infrastructure				Trade and productive sector development						Inst. Cap. Bldg	HR Capacity Building				Others			Grand Total	
	TRSP	COMM	WATER	Total	AGRIC	INDUST	MINING	TOUR	EXPORT	BUS		Total	EDUC	HEALTH	ENV	Total	DRUGS	OTHER		Total
6th EDF	1.92			1.92				0.04			0.04	0.04								1.38
EIB																				
Total 6th EDF incl. EIB	1.92			1.92				0.04			0.04	0.04								1.38
7th EDF (excl. EIB)	1.18	0.96		1.09	22.01			6.28	6.74		9.61	1.62	5.95	2.57	4.98	0.06	1.93	0.99	3.96	
EIB	#DIV/0!		4.01	4.01		3.36				1.00	2.77									3.02
Total 7th EDF incl. EIB	1.18	0.96	4.01	1.45	22.01	3.36		6.28	6.74	1.00	6.57	1.62	5.95	2.57	4.98	0.06	1.93	0.99	3.80	
8th EDF (excl. EIB)	0.71			0.71				2.35	5.60		9.00	1.54	0.95	1.49	1.43	1.25	3.85	0.10	1.03	2.35
EIB			1.30	1.30		2.00				6.00	5.00									4.26
Budget lines 1996/00														0.51	0.29	0.44		0.33	0.22	0.33
Total 8th EDF (incl. EIB) & budget lines 1996/00	0.71		1.30	0.79		12.23		2.35	5.60	6.00	7.00	1.54	0.95	1.17	0.86	1.04	1.92	0.19	0.68	2.28
9th EDF																				0.11
Budget lines 2001/..														0.73		0.73				0.73
Total 9th EDF and budget lines 2001/..												0.56		0.73		0.73		0.35	0.35	0.28
Grand Total	1.16	0.96	2.65	1.27	11.00	6.91		3.74	6.17	3.80	5.76	1.27	3.73	1.17	1.52	2.41	1.30	0.45	0.68	2.60

6. Contracted amount in % of planned amount.

	Infrastructure				Trade and productive sector development						Inst. Cap. Bldg	HR Capacity Building				Others			Grand Total
	TRSPT	COMM	WATER	Total	AGRIC	INDUST	MINING	TOUR	EXPORT	BUS		Total	EDUC	HEALTH	ENV	Total	DRUGS	OTHER	
6th EDF EIB	53%			53%				100%			100%								53%
Total 6th EDF incl. EIB	53%			53%				100%			100%								53%
7th EDF (excl. EIB) EIB	99%	53%		75%	99%			98%	98%		99%	99%	95%		55%		98%	98%	92%
Total 7th EDF incl. EIB	99%	53%		82%	99%	100%		98%	98%		99%	99%	95%		55%		98%	98%	93%
8th EDF (excl. EIB) EIB	73%			73%				29%	68%		38%	99%	81%	38%	36%		90%	96%	44%
Budget lines 1996/00 EIB			100%	100%						100%	80%								81%
Total 8th EDF (incl. EIB) & budget lines 1996/00	73%			78%		34%		29%	68%		47%	99%	81%	42%	40%		97%	93%	51%
9th EDF Budget lines 2001/..												75%							1%
Total 9th EDF and budget lines 2001/..												75%					5%	5%	3%
Grand Total	46%	53%	100%	52%	48%	42%		72%	82%	52%	53%	97%	93%	42%	53%		21%	35%	57%

B. Synthesis of bilateral (all countries) projects

1. Number of bilateral projects per sector of intervention

	Infrastructure				Trade and productive sector development						Inst. Cap. Bldg	HR Capacity Building				Others			Grand Total	
	TRSPT	COMM	WATER	Total	AGRIC	INDUST	MINING	TOUR	EXPORT	BUS		Total	EDUC	HEALTH	ENV	Total	DRUGS	OTHER		Total
6th EDF	12			12	6	2		5	2	5	20	1	3	3	1	7		8	8	48
EIB						3					3						2	2	5	
Total 6th EDF incl EIB	12			12	6	5		5	2	5	23	1	3	3	1	7		10	10	53
7th EDF (excl. EIB)	25		10	35	22	2	2	10	3	6	45		10	16	4	30	2	34	36	146
EIB	1	1	5	7		14	1	1		8	24						8	8	39	
Total 7th EDF incl EIB	26	1	15	42	22	16	3	11	3	14	69		10	16	4	30	2	42	44	185
8th EDF (excl. EIB)	12		5	17	2	1		2	1	4	10		14	6	2	22	8	16	24	73
EIB	1		3	4		8				12	20						3	3	3	27
Budget lines 1996/00	1		6	7	14					6	20		13	8	13	34	3	31	34	95
Total 8th EDF (incl. EIB) & budget lines 1996/00	14		14	28	16	9		2	1	22	50		27	14	15	56	11	50	61	195
9th EDF	1			1		1	1				2		3	1		4		11	11	18
Budget lines 2001/..					17						17		2	2		4		10	10	31
Total 9th EDF and budget lines 2001/..	1			1	17	1	1				19		5	3		8		21	21	49
Grand Total	53	1	29	83	61	31	4	18	6	41	161	1	45	36	20	101	13	123	136	482

2. Resources planned at bilateral level per sector of intervention, in million €

	Infrastructure				Trade and productive sector development						Inst. Cap. Bldg	HR Capacity Building				Others			Grand Total	
	TRSPT	COMM	WATER	Total	AGRIC	INDUST	MINING	TOUR	EXPORT	BUS		Total	EDUC	HEALTH	ENV	Total	DRUGS	OTHER		Total
6th EDF	8.20			8.20	2.12	0.11		0.68	0.01	3.92	6.85	0.06	0.58	0.45	0.38	1.41		0.79	0.79	17.32
EIB						1.34				1.34							1.08	1.08	2.42	
Total 6th EDF incl EIB	8.20			8.20	2.12	1.45		0.68	0.01	3.92	8.19	0.06	0.58	0.45	0.38	1.41		1.87	1.87	19.74
7th EDF (excl. EIB)	147.01		64.46	211.47	10.26	4.60	26.83	4.49	3.13	6.33	55.64		10.48	27.69	12.16	50.33	0.45	123.38	123.83	441.27
EIB	1.00	5.73	33.22	39.95		34.61	5.00	1.50		15.52	56.63							39.31	39.31	135.90
Total 7th EDF incl EIB	148.02	5.73	97.68	251.42	10.26	39.21	31.83	5.99	3.13	21.85	112.27		10.48	27.69	12.16	50.33	0.45	162.70	163.15	577.17
8th EDF (excl. EIB)	42.05		33.03	75.08	29.90	9.80		8.47	6.00	15.04	69.21		62.25	24.37	20.60	107.22	3.58	61.01	64.59	316.10
EIB	2.57		18.87	21.44		35.56				58.84	94.40							29.24	29.24	145.09
Budget lines 1996/00	0.20		2.00	2.20	52.84					2.02	54.86		4.69	3.19	10.22	18.10	0.13	13.17	13.30	88.45
Total 8th EDF (incl. EIB) & budget lines 1996/00	44.82		53.90	98.72	82.74	45.36		8.47	6.00	75.90	218.47		66.95	27.55	30.82	125.32	3.71	103.42	107.13	549.63
9th EDF	29.80			29.80		20.00	30.00				50.00		14.16	0.05		14.21		43.77	43.77	137.78
Budget lines 2001/..					76.20						76.20		3.21	0.95		4.16		5.63	5.63	85.99
Total 9th EDF and budget lines 2001/..	29.80			29.80	76.20	20.00	30.00				126.20		17.38	1.00		18.38		49.40	49.40	223.78
Grand Total	230.84	5.73	151.58	388.14	171.32	106.02	61.83	15.13	9.14	101.68	465.12	0.06	95.39	56.70	43.36	195.44	4.16	317.39	321.55	1 370.32
Sector distribution in % of grand total	16.8%	0.4%	11.1%	28.3%	12.5%	7.7%	4.5%	1.1%	0.7%	7.4%	33.9%	0.0%	7.0%	4.1%	3.2%	14.3%	0.3%	23.2%	23.5%	100.0%

3. Average amount planned per bilateral project per sector of intervention, in million €

	Infrastructure				Trade and productive sector development							Inst. Cap. Bldg	HR Capacity Building				Others			Grand Total
	TRSP	COMM	WATER	Total	AGRIC	INDUST	MINING	TOUR	EXPORT	BUS	Total		EDUC	HEALTH	ENV	Total	DRUGS	OTHER	Total	
6th EDF	0.68			0.68	0.35	0.06		0.14	0.01	0.78	0.34	0.06	0.19	0.15	0.38	0.20		0.10	0.10	0.36
EIB						0.45					0.45							0.54	0.54	0.48
Total 6th EDF incl EIB	0.68			0.68	0.35	0.29		0.14	0.01	0.78	0.36	0.06	0	0.15	0.38	0.20		0.19	0.19	0.37
7th EDF (excl. EIB)	5.88		6.45	6.04	0.47	2.30	13.41	0.45	1.04	1.06	1.24		1.05	1.73	3.04	1.68	0.23	3.63	3.44	3.02
EIB	1.00	5.73	6.64	5.71		2.47	5.00	1.50		1.94	2.36							4.91	4.91	3.48
Total 7th EDF incl EIB	5.69	5.73	6.51	5.99	0.47	2.45	10.61	0.54	1.04	1.56	1.63		1.05	1.73	3.04	1.68	0.23	3.87	3.71	3.12
8th EDF (excl. EIB)	3.50		6.61	4.42	14.95	9.80		4.23	6.00	3.76	6.92		4.45	4.06	10.30	4.87	0.45	3.81	2.69	4.33
EIB	2.57		6.29	5.36		4.44				4.90	4.72							9.75	9.75	5.37
Budget lines 1996/00	0.20		0.33	0.31	3.77					0.34	2.74		0.36	0.40	0.79	0.53	0.04	0.42	0.39	0.93
Total 8th EDF (incl. EIB) & budget lines 1996/00	3.20		3.85	3.53	5.17	5.04		4.23	6.00	3.45	4.37		2.48	1.97	2.05	2.24	0.34	2.07	1.76	2.82
9th EDF	29.80			29.80		20.00	30.00				25.00		4.72	0.05		3.55		3.98	3.98	7.65
Budget lines 2001/..					4.48						4.48		1.61	0.47		1.04		0.56	0.56	2.77
Total 9th EDF and budget lines 2001/..	29.80			29.80	4.48	20.00	30.00				6.64		3.48	0.33		2.30		2.35	2.35	4.57
Grand Total	4.36	5.73	5.23	5	2.81	3.42	15.46	0.84	1.52	2.48	2.89	0.06	2.12	1.57	2.17	1.94	0.32	2.58	2.36	2.84

4. Amounts contracted at bilateral level per sector of intervention, in million €

	Infrastructure				Trade and productive sector development							Inst. Cap. Bldg	HR Capacity Building				Others			Grand Total
	TRSP	COMM	WATER	Total	AGRIC	INDUST	MINING	TOUR	EXPORT	BUS	Total		EDUC	HEALTH	ENV	Total	DRUGS	OTHER	Total	
6th EDF	8.12			8.12	2.12	0.11		0.68	0.01	3.92	6.85	0.06	0.58	0.45	0.38	1.41		0.78	0.78	17.23
EIB						1.34					1.34							1.08	1.08	2.42
Total 6th EDF incl EIB	8.12			8.12	2.12	1.45		0.68	0.01	3.92	8.19	0.06	0.58	0.45	0.38	1.41		1.86	1.86	19.65
7th EDF (excl. EIB)	78.77		62.53	141.30	9.61	3.94	24.22	4.27	3.13	5.61	50.77		10.33	27.54	12.11	49.97	0.45	121.53	121.98	364.02
EIB	1.00	5.73	33.22	39.95		34.61	5.00	1.50		15.52	56.63							39.31	39.31	135.90
Total 7th EDF incl EIB	79.77	5.73	95.76	181.25	9.61	38.55	29.22	5.77	3.13	21.13	107.40		10.33	27.54	12.11	49.97	0.45	160.84	161.29	499.92
8th EDF (excl. EIB)	19.53		9.60	29.13	16.15	5.11		5.55	5.97	8.61	41.38		31.75	13.84	3.11	48.71	2.81	33.16	35.97	155.19
EIB	2.57		18.87	21.44		35.56				58.84	94.40							29.24	29.24	145.09
Budget lines 1996/00	0.20		2.00	2.20	2.32					1.98	4.30		4.76	3.19	6.13	14.08		6.14	6.14	26.72
Total 8th EDF (incl. EIB) & budget lines 1996/00	22.30		30.47	52.77	18.47	40.67		5.55	5.97	69.43	140.08		36.51	17.02	9.25	62.78	2.81	68.55	71.36	326.99
9th EDF													0.18	0.02		0.20		0.20	0.20	0.40
Budget lines 2001/..													0.36	0.95		1.31		3.88	3.88	5.20
Total 9th EDF and budget lines 2001/..													0.54	0.97		1.52		4.08	4.08	5.60
Grand Total	110.20	5.73	126.23	242.15	30.19	80.67	29.22	12.00	9.11	94.49	255.67	0.06	47.97	45.99	21.73	115.69	3.26	235.33	238.59	852.16
Sector distribution in % of grand total	12.9%	0.7%	14.8%	28.4%	3.5%	9.5%	3.4%	1.4%	1.1%	11.1%	30.0%	0.0%	5.6%	5.4%	2.6%	13.6%	0.4%	27.6%	28.0%	100.0%

5. Average amount contracted per bilateral project per sector of intervention, in million €

	Infrastructure				Trade and productive sector development							Inst. Cap. Bldg	HR Capacity Building				Others			Grand Total
	TRSPT	COMM	WATER	Total	AGRIC	INDUST	MINING	TOUR	EXPORT	BUS	Total		EDUC	HEALTH	ENV	Total	DRUGS	OTHER	Total	
6th EDF	0.68			0.68	0.35	0.06		0.14	0.01	0.78	0.34	0.06	0.19	0.15	0.38	0.20		0.10	0.10	0.36
Budget lines 1986-90						0.45					0.45							0.54	0.54	0.48
Total 6th EDF incl EIB	0.68			0.68	0.35	0.29		0.14	0.01	0.78	0.36	0.06	0.19	0.15	0.38	0.20		0.19	0.19	0.37
7th EDF (excl. EIB)	3.15		6.25	4.04	0.44	1.97	12.11	0.43	1.04	0.94	1.13		1.03	1.72	3.03	1.67	0.23	3.57	3.39	2.49
EIB	1.00	5.73	6.64	5.71		2.47	5.00	1.50		1.94	2.36							4.91	4.91	3.48
Total 7th EDF incl EIB	3.07	5.73	6.38	4.32	0.44	2.41	9.74	0.52	1.04	1.51	1.56		1.03	1.72	3.03	1.67	0.23	3.83	3.67	2.70
8th EDF (excl. EIB)	1.63		1.92	1.71	8.08	5.11		2.77	5.97	2.15	4.14		2.27	2.31	1.56	2.21	0.35	2.07	1.50	2.13
EIB	2.57		6.29	5.36		4.44				4.90	4.72							9.75	9.75	5.37
Budget lines 1996/00	0.20		0.33	0.31	0.17					0.33	0.22		0.37	0.40	0.47	0.41		0.20	0.18	0.28
Total 8th EDF (incl. EIB) & budget lines 1996/00	1.59		2.18	1.88	1.15	4.52		2.77	5.97	3.16	2.80		1.35	1.22	0.62	1.12	0.26	1.37	1.17	1.68
9th EDF													0.06	0.02		0.05		0.02	0.02	0.02
Budget lines 2001/..													0.18	0.47		0.33		0.39	0.39	0.17
Total 9th EDF and budget lines 2001/..													0.11	0.32		0.19		0.19	0.19	0.11
Grand Total	2.08	5.73	4.35	2.92	0.49	2.60	7.30	0.67	1.52	2.30	1.59	0.06	1.07	1.28	1.09	1.15	0.25	1.91	1.75	1.77

6. Contracted amount in % of planned amount. Bilateral projects.

	Infrastructure				Trade and productive sector development							Inst. Cap. Bldg	HR Capacity Building				Others			Grand Total
	TRSPT	COMM	WATER	Total	AGRIC	INDUST	MINING	TOUR	EXPORT	BUS	Total		EDUC	HEALTH	ENV	Total	DRUGS	OTHER	Total	
6th EDF	99%			99%	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		99%	99%	99%
EIB						100%					100%							100%	100%	100%
Total 6th EDF incl EIB	99%			99%	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		99%	99%	100%
7th EDF (excl. EIB)	54%		97%	67%	94%	86%	90%	95%	100%	89%	91%		99%	99%	100%	99%	100%	98%	99%	82%
EIB	100%	100%	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%		100%	100%							100%	100%	100%
Total 7th EDF incl EIB	54%	100%	98%	72%	94%	98%	92%	96%	100%	97%	96%		99%	99%	100%	99%	100%	99%	99%	87%
8th EDF (excl. EIB)	46%		29%	39%	54%	52%		66%	99%	57%	60%		51%	57%	15%	45%	78%	54%	56%	49%
EIB	100%		100%	100%		100%				100%	100%							100%	100%	100%
Budget lines 1996/00	100%		100%	100%	4%					98%	8%		101%	100%	60%	78%		47%	46%	30%
Total 8th EDF (incl. EIB) & budget lines 1996/00	50%		57%	53%	22%	90%		66%	99%	91%	64%		55%	62%	30%	50%	76%	66%	67%	59%
9th EDF													1%	47%		1%		0%	0%	0%
Budget lines 2001/..													11%	100%		32%		69%	69%	6%
Total 9th EDF and budget lines 2001/..													3%	97%		8%		8%	8%	3%
Grand Total	47.7%	100.0%	83.3%	62.4%	17.6%	76.1%	47.3%	79.3%	99.6%	92.9%	55.0%	100.0%	50.3%	81.1%	50.1%	59.2%	78.3%	74.1%	74.2%	62.2%

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List of Acronyms

ACP	Africa Caribbean and Pacific countries
BDS	Business Development Services
BVI	British Virgin Islands
CAFTF	Caribbean Financial Task Force
CALP	Caribbean Anti-money Laundering Programme
CANA	Caribbean News Agency
CARICOM	Caribbean Community and Common Market
CARIFORUM	Forum of Caribbean States
CAST	College of Arts, Science and Technology
CBU	Caribbean Broadcasting Unit
CCJ	Caribbean Court of Justice
CEDA	Caribbean Export Development Agency
CEDP	Caribbean Export Development
CET	Common External Tariff
CMC	Caribbean Media Corporation
CRIP	Caribbean Regional Indicative Programme
CRNM	Caribbean Regional Negotiation Machinery
CROSQ	Caribbean Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality
CRSTSP	Caribbean Trade Sector Programme
CRTDP	Caribbean Regional Trade Development Programme
CSME	Caribbean Single Market and Economy
CU?	Caribbean University Network
CULP	Caribbean University Level Programme
DOMs	Départements d'Outre Mer
DRAO	Deputy Regional Authorising Officer
ECS	Export Competitiveness Services
EDF	European Development Fund
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EU	European Union
EUB	European Union Bank
FA	Financing Agreement
FATF	Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
FTAA	Free Trade Area of the Americas
GOAB	Government of Antigua and Barbuda
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Control at Critical Points
HRD	Human Resource Development
HRDS	Human Resource Development Service
IBC	International Business Corporations
IFSA	International Financial Sector Authority
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
IT	Information Technology
NTPO	National Trade Promotion Organisations
OCTs	Overseas Countries and Territories
OECD	Organisation for Economic and Cooperation Development
OECS	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
OFC	Offshore Financial Centre
PANCAB	Pan Caribbean Partnership Commitment for the HIV/AIDS
PMU	Programme Management Unit
PU	Programming Unit
RIDS	Regional Integration and Development Strategy
RIP	Regional Indicative Programme
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
TA	Technical Assistance

TFS	Trade Facilitation Service
TIS	Trade Information Service
UCSD	Universidad Catolica de Santo Domingo
UN	United Nations
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNPHU	Universidad Nacional Pedro Henriques Urena
UWI	University of the West Indies
WIRSPA	West Indies Rum and Spirits Producers' Association
WTO	World Trade Organisation

Case Study n° 1 : The Caribbean Broadcasting Union – Caribbean News Agency (CBU-CANA)

1. Project identification

Project number	Title	Planned amount in €	Contracted amount in €
7 ACP RPR 686	Caribbean Broadcasting Union/Caribbean News Agency Development Programme	4 307 000	1 553 584

2. Project background and history

The context of the programmes was the strategy of the CARIFORUM Governments to modernise the communications sector with a view to facilitating the integration process in other important sectors including trade, tourism, environment and human resources development. The main objective of the programme was to promote access by CARIFORUM countries to modern and efficient regional audio, visual and print information services. The programme should contribute by supplying telecommunications technology and appropriate training and by the establishment of a CARIFORUM audio, visual and print information network. This was intended to be achieved through the modernisation of the Caribbean Broadcasting Union (CBU) and of the Caribbean News Agency (CANA).

The main components of the programme were (i) the establishment and operation of coordinating mechanisms, (ii) action to increase CBU capability in programme production/field recording and training for television, (iii) increase CBU capability in programme production and training for radio, (iv) the improvement of CANA Wire Services, (v) the expansion in networking of CARIFORUM radio systems and television facilities, (vi) the expansion of the marketing of CANA services at the CARIFORUM level and (vii) the establishment of an audio/visual library/archive. The budget of the programme was the following:

	Costs	EDF financing	Counterpart
1. Coordination	951 000	236 000	716 000
2. CBU TV production/training	90 000	90 000	-
3. CBU radio production/training	115 000	115 000	-
4. CBU satellite network	1 909 000	1 909 000	-
5. CANA radio upgrade	200 000	200 000	-
6. CANA Wire Service upgrade	180 000	180 000	-
7. CANA satellite links	30 000	30 000	-
8. CANA marketing survey	25 000	25 000	-
9. Audio visual/library archive	222 000	150 000	72 000
10. Training	285 000	285 000	-
11. Reviews, audit and evaluation	150 000	150 000	-
12. Contingency (5%)	200 000	160,000	40 000
Total	4 307 000	3 479 000	828 000

Source: Financing Agreement

The first Project Management Unit (PMU) was hired in June 2000 and first financing occurred in June 2001. Difficulties in managing the project brought it to a stop in October 2002. At the request of the EC Delegation, a capacity study was completed by April 2003.

The programme documents (submission) dated 1995 while the Financing Agreement dated May 1998. However, due to the severe procedural delays and the apparent difficulty of identifying appropriate professional profiles, the first PMU was only hired in June 2000 and first financing occurred in June 2001.

The programme implied the merger of two agencies that should have been complementary but which tended to act as competitors with little joint work and cooperation: the Caribbean Media Corporation (CMC), dealing with the production of programmes, and the CBU whose function was to organise and negotiate the exchange and distribution across the regional stations of the programmes produced by the CMC or acquired through the satellite. Moreover difficult personal relationships between the CMC PMU and the heads of CBU and CANA, impeded the formulation of a proper work plan. This stopped the project in October 2002. It was nevertheless resumed after completion of a capacity study demanded by the Commission (a condition imposed by the Commission for the extension of the programme).

The capacity study, completed by April 2003, shows many deficiencies in the original conception of the programme. It was therefore necessary to redesign and amend the programme, notably to cope with the technological evolution in this area. The project could eventually be restored in June 2003.

3. Relevance

The CBU/CANA is relevant as it both supports the objective of the Commission in the Caribbean region and responds to the partner's needs in the area of communication. The extension of the media and information networks in the Caribbean region is an important issue, in particular with a view to promoting regional integration. Telecommunication in the region is too weak to support an efficient and modern network allowing an interchange of information. Moreover, given the fast pace of evolution in the field of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), integration of existing regional resources is the only way both to increase productivity and to have access to sufficiently updated technologies. The programme is expected to contribute to this objective by improving the interchange of information, both from a quantitative and qualitative point of view. It presupposes that this will positively impact on the extent of regional integration, especially in the areas of trade, tourism, environment and human resource development. For instance, the current level and future opening up of trade of the region (e.g. through the future Economic Partnership Agreement or the implementation of the Caribbean Single Market and Economy) implies important changes in the competition environment of local firms, and the extended media network will be a favoured vehicle for channelling the information required to meet these changes. The Programme has three main components:

- (i) Modernisation of the existing facilities including the move from terrestrial to satellite platforms.
- (ii) Inclusion of the Dominican Republic and Haiti in the network.
- (iii) Removal of the existing constraints related to equipment and affecting the work of the two institutions concerned (CBU and CANA).

The programme has nevertheless started too recently for an assessment of the extent to which it has effectively contributed to the economic integration of the region. Moreover, programming documents establish no clear link with the region's sustainable development except for the presupposed impact that it could have on other areas like trade and tourism for instance.

The programme also reflects the needs of the partner as it has in fact been entirely designed by the regional agencies concerned. Consultations have been limited to the broadcaster members of the CBU network. An in-house consultant was in charge of identification of the programme and met key people in the area. The role of the Commission was in fact limited to appraisal. In fact, the programme was initiated by two separate submission of CBU and CANA. CARIFORUM suggested a joint submission. CBU and CANA formalised their needs with the help of an in-house CBU consultant. The Commission therefore left identification of the programme to CBU and CANA and limited its role to appraisal and monitoring (although it was said that reporting had to be done to CARIFORUM).

One pre-condition of the programme was the merger of parts of the activities of CBU and CANA. To that end, the Caribbean Media Corporation was created so as to serve as a coordination mechanism and to strengthen the two institutions. With regard to the objective and priority needs, these institutions were adequate choices but, as already indicated above, their willingness to cooperate was insufficient to ensure proper working of the programme.

The funds allocated to the project were targeted on acquisition and installation of equipment (setting up transmission-receiver satellite network), training (of the staff) and punctual technical assistance. A priori, the mix of assistance provided should have been adequate but, owing to the major delays in the programme's implementation and the fast pace of technological changes in (tele)communications, there was substantial reallocation of resources compared with what was planned in the initial terms of reference. This made the sequencing of planned intervention inappropriate. As underlined by the capacity review, the high degree of technicality of the programme as well as some challenging logistical aspects makes timing of implementation one of the main challenge of the programme. According to the study, some key issues remain to be addressed in this matter before the programme can start with sufficient chance of success. Moreover, the original amount of funding was not adequate to cope with the fast changing technology. More resources were needed. This implied a need to extend the programme but which proved very difficult to manage owing to the severe procedural difficulties.

The programme did not explicitly take into account interventions by other donors but this mainly reflects the fact that very few activities were actually implemented in this field. However, the CBU/CANA Development Programme was in line with previous efforts, dating back to the failure of the Federation of the West Indies and a perception that there was a need to deepen the information process on Caribbean integration and to promote feelings of Caribbean identity. These efforts were at the origin of the creation of the CBU and that institution received substantial support from the German Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) to cover its production costs and acquire its equipment. When the FES funding came to an end, the national broadcasting stations did contribute financially and the Commission was approached to sustain and rehabilitate an institution (CBU) that was viewed as having played a useful role.

4. Efficiency

The geographic coverage of the programmes is appropriate for the expected output to be delivered. The programme indeed intends to cover the entire CARIFORUM region (with the possible exception of Cuba) and has moved so as to include the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Suriname which were not part of the pre-existing networks.

The programme ran into serious implementation difficulties, leading to important delays which necessitated drastic changes in its environment. The original equipment list dates from 1995. It was then reviewed in 2001 to take into account the significant changes in technology that had taken place since the original list had been produced. A revised list was therefore prepared in draft form in February 2002. However, since 2001 technology has continued to evolve while the CMC has undergone changes in terms of the size and focus of its operations. As a result, modifications to the equipment list should again be necessary for effective delivery of the project's objectives. This should in particular allow exploitation of the significant decrease in cost for some of the technologies involved as well as the industry-wide shift of the industry towards digital systems. Moreover, the programme implied the merger of two competing agencies whose will to work jointly was rather weak. In addition, difficult personal relationships between the CMC PMU and the heads of CBU and CANA impeded the formulation of a proper work plan. This stopped the project which was resumed after completion of a capacity study demanded by the Commission as a condition for the extension of the programme. The capacity study shows many deficiencies in the original conception of the programme. It was therefore necessary to redesign and amend the programme, notably to cope with the technological evolution in this area, but this proved difficult as technological changes move faster than Commission administrative procedures. This implied that, in practice, the programme was interrupted before its implementation started and it was only resumed in June 2003.

The financial agreement indicates four pre-conditions for disbursement:

- (i) The merger of CBU and CANA's corporate services and the intensification of their cooperation and coordination activities.
- (ii) Arrangement for the provision of a building hosting the Coordination Centre (the future CMC).
- (iii) The Programme Supervisory Committee to be formed and operational.
- (iv) The Deputy Regional Authorising Officer (DRAO) for the programme to be designated.

In fact, the first pre-condition proved at first impossible to fulfil which clearly adversely affected the efficiency of the programme's implementation.

The distribution of responsibilities between the parties involved in the programme's implementation can be schematised as follows:

- (i) The PMU runs the CMC together with the two implementing agencies (CBU and CANA).
- (ii) The PMU answersto to the DRAO which ensures that quarterly reporting to CARIFORUM is effective.
- (iii) CARIFORUM is the head authority responsible for the execution of the programme.
- (iv) The role of the Commission is limited to appraisal of work plans and projects (although this is contradicted by the fact that the Commission made restoration of the programme conditional on the execution and the positive conclusions of the capacity study).

The FA makes clear that the project's management is in the hand of the PMU which was however challenged by the Programme Supervisory Committee. This interpretation was defended by the CBU coordinator. Moreover, the CARIFORUM Secretariat apparently resented the strong ownership of the programme and disagreed with the Commission about the necessity of suspending it. CARIFORUM disputed the interruption of the programme as well as the relevance of a capacity study. This indicates that the distribution of responsibilities was not totally clear or understood by all parties.

The programme led to the creation of the CMC and hence promoted the working of a regional network of national broadcasting agencies since it coordinates part of the activities of CANA and CBU whose members constitute a network of broadcasters in the Caribbean. It also contributed to the extension of the network by including the Dominican Republic, Suriname and Haiti and through the extension to new areas of the activities of the pre-existing networks.

5. Effectiveness and impact

The programme has just started to be implemented. Its effectiveness and impact are therefore difficult to a assess. Potentially, it should contribute to increasing the number of cooperation platforms between Caribbean countries (regional professional associations, etc.), to development of a regional cultural identity as well as to dissemination of information about the Caribbean within the Caribbean region. From this point of view, the programme should also help to counterweight the monopoly of the US media companies in the region and permit giving additional room to regional events.

6. Sustainability

According to the original Financing Agreement (see the budget description above), the Commission provided more than 80% of the funding. The exact financial contribution of the Commission to the actual programme's budget is not clear but it should remain substantial.

Formally, there is no arrangement or commitment by local governments to support these institutions after the termination of Commission's funding. But once in operation, CMC should become self-sufficient thanks both to the revenue capacity generated by the information interchange activities and by other services (e.g. the audio-video library) and to the decrease in production costs that should be achieved through the increase in productivity derived from exploitation of economies of scale.

7. Cross-cutting issues

There is no mention of cross-cutting issues in the programme's design, although it is said to be supportive of environmental issues. If this proves to be the case, it could bring about a possible increase in sensitivity to these issues through more widespread and focused information. However, the programme's design neither contains strategies for cross-cutting issues nor offers any guarantee that positive results in such areas will eventually materialise.

8. Coherence, coordination and complementarity

The scope of complementarity and coordination with other programmes, in particular at national level or with projects funded through specific instruments, is limited by the fact that there are no national programmes for creating a regional information network. Besides, no national programme has the ambition or the means to establish satellite communications.

9. Main issues and lessons

Overall, the CBU/CANA programme is relevant to the objective of supporting the Caribbean Region's integration. The main impact from this point of view is an increase in the number of cooperation platforms between Caribbean countries and the extension of existing networking in the area. It should also contribute to development of a regional cultural identity as well as dissemination of information about the Caribbean within the Caribbean region.

Particular attention should be paid to implementation issues such as the effective collaboration of the CBU and CANA within the CMC so as to avoid the difficulties which once prevented proper working of the programme.

Its sustainability is supported by the fact that CMC should become progressively become self-sufficient; but one may question its capacity to finance the future expenditure necessary to cope with the fast pace of communication technology changes and to prevent obsolescence of the equipment installed.

Finally, possible complementarities with other programmes is limited as CBU/CANA is practically the only regional intervention in this area. From this point of view, the programme seems to stand in complete isolation within the Commission's strategy for the region, whether at national or regional level.

Case Study N° 2 Support to the Caribbean Trade Sector Programme

1. Project identification

Project number	Title	Planned amount in €	Contracted amount in €
7 ACP RPR 447	Caribbean Trade Sector Programme (CRTSP)	14 000 000	12 460 000 (2001)
8 ACP RCA 4	Caribbean Trade Development Programme (CRTDP)	11 200 000	9 805 000 (2002)
	Total	21 200 000	

2. Project brief description and history

The overall objective of the Regional Trade Programmes is strengthening of the economies of CARIFORUM Member States and promotion of regional cooperation and integration. This is to be achieved by developing a capacity for improving the marketing of CARIFORUM goods through implementation of appropriate policy measures and provision of support to private and public sector institutions and companies seeking to increase sales. The programmes have been implemented by the Caribbean Export Development Agency (CEDA) with a sub-regional office in the Dominican Republic and a Trade and Investment Facilitation Office opened in Cuba in 2000. The expected results of the 7th EDF CRTSP are:

- Achievement of high degree of convergence in trade and financial liberalisation among the CARIFORUM Member States; completion of CARIFORUM Single Market.
- Strengthening of the competitiveness of firms of the CARIFORUM Member States.
- Improved access of CARIFORUM firms to international markets.
- Improved availability of trade information through the establishment of a commercially viable Trade Information System.
- Strengthening of human resources base within the trade sector at all levels in order to improve management performance.
- Transformation of the Caribbean Export Development (CEDP) into a Caribbean Export Development Agency (CEDA) and strengthening of selected national or sub-regional trade development institutions.

The activities of the CRTSP are developed through 6 components (Economic integration/ Trade policy component, competitiveness, Trade Promotion, Information Services, Management and Human Resource Development and Institutional Development). The budget allocation in thousand € is the following:

	Budget per Financing Agreement EU Funds	Total Expenditure 1996-2001	EDF Budget spent
Trade policy	990	1 0010	101.97%
Competitiveness	1 272	955 878	75.15%
Promotion	1 044	1 482 763	142.03%
Trade Information	1 520	858 430	56.48%
HRD	879	453 441	51.59%
Programme Manag.	2 330	3 594 580	154.27%
Institutional Dev	4 067	2 866 187	70.47%
Institutional Dev – DR	1 026	1 026 000	100.00%
Evaluation	120	98 887	82.41%
Contingency	752	113 815	15.13%
	14 000	12 459 503	89.00%

Source: Final Evaluation Report, Geomar International (April 2003)

Funds available for reallocation: € 1 540 497

Transferred to the 8th EDF: € 637 330

Allocation for Haiti: € 833 333

Balance: € 69 834

The objectives of the 8th EDF CRTDP are:

- Improved competitiveness for 500 to 600 CARIFORUM enterprises through an export Competitiveness Service, to bring about increased market shares and encourage development of new products, new markets and new exporters in regional and extra-regional markets;
- Better, reliable and up-to date information;
- Better preparation and access to international trade arrangements, Trade Policy Adjustments, intra-CARIFORUM Trade Agreements, trade agreements with third countries and groupings and WTO compatible trade regulations;
- Greater involvement of the private sector in trade policy issues.

Activities are concentrated in 4 components which are Exports Competitiveness Service (ECS), Trade Facilitation Service (TFS), Trade Information Service (TIS) and Human Resources Development Service (HRDS). The budget allocation in thousand € is the following:

Components	EDF	Government	Private Sector	Total
ECS (Grant Fund)	5 760 (4 700)		2 350	
TFS	1 046		(113)	
TIS	925		(110)	
HRDS	492		(117)	
Management and execution	1 978	2 093	340	4 412
Monitoring, auditing and evaluation	440			440
Contingencies	558			558 100
Total Cost CRTDP (Euro)	11 200	2 093	2 690	15 983

Source: Financing Agreement (8th EDF)

3. Relevance

The trade promotion programmes are relevant to the objective of promoting establishment of a regional integrated space and integration of the region into the world trading system. The programmes are providing development assistance to the region's exporters to enable them to cope with an economic environment characterised by

- (i) an internal integration process that materialised with the advent of CARICOM and now deepened by the Caribbean Single Market and Economy (CSME - to be implemented by 2005) and widened with the inclusion of Haiti and Suriname in CARICOM and by the various trade agreements concluded between CARICOM and other Caribbean countries. To date, these agreements are as follows:
 - a. Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the Dominican Republic (signed August 22 1998, entry into force December 1 2001);
 - b. FTA with the Costa Rica (signed March 9 2004, not yet entered into force);
 - c. FTA with the Cuba (signed July 5 2000, not yet entered into force);
 - d. Preferential trade agreement with Colombia (signed July 24 1994, entry into force January 1 1995);

- e. Preferential trade agreement with Venezuela (signed October 13 1992, entry into force January 1 1995)¹;
 - f. Participation in the Free Trade Agreement of the America (under negotiation).
- (ii) a deeper integration into the world economy through the participation of the region in various bilateral (e.g. with some South and Central America countries), regional (e.g. future participation in the FTAA or the future implementation of an Economic Partnership Agreement with the European Union) and multilateral trade arrangements (e.g. as countries are signatories of the WTO Agreements),
- (iii) an increasing level of complexity in managing and exploiting export markets, and
- (iv) the progressive dismantling of local market protection (e.g. with the removal of Article 56 protecting sensitive products like aerated beverages, beer, pasta, etc).

In order to address the key problems faced by local firms in this context, the 7th EDF programme consisted of five components executed by CEDA (Economic Integration and Trade Policy, Competitiveness, Promotion, Information Services and Management and Human Resources Development, Cf. Project brief description supra) while the 8th EDF programme included four (Exports Competitiveness Services, Trade Facilitation Services, Trade Information Services and Human Resources Development Service, Cf. supra). The implementation of the programmes is left to CEDA which is mandated by CARIFORUM. The programmes partly adopted an in-house provision of business services. This task was supposed to be taken over by national trade promotion organisations (NTPOs) but these agencies did not fully play their intended role so that CEDA ended up providing this type of services whereas it was originally supposed to provide services on a wider scale. This led CEDA to offer services not always in line with the demand of firms, which explains the rather low percentage of local companies that eventually benefited from CEDA's services.

Both internal and external regional trade increased from 1999, notably between CARICOM and the Dominican Republic and other countries of the Caribbean basin (see tables 1-3 in annex 4). For instance, intra-Caricom imports have increased by more than 11% between 1996 and 2001, while for the same period intra-CARICOM exports increased by almost 15%. Trade with the countries that recently joined the regional integration process increased even more. Between 1998 and 2000, the value of CARICOM exports to the Dominican Republic increased by 75% while exports to Cuba increased by 105%. Between 1997 and 2001, CARICOM imports from the Dominican Republic increased by 96%. It is nevertheless difficult to attribute this evolution to CEDA's activities. Data to account for the effective impact of CEDA's activities are lacking.

The link between the trade development programmes' expected impact - in particular the increase in international trade, whether intra- or extra-regional - and the Commission's regional strategy objective of sustainable development, is never highlighted in programming documents. Also programmes and projects are not evaluated against that overall objective. That integration contributes to sustainable development remains an assumption whose validity is never questioned. The programmes do not explicitly target the poorest segment of the population and it is not clear that the population effectively reached by the activities is indeed the one for which assistance is particularly needed. Whereas it is understandable that not all projects are directly directed to the Commission's overall development objectives, and moreover it can be advocated that poverty is not the main issue in several Caribbean countries, it remains that the overarching goal of the Commission's interventions is poverty reduction and that programmes of this type should address the issue.

The trade promotion programmes respond to some of the partner priorities. The policy priorities of CARIFORUM both align with those of CARICOM and go beyond that since CARIFORUM also encompasses the Dominican Republic and Cuba. As far as CARICOM is concerned, three main components constitute the bulk of the integration process and strategy:

¹ The trade agreements between Colombia and Venezuela and the CARICOM initially offer CARICOM preferential access to Colombian and Venezuelan markets, but will be renegotiated to become fully reciprocal.

- (i) The establishment and the implementation of the CSME which requires that all the necessary policy, administrative, legal and institutional measures are taken to combine the national markets of 15 separate sovereign jurisdictions.
- (ii) Implementing and managing the widening of the regional integration that took place by the inclusion of Haiti and Suriname in CARICOM
- (iii) The integration of the region into the world economy, with the strengthening of trade links with non-traditional trading partners through a series of bilateral agreements and the full and effective participation in multilateral and other major trading negotiations, such as under the current WTO, the negotiation of an EPA with the EU and the creation of the FTAA.

In the prospect of the establishment of the CSME, the following issues are regarded as central:

- (i) The strengthening of legal and institutional framework which, for the legal component, essentially comprises on the one hand the Treaty, several inter-governmental agreements and national implementing laws and regulations; and for the institutional component includes the Community Organs and institutions and their relationship to the national legislature, to the Cabinet and other arms of the Executive.
- (ii) The strengthening of the institutions required to operate the CSME such as the CCJ, CROSQ, the Community Competition Commission, Regional and National Accreditation Bodies, Bodies to regulate areas such as AD and countervailing measures, customs, companies registration, IPRs and SPS; and mechanisms such as the Regional Development Fund².
- (iii) The creation of the Single Internal Market implying the removal of trade barriers to movements in goods, services, factors and guarantee of the right of establishment.
- (iv) The establishment of a single economy, including economic convergence and the institutional arrangements, procedures, practices and the programmes related to coordination of macroeconomic and sector policies.
- (v) The establishment of the effective operation of the CET.
- (vi) Nurturing the cementing bonds of the Community.
- (vii) Increasing the understanding, involvement and participation of the peoples of the Community through public education.

Concerning the integration of the region into world trade, CARIFORUM intends to obtain the best possible regime in light of its developmental goals. Great significance is therefore attached by CARIFORUM to increasing its external trade and economic negotiations capacities as, with the prospect of the region's inclusion in a liberalised and global economy, it sees its development strategy as dependent on such capacities. The Caribbean Regional Negotiation Machinery (CRNM) has been specifically established to cope with this issue. Its operational capacity is nevertheless still limited and needs some strengthening, in particular given the intensification of the negotiations in the three main arenas in which the region is involved (WTO, FTAA and EPA) and the increasingly technical and complex content of the associated meetings. The CRNM essentially lacks of financial and human resources to effectively and regularly participate in the meetings.

Consultations with the partners involved in the trade development programmes is taking place on a regular basis. Consultations with the Commission Services in Brussels have also been extensive, especially in the context of drafting the 9th EDF continuation of the trade programmes implemented under the 7th and 8th EDFs. Moreover, as far as the 9th EDF strategy is concerned, the Regional Strategy Paper (RSP) is based on the Regional Integration and Development Strategy (RIDS) emanating from CARIFORUM³. The design of programmes strongly follows the demand stemming from CARIFORUM and the Member States and is adapted to the institutional setting established by CARIFORUM. Nevertheless, as underlined by the programmes' evaluation⁴, the consultation process needs to be more rigorous and extensive, in

² The Regional Development Fund is meant to assist disadvantaged Member States who experience difficulty as a result of the implementation of the CSME.

³ Annex 4 of 9th EDF RSP

⁴ Evaluation of the Caribbean Regional Trade Programmes, Final Report, April 2003.

particular with regard to participation of the private sector and of the NTPOs, so as to monitor the continued relevance and effectiveness of the programmes. This is largely confirmed by the reservations expressed by various private sector organisations interviewed during the evaluation concerning the extent to which the private sector is effectively consulted.

It is apparent that most of the analysis excluding the design of the trade programmes in fact emanates from CARICOM Secretariat. The extent to which these analyses represent a trustworthy picture of the region's situation and hence are suitable to establish a prioritised work plan is difficult to assess in the absence of other, and possibly contrary, analysis from other institutions and in particular from the Commission. One document nevertheless provides a detailed description of the region's situation with regard to trade. It insists notably on the fact that the region's trade capacity is severely limited due to difficulties in meeting international standards and norms. This conflicts with the fact that this aspect remains rather marginal in the design of Caribbean Trade Support Programmes.

Implementation of the trade programmes led to transformation of the Caribbean Development Project into the Caribbean Export Development Agency (CEDA). Its main focus is the enhancement of private sector export capacity. In this sense, its scope may seem rather limited with regard to the wide variety of needs expressed by the partner in the context of its integration strategy (Cfr. *Supra*). At the same time, the number of areas in which CEDA is intervening is large, ranging from competitiveness upgrading to contribution to the institutional integration process in the region. These interventions are nevertheless complemented by others, notably through support to the CRNM.

The Commission essentially provided resources in the forms of funds for financing activities proposed by CARIFORUM and CEDA but did not provide technical assistance. The 7th EDF programme consisted of 6 components: Economic Integration and Trade Policy, Competitiveness, Promotion, Information Services and Management, Human Resources Development and Institutional Development which was executed by several implementing agencies in the OECS, Dominican Republic, Suriname and Haiti. The 8th EDF programme included four components: Exports Competitiveness Services, Trade Facilitation Services, Trade Information Services and Human Resources Development (HRD) Service. The main difference between the 7th and the 8th EDF programme lies in the fact that the latter increases the focus on export competitiveness based on three services: trade information, trade facilitation and HRD. For instance, the 7th EDF economic and trade policy component was principally directed to facilitating adoption of macro-economic trade and related policy issues with an emphasis on studies in support of regional trade and agreements and in relation to the formation of the CSME. In the 8th EDF, the focus is switched to a facilitation more oriented towards businesses so as to provide information and guidance on the implication of the changes in the export environment stemming from the progresses realised in the regional integration process. The sequencing of activities is questionable. For instance, CEDA interventions addressing NTBs, one of the main constraints affecting the regional export capacity, are only starting now after 9 years of operation (CEDA became operational on January 1, 1996).

The articulation of CEDA's activities with those of other donors is limited. At the time of designing the 8th EDF CRTDP, it was planned that CEDA would implement the training element of an ongoing similar programme for CARICOM countries funded by the Canadian International Development Agency, but this never materialised.

4. Efficiency

The outputs of the programmes were delivered in spite of important delays in the implementation of the programmes. This nevertheless occasioned severe difficulties in managing the different components of the programmes, in particular those directed to the private sector for which irreducible time constraints exist.

In general, the geographic coverage of the programmes was viewed as appropriate even if one notes a bias towards certain countries with regard to certain components of the programmes, illustrated for instance by the fact that a large fraction of HRD activities eventually took place in the Dominican Republic. The establishment of a sub-regional office in the DR and Haiti was relevant given the size and peculiarities of

these economies and proved to be a contribution to an increase in trade between these countries and other CARICOM members.

An increase of 833 333 euros has been requested to cover implementation of institutional development activities in Haiti. This programme was originally included in the 7th EDF CRTSP which was only partially implemented. In 2000, the decision was taken to transfer responsibility for disbursement and management of the sub-programme from Barbados to the Haiti Delegation. However, commitments were not achieved and in order to permit implementation of the 7th EDF CRTSP Institutional Development Component activities in 2001, a rider was requested in December 2000 to extend the Financing Agreement to 2001. The approval was received in late July 2001 and efforts to programme the funds for the remainder of the period of extension (i.e. December 2001) were unsuccessful. A rider to the 8th EDF has been put forward to include the Institutional Development Component for Haiti only. This rider which was originally requested in late 2001, was finally formalised after extensive discussion in May 2002 and was expected to be approved by September 2002. Owing to the significant delays in processing the rider, it was amended to include an extension of the financing agreement to October 2003 (the 8th EDF CRTDP was supposed to end in July 2002). At the time these facts were reported, less than nine months remained to commit these 833 333 euros which, given the history of institutional development in Haiti, is unpromising.

This illustrates the general finding that the Commission's procedures remain extremely heavy and are increasing in tightness and complexity. A substantial amount of resources (just to mention time) is spent in dealing with administrative procedural difficulties, assuming that they have not already discouraged potential beneficiaries from applying for support. Procedures also occasion severe delays in the implementation of projects and programmes and in the effective delivery of support. In some cases, especially when dealing with the private sector, this can create very difficult situations which affect the effectiveness of the programmes.

In general, identification of the preconditions is not well documented and not always conducted so as to facilitate proper assessment of the degree to which they can be met. For instance, one of the assumptions adopted in programming the trade programmes was that hands-on company development would be carried out by the National Trade Promotion Organisations (NTPOs). In most cases, the support promised did materialise, the main reason being that many were amalgamated with investment promotion which ended up overshadowing the export promotion activities. It was also reckoned that a number of these NTPOs were in fact too weak to provide assistance to local firms effectively. As a result, CEDA was more and more involved in this type of activities although it is not structured or resourced to do so. That and the fact that fewer companies were seeking assistance from a regional institution seriously limited the number of operators reached by the programmes. More positively, the establishment of a sub-regional office in the Dominican Republic recognised both the size and importance of the Dominican Republic and Haiti compared to CARICOM countries and the special attention that integration with CARICOM deserved. This allowed the agency to respond to specific needs and adapt its services to these countries' specificities.

The distribution of responsibilities between the parties involved in the implementation of the programme is clearly defined. CEDA is an inter-governmental agency of CARIFORUM and is the only agency within CARIFORUM to be focused on the private sector. It is directly answerable to the CARIFORUM Council of Ministers which is responsible for appointing the Executive and Deputy Executive Directors. CEDA's management participates in the meetings of the Council. It has also strong ties with the CARIFORUM secretariat which is an observer on the Board, a member of the steering committee, and possesses a broad mandate to assist in identifying new sources of funding for regional competitiveness to supplement the EDF resources.

The Agency was once closely identified with its Executive Director. The role of DRAO has now been separated from that of the Executive Director and is in the hand of the EDF NAO in Barbados. In practice, however, management is left to the Acting Executive Director.

The role of the Commission in the design and implementation of CEDA's activities is unclear. It seems to be limited to participation to meetings and some workshops, except in times of crisis where relatively

tense discussions take place with the Brussels Services, for example concerning the sustainability of the agency.

Consultations between CEDA and administrative bodies (CARICOM, CARIFORUM, the EC Delegation in Barbados and the Services in Brussels) seem effective and frequent. However, communications with the private sector seems to be limited. Private sector representatives are not so frequently included in the consultation process and interviews indicate that information concerning the activities of the agencies are not always well disseminated.

It was planned that CEDA would work closely with the NTPOs, CEDA focusing on those aspects of trade development which can be more efficiently be tackled at a regional level. In practice, the NTPOs reduced their involvement and, therefore, CEDA can not be said to be at the centre and the promoter of a network of national export promotion agencies. CEDA also participate in discussions with the Caribbean Regional Organisation for Standard and Quality (CROSQ) or the CSME. CEDA has provided regional institutions (e.g. CNRM) and the governments with information on trade-related issues. However, more cooperation and coordination between projects is desirable.

In general, the output achieved through 7th EDF CEDA's activities are in line with the projects' objectives. An exception to this is the Institutional Development component which suffered from poor financial management in Haiti due to the fact that a regional programme was used to respond to national needs and that therefore management could have been more efficient through the countries themselves. This component also encountered some cash flow problems in the Dominican Republic. As far as the 8th EDF programme is concerned, outputs were in line with objectives except for a mismatch in the provision of trade information services, the clients' preferred requirements being market intelligence, market research and business solutions rather than trade data. The delivery of both programmes was also hampered by the problems mentioned above, the most important one relating to procedural difficulties and delays in implementation that that implies.

5. Effectiveness and impact

Among others, CEDA contributed to the establishment of the FTA between CARICOM and the Dominican Republic and has also contributed to the future one between CARICOM and Cuba. It supported the adoption of ASYCUDA and EUROTRACE and reforms simplifying custom procedures; funded business upgrading and marketing activities; and supported participation of local companies in international trade fairs (Caribbean Gift and Craft Show, N-Y Fancy Foods Show).

In terms of improving the region's quality certification capacity, the only achievement of CEDA is the establishment of a registered trade mart awarded to companies whose export products meet the requirement of the CARIFORUM Rules of Origin, quality assurance methods and a reliable supply capability. Apart from consultations, no collaboration with CROSQ (or preceding standards and norms activities of CARICOM) took place.

Under the 8th EDF programme, CEDA has collaborated with the CRNM, the CARICOM Secretariat, the Caribbean Association of Business and Commerce (CAIC) and other regional and national agencies in holding 18 workshops on trade policy issues which brought together over 630 public and private sector officials on a variety of topics. The evaluation of the 7th and 8th EDF programmes noted that neither CARICOM nor CARIFORUM are producing trade-related strategy papers and that CEDA is well placed to fill this vacuum. This however would bring CEDA even further from its original mandate for the provision of trade-related private sector services. The contribution of CEDA's activities to the formulation of common policies and trade negotiation positions among the Caribbean Region's countries is unclear and can only be indirectly through the relay of information to CARICOM and CRNM.

The evaluation underlines that, if much has been achieved in CARICOM at the social and cultural levels since the Treaty of Chaguaramas, progress on the political, economic and trade fronts has been much less spectacular. Although it must be recognised that this process is generally slow, it remains the case that the

effectiveness and impact of CEDA's activities primarily depend on the extent of political vision and leadership in implementing integration, which however sometimes does not seem to go beyond words.

All activities implemented by CEDA can be considered conducive to the establishment of a trade-enabling environment. In the absence of reliable data, however, it is difficult if not impossible to measure the impact that CEDA's activities could have on the export performance of local firms or on intra-regional trade flows.

6. Sustainability

The financial contribution of the Commission to CEDA's budget is around 83% for the 7th EDF CRTSP (est. 1997). For the 8th EDF CRTDP, the share of administrative costs covered by the Commission is 51% for the first year, 48% for the second year and 44% for the third year. Over the three years, 70% of the project expenditure up to August 2002 was financed by the Commission.

There is no arrangement or commitment by local governments to support CEDA after the termination of Commission funding. Several countries have been in arrears with their contributions to CEDA for a number of years (Jamaica, Haiti, Suriname and Antigua). It should also not be expected that the contribution of the private sector to CEDA's financial requirements will ever exceeds 10%. This seriously question the sustainability of CEDA, in particular knowing that the agency had to complete a number of tasks which originally were not directly within its mandate, that is those that should have been carried over by the NTPOs. As a result, continuation of the 9th EDF programme is conditional on the success of a first phase during which CEDA is required to refocus its activities on its core mandate and elaborate a plausible business plan including, in particular, establishment of a pricing strategy ensuring a higher degree of sustainability. This is of particular importance to the prospect of a gradual reduction in the Commission's financial support to the region.

The sectors representing a comparative advantage for the region do not seem to be clearly identified. Services seem the most promising sector of activity owing to the development and educational level of the region but some higher-tech niches in the industry sector (textile, food processing,...) or in agriculture also hold promise. The distribution of CEDA's assistance does not seem to concentrate on products or sectors offering a particular potential in terms of exports. For instance, even if some results have been achieved for the service industry (elaboration of a concept paper on the establishment of a Regime for the Free Movement of Services), both the organisation and the representation of the service industry remains weak and CEDA is ill-equipped to provide effective support to this sector. CEDA has targeted some products which are said to correspond to the region's comparative advantages (e.g. crafts and gifts) but one can question the relevance of such strategic choices as development and growth potential can be considered weak.

7. Cross-cutting issues

The programming of the trade development programmes did not identify the main strategies that should be adopted to promote cross-cutting issues. The 9th EDF project only mentions that the export companies that will benefit from the programme are very often employing women or owned by women. Moreover, CEDA's activities did not really promote cross-cutting issues, nor did the interventions implemented under the trade development programme increase the capacity of regional institutions to promote cross-cutting issues.

8. Coherence, coordination and complementarity

CEDA's activities are not articulated to those implemented under national programmes. In fact, the number of national trade development programmes to work with is rather limited. Exceptions are the Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago programmes (JAMPRO, TIDCO) with which some synergies could have been developed, yet without reaching any notable achievements in the area. Similarly, no links seem

to exist with other interventions for which there are important trade related issues (like for instance, those focusing on the rum or banana industries).

The trade development programmes' preparatory and programming documents do not refer to their complementarity with projects funded through specific instruments. Mention is just made of PROINVEST and EBAS but no information is conveyed concerning the way in which the programmes' activities could relate to those implemented under these particular channels.

9. Main issues and lessons

The trade development programmes are clearly relevant to the objective of promoting regional integration. Services have effectively been provided to beneficiaries. Two main issues can be identified. First, the mandate of CEDA is not clear, which is reflected in its numerous fields of interventions, from genuine private sector trade promotion to institutional capacity building. This dispersion of activities is detrimental to the concentration of its efforts on a limited number of areas and largely contributes to the lack of clarity in its intervention logic. Second, serious questions are raised concerning the sustainability of the programmes. Here also, a clearer definition of its domain of operation is necessary to help identify the strategies appropriate to guaranteeing the programme's sustainability. If private sector oriented, it should be sustained through the services provided to members. If institution- or policy-oriented, it should in the longer term benefit from the support of regional institutions and governments.

Case Study n°3 Integrated Development Programme for the Caribbean Rum Industry

1. Project identification and synopsis

1.1 Project identification

Project No.	8 ACP TPS 125
Agreement No.	REG/7633/000
Date Financing Agreement	January 2002
Duration of Project	60 months starting on the day following that on which the last of the two parties signs
Date of Commencement Project	June 26, 2002
Service contract	Signed by WIRSPA on June 25, 2002 Approved by CARIFORUM on June 25, 2002 Endorsed by the Commission on July 5, 2002
Expected Date of Completion	June 30, 2007
Implementing Agency:	West Indies Rum and Spirits Producers' Association Inc. (WIRSPA)
Primary EDF Commitment	Euro 70 Million
Committed	€ 22 849 301
Contracted amount in €	€ 1 730 131
Paid:	€ 3 867 220
- WP	€ 667 533
- GEOMAR	€ 502 711
- WP 1	€ 700 000
- GHF Management	€ 106 975
- Capital Investment	€ 1 250 000
- Waste Treatment	€ 490 000
- WP 2 Capacity Building	€ 150 000
	as of March 2004 (EC Delegation in Barbados)

1.2 Programme objective

The overall objective of this programme is the development of the Caribbean ACP rum sector, enhancing the competitiveness and profitability of rum producers through gains in the European market.

1.3 Programme purpose

The programme purpose is to assist in the transition from bulk commodity rum exports to branded products by addressing technical and marketing issues and positioning Caribbean rum producers in a competitive situation. This will enable them to develop selected target markets and become at least as competitive as other rum producers. Total sales should at least be maintained at the present value, compensating for the loss of commodity rum exports by branded products, which should exceed one million cases by the end of the programme.

1.4 Components and activities of the programme⁵

The programme seeks to address the immediate needs of the industry in terms of improved plant efficiency, distribution and marketing, as well as environmental and waste management. The programme will set up a fully-fledged industrial association through which financial and technical assistance will be extended to individual distilleries and brand owners. To address these issues, the programme has been designed to execute activities around four main components or windows. The following table summarises the main windows or components, and it also indicates the distribution of the budget in each activity.

Window	Activities
Capacity building € 2.1 m.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staffing, equipping and overall administration of WIRSPA and the Programme Management of the Support Windows, support for the Marque management, training and information.
The Rum Marque € 16.1 m.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of a design house to produce prototypes and final designs, following research of prototypes in key countries. Promotion of rum marque via advertising and public relations work Creation of an agreed regime for brand/ product to qualify for the rum marque. Development and promotion of the marque. Provision of Marketing Intelligence
Capital Investment € 14.7 m.	Capital Equipment and associated expenditures including design, installation and commissioning e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production Restructuring, Modernisation and Improvement Programmes - fermentation, distillation, auxiliary equipment, ageing, blending, packaging, quality control, etc.
Waste management € 9.8 m.	Capital Equipment and associated expenditures including design, installation and commissioning e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste Minimisation; Waste Treatment Waste recovery/re-use e.g. animal feeds, back-setting, yeast recovery, pre-distillation; Energy from Waste e.g. methane generation; Marine Treatment via long outfalls; Land application – fertilizer/irrigation/groundwater recharge
Business Development Services € 3.5 m.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feasibility studies and preparation of business plans and applications for individual enterprises Training, Education and Quality Assurance Programmes Efficiency advisory services ISO 9002, 14001, HACCP and other Certification Programmes
Distribution & marketing € 21.7m.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market research and attitude testing for brand and new product development Provision of Promotional and sales support in conjunction with use of the Caribbean Rum Marque. Market visitation Competition entries
Technical assistance €1.4 m.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quick diagnosis of potential beneficiaries On-demand quick advisory services to firms Assistance in the development and management of the Caribbean Rum Marque Advice on activities, information and communication Assistance in the preparation of forms, business plan format and application forms Assistance in the assessment of business plans and applications Assistance in the processing of grants and monitoring of projects Drafting terms of reference for experts and studies to be contracted out Carry out studies as requested on the cost-benefits of various technologies
Monitoring, audits and evaluations € 0.7 m.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organisational audit External continuous monitoring Annual financial audits Mid-term and final evaluations

⁵ As presented in the Quarterly Monitoring Report. December 2003.

2. Project background and history

2.1 Historical and economic background

The history of the treatment of rum from the ACP countries⁶ in Europe - including the negotiating and delivery of the 8th EDF rum programme - is complex. Under the Rum Protocol contained in all Lomé Agreements since 1975, Caribbean ACP exporters received duty free access under a quantitative quota to the European market. Once shipped, the product was then branded, bottled and distributed by major European drink companies, who captured the value added. The quota largely confined Caribbean rum producers to supplying the European market with low value commodity rum in bulk for which the preferential advantage was greater, the tariff for spirits being based on quantities not on values. The industry also argued that the quota discouraged investment in the development of Caribbean rum brands, since the constraint of the quota would not allow servicing of an increase in demand. This argument is weakened by the fact that the quota was not fully utilised. In early 1996, the EU finally removed quotas on ACP rum. A few months later in March 1977 the EU and the US trade negotiators concluded a Zero for Zero Agreement on Distilled Spirits. For the ACP rum sector, the end of preferences on Distilled Spirits, stipulated in the "Zero for Zero" was a severe and unexpected blow, and rum became one of the first ACP industries to face the move out of the preference.

The ACP Caribbean rum industry, with the full support of its government representatives and negotiators, decided to address the damage done in the post-Lomé trade negotiations. During the post Lomé negotiations, the ACP, Caribbean governments, regional negotiators, trade ministers and the Caribbean rum industry fought for the recognition by the EU of a general principle: when developed countries liberalise the market for established products from preferential suppliers in developing nations, transitional support is essential if the industry concerned is not to fail.

The negotiation process between the ACP rum producers and the EU took place over a sustained period, and finally the European Commission and the Member States accepted this principle by establishing the rum programme. The outcome of the negotiations resulted in a Joint Declaration on Rum. The declaration defines the main elements of an EDF programme of assistance for the rum sector. It states: "The community is prepared to provide sufficient funds to finance during the preparatory period, in consultation with the ACP sector concerned, an integrated-sector specific programme for the development of ACP exporters of rum, which could in particular include the following measures:

- enhancing the competitiveness of existing exporter of rum;
- assisting in the creation of rum marques or brands by ACP region or country;
- enabling marketing campaigns to be designed and implemented;
- assist ACP rum producers to meet environmental and waste management standards and other norms in the international markets including the Community market;
- assist the ACP rum industry to move out of bulk commodity production into higher value branded rum products. "

2.2 Project organizational structure

The programme started activities in July 2002. Implementation is entrusted to the West Indies Rum and Spirits Producers' Association INC (WIRSPA), based in Barbados. The direct counterpart of WIRSPA is CARIFORUM and the Commission Services in Brussels oversee overall management. The programme runs under the 8th EDF norms and procedures. Given the unusual size and complexity of the programme,

⁶ It should be noted that all ACP rum producers are in the Caribbean.

an external monitoring unit has been set up to follow up implementation. The programme contemplates three main lines of technical activities: (i) strengthening of WIRSPA (capacity building); (ii) enhancing the industry potential to operate efficiently and in line with market and environmental requirements by means of cost-sharing facilities/windows (company upgrading); and (iii) support to transition of Caribbean rum from commodity to branded product, among others through the creation and launch of a Caribbean Rum Marque (marketing support). These activities are supported with TA provision delivered by the technical unit of WIRSPA. Programme administration and management is also conducted by WIRSPA's accounting team.

2.2.1 The implementing agency

WIRSPA is an association of rum producers of the CARICOM area. It is composed of and represented by each national association of rum producers. Recently, and due to the project, the National Association of the Dominican Republic has joined WIRSPA. The Association has been in operation since the 1960s and it is considered a key player in the rum industry. Annual contributions from its members make it possible to pursue its activities. Currently, the annual budget of WIRSPA is of around \$US 500 000, which is used to centralize and to deliver information, to represent the industry in its negotiations, to promote and to market the Caribbean rum industry and to lobby when required. Prior to the project these activities were conducted by a modest staff, a chairman, and two supporting specialists. Its main office is located in Barbados. WIRSPA's know how and experience in the industry, but particularly its participation in the negotiation process representing the rum producers of the Caribbean, were the key factors considered by the Commission in identifying it as an implementing agency. One of the main components of the programme is to provide WIRSPA with technical capabilities so that technical guidance and additional services to improve the competitive capacity of the rum producers can be provided to the industry's members, especially to the small and medium size producers. The TA unit is now operational. Implementation has begun and all required work programmes have been prepared and approved by the Commission Services. CARIFORUM is the direct counterpart of WIRSPA and the Delegation of the European Commission acts as adviser and as a clearing house for all managerial and technical aspects of the project.

2.2.2 The Steering Committee

The programme has set up a steering committee that supervises ongoing implementation. The committee is composed of representatives of WIRSPA, CARIFORUM, Caribbean Congress of Labour, Caribbean Development Bank and the French DOMs, and the Delegation of the European Commission in Barbados participates as observer. Project preparation, requests for funding, approval of work programs, and managerial issues are dealt with by the committee. Final decision over implementation and administrative matters is the responsibility of the Brussels-based Commission Services.

2.2.3 The Monitoring Unit

Considering the unprecedented amount of this programme and the complexity of its activities, The European Commission decided that an external monitoring unit, dedicated exclusively to this programme, should be incorporated to supervise and to assist both the implementing agency and the Commission in managing the programme. On September 19, 2004 the Commission in Brussels awarded GFA Management with a contract for a permanent Monitoring of the programme. The main activities of this unit are the following:

- (i) monitoring the various activities of the programme both at the level of WIRSPA (PMU) and at the level of the beneficiaries;
- (ii) assessing the programme performance in achieving its expected results and stated objectives, as well as potential strengths, weakness and abuses in implementation; and
- (iii) verifying, on request of WIRSPA or the Steering Committee, that funds have been used by firms in accordance with agreements.

The monitoring unit, assisted by specialists that correspond to each main window of the programme, performs flying visits, reviews documentation, conducts interviews with all parties involved in implementation as well as with the beneficiaries, discusses with the PMU initial findings and produces a report. This cycle is repeated quarterly.

2.2.4 The beneficiaries

Beneficiaries are considered to be all the rum producers located in the Caribbean/CARIFORUM countries. Assisting and supporting the small and medium size producers (SMEs) should be the primary beneficiaries. Large enterprises in the industry have restricted access to the benefits of the project or benefits are limited through quotas. As such, only a few large enterprises can take advantage of the full range of project activities. WIRSPA through its members has provided information about the project and about its norms, procedures and technical mechanisms. In turn enterprises have expressed initial interest in participating in one or more of the windows that the programme offers. An initial meeting with all potential beneficiaries was arranged. On this occasion additional information was provided, conditions to meet to benefit from the projects were explained and application forms were distributed. Enterprises submit the documentation requested for assessment by the PMU. PMU prepares a portfolio of potential beneficiaries to the Steering Committee for review and approval. Once approved, the enterprise becomes a beneficiary of the project.

WIRSPA is also a direct beneficiary of the programme. Through the programme it is expected that WIRSPA will deliver the same kind of services that it is currently offering once the funds and the programme are concluded. Thus, special emphasis has been placed by the Commission and by the Monitoring Unit on WIRSPA's reaching sustainability prior to the termination of the contract.

2.3 Project implementation to date.

The programme, which started activities on July 2002, has experienced delays, and the long learning curve implicit in each project cycle is just starting to yield positive signs. Other problems related to procedures and management have also influenced the original schedule conceived to conclude activities in June 2007. All requirements, material and human inputs are now in place to execute the indicated activities. WIRSPA has made progress in setting up its managerial and technical tools to the point of readiness for efficient and effective implementation. The majority of Work Programmes needed to make each project component operational have been prepared, and three of them have been approved. Similarly, the guidelines for project implementation have been drawn up and are already being applied. The steering committee for the supervisory body has been configured and is fully operational. Potential beneficiaries have been contacted and most of them are aware of the programme and its requirements for participation. The external monitoring has produced the requested quarterly reports and its contributions have been assessed as positive by both the Commission and WIRSPA.

The unforeseen delays in implementation have caused considerable loss of credibility for the Programme amongst the beneficiaries. The Business Development Services (BDS) work programme, presented in December 2002, was endorsed by the Commission on May 2003. Following the opening of this window, an advance of funds was requested via CARIFORUM in June 2003 and was received in November. The rum marketing study tender dossier and the rum marketing study itself did not start until October 2003. The Waste Treatment and Environmental Protection (WTEP) Work Programme was submitted to the EC in March but was only endorsed in October. The Modernisation and Capital Investment Window Work Programme was submitted to the EC in May, 2003. On the basis of a recommendation from the Commission Services conveyed to WIRSPA by the Head of the Barbados Delegation in August, the length of the Work Programme was extended to eighteen months so as to take account of the longer-term nature of the projects under this Window. This revised Work Programme was resubmitted by CARIFORUM to the Delegation in August, 2003. This work programme was endorsed in 2 October. Because of these delays the normal process of implementation is being interrupted, schedules modified, commitments postponed and long waiting periods are raising frustrations among the PMU and the beneficiaries.

In addition to the overall activities carried out so far, the programme has been able to execute the following actions:

- Update the original logframe incorporating new planning and performance indicators
- Three work programmes for company upgrading window have been approved
- Drafts have been prepared for the marketing window
- A first version of the marketing study in Europe is under revision.
- Data collection related to the industry and to the beneficiaries has been initiated
- Information and technical meetings have been delivered to potential beneficiaries
- Three seminars related to technical issues were organised
- The PMU is fully operational
- WIRSPA is drawing up its first study to undertake the Company Upgrading (cost sharing window), and to develop and manage the umbrella rum Marque.
- A management audit has been completed by independent consultants.
- More than 26 business plans were presented to WIRSPA for approval
- More than 15 projects (small grants) presented by the beneficiaries have been approved
- The steering committee is fully operational
- A mechanism for phased payments to beneficiaries undergoing longer term capital investment has been approved by the Commission.
- The monitoring team is fully operational and is delivering its quarterly reports, as expected.

3 Programme Relevance

3.1 The design process of the program

The negotiations and delivery of the rum programme spanned a full five years from March 1997 – when the EU-US Zero or Zero Agreement was finalised – to August 2002, when programme implementation began. In the preparation of the programme a wide variety of EU and ACP actors, from both the public and private sectors, played a role at one time or another. After the joint declaration in February 2000, the EC's Development was made responsible for the delivery of the programme. This held until early 2001 when, as a result of the internal restructuring of the Commission, AIDCO was given primary responsibility for the rum programme dossier, with input from DGs Development and Trade.

From the early stages of the planning and design process of the programme, the private association of the Caribbean rum producers, WIRSPA and CARIFORUM were involved. They contributed provision of information about the industry, and have supported the Commission in the final preparation of the FA.

The long process spent in programme preparation is attributed in part to the Commission reform process and in part to the requirements to follow the identification and appraisal stages of the “Project Cycle”.

To draw up the project external consultants from DIAGNOS were entrusted to prepare a feasibility study. The outcome of the study was the basis for the EC, CARIFORUM and WIRSPA to prepare the technical details of the programme. The resulting four-year programme, involving €70 million from the 8th EDF balances and covering half of an eight-year integrated development programme envisaged by the Caribbean rum sector itself, aims at enhancing the competitiveness of the sector by promoting exports of branded products.

WIRSPA and CARIFORUM played a significant role in the design and in the preparation of the project components. Strong CARIFORUM endorsement of the programme was critical in persuading the Commission to design the project with WIRSPA as the implementing agency and as the main beneficiary at the same time. This dual role of WIRSPA was contested several times while the project was under preparation. Choosing an association without previous experience at all in the implementation and management of European tax payments is a risk taken by Commission officials. It is considered very unusual for an ACP private sector association to be entrusted with the management of its own

programme. This change from the usual practice of the EDF Regulation and procedures represents a major break from past experiences, and suggests also a change in the Commission's strategy of favouring a private sector association to manage development funds.

3.2 The needs of the industry and the relevance of the programme.

The technical components of the programme were fully endorsed by WIRSPA, CARIFORUM and the Commission as they reflected the needs of the industry expressed in a surveyed conducted by DIAGNOS⁷. In the DIAGNOS report it is indicated that the industry's requirement to achieve fully the transitional period to operations in a liberalised market will be around €200 million. This amount would make the industry competitive in the EU market. From a technical point of view the main areas to be supported by the programme, and the extensive consultation process between DIAGNOS and the enterprises, were identified and reflected in the document. The study, presented to the Commission in November 2000, was the point of departure for drawing up the Financial Agreement for presentation for approval.

CARIFORUM and WIRSPA were well prepared to tackle the needs of the rum industry. The industry, even before the programme was approved, had a multifaceted response strategy for its relations with Europe which aimed to ensure that the Zero for Zero Agreement did not become a factor "destroying" the sector. Particularly at the enterprise level, the big companies in Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, Barbados, Dominican Republic and Guyana had alternative technical and financial options for adjusting to the transitional period from a protective and subsidized market to a full open liberalized market. A significant part of the strategy was WIRSPA's and CARIFORUM's intention to have the EU recognize that the industry had been damaged by the Zero for Zero agreement between the US and the EU, and that it required support to undergo the rapid transition. Both organizations, but particularly WIRSPA, sustained this highly proactive strategy throughout the negotiation of the Joint Declaration on Rum in post Lomé negotiations in December 1999 right through to the implementation of the programme in August 2002.

Approval of the financing proposal had to overcome several objections from numerous Member States (report by AIDCO/C2 in annex 4) and the relevance of this programme was questioned up to the last minute before signature of the FA in 2002. The concerns raised by the EU Member States when considering the financing proposal for the rum programme were varied. Some reflected the philosophical difficulties that EU Member States have in supporting commercial enterprises in the ACP private sector. Others reflected on the implications of financing a sector that is capable of adjusting to the new trade rules with its own resources. Questions also were voiced concerning the contribution of the programme to the overall objective of promoting integration and economic development. A summary of the main topics discussed on the relevance of this programme are the following:

- The rationale and implications of the Joint Declaration, the relation to the 8th EDF resources to Cotonou proceedings, and in this context the contribution of the programme to poverty alleviation.
- The political and economic case for allocating substantial resources to a private-dominated sector, which is already present in the international market and in some cases has links with multinational companies.
- The weight given to marketing support in relation to the limited focus on training and environmental aspects and the lack of clear environmental policies and regulations.
- The use of grants which could act as subsidies distort the market, thus penalizing other rum producers (Venezuela, Cuba, Guatemala, Nicaragua, etc.)
- The implementing capacity of WIRSPA and the sustainability of the scheme.

3.3 The relevance of the programme to poverty alleviation.

Despite the internal discussion within the EU and the Commission's services over the relevance of the programme to poverty alleviation, the programme does not indicate clearly enough why it is relevant, and how it would have a positive impact on poverty alleviation in ACP countries, this being the main

⁷ "Enhancing the Competitiveness of the Caribbean Rum Industry". Main Report. November 2000.

overreaching objective of EDF assistance. Whereas it is understandable that not all projects are directly directed to the Commission's overall development objectives, and moreover it can be advocated that poverty is not the main issue in several Caribbean countries, it remains that the overarching goal of the Commission's interventions is poverty reduction and that programmes of this type should address the issue. The issue of whether economic transition programmes for ACP industries are legitimate vehicles for poverty alleviation has not been properly addressed in the programme and remains unresolved. This raises important questions as to whether the EDF Committee is the correct forum for reviewing trade-related assistance programmes. The counter argument is that the 8th EDF programme is a poverty prevention programme. It is indicated in the Annex of the FFAA that "the project is directed at preventing a further deterioration in the socio-economic conditions of the region" (in terms of jobs, export earnings and tax revenue losses). However, this argument is not supported with a study explaining the social costs and benefits or demonstrating how the project is an efficient vehicle to promote poverty alleviation. It fails also to show that the decision taken, given the scarcity of resources, is the best choice for achieving the proposed objective.

3.4 The relevance of the programme to employment.

Further arguments have been presented in favour of this programme regarding its contribution to employment. It is being said that the industry employs 10 000 direct jobs and that an additional 40 000 indirect jobs are generated by the industry. It has been difficult to verify the sources and the calculations of this contribution to employment, and the question of how the project would contribute to maintain or to generate new employment remains to be answered⁸. This important issue which is directly linked to the EDF objectives has not been addressed in the document and it is still unknown how the industry, which is supposed to be more competitive at a worldwide level, will be able to maintain or to generate additional employment. The current trends in economic development suggest that the modernisation of an industry through innovation and technological changes usually brings about employment reduction. How will this project and its competitiveness standards reverse this economic tendency and maintain or create more employment? How many new direct and permanent posts will be generated by the industry and what is the programme's target to generate new employment?

3.5 The relevance of the programme to the SME sector.

The programme is not specifically designed to address the development of SMEs in the region, however the rum sector comprises mainly small and medium enterprises and therefore its adaptation to that particular segment is of interest. Using the studies conducted by the Commission and the information provided by WIRSPA, the most likely enterprises that can truly compete and participate in the world market with quality products are those enterprises that are large, already consolidated and have already initiated modernisation plans, even before the agreement was signed with the EU. On the other hand, the majority of SME rum producers still work with very rudimentary technology, and do not have the financial capacity to undertake modernisation or to participate successfully in a very competitive market at world level in an industry largely dominated by large producers and distributors. As has been the case so far, the SMEs have demonstrated limited ability to participate and take full advantage of the benefits of the project, suggesting that the relevance of the project for the development and competitiveness of the SMEs is questionable. How the SMEs will participate in the project and what level of improvements is expected from them is unknown. The project offers SMEs the possibility of sharing some modest benefits, but expecting improvement, modernization and increased competitiveness in the world market is unrealistic. As designed the project with all its technical components clearly favours the participation of large enterprises. Furthermore, if the success of the project is to be measured by increasing world market share and introducing quality products, these objectives will require setting up of priorities among the enterprises of the industry to allocate the resources of the programme; and the most likely participants will be the big enterprises. On the other hand, if the programme is to be focused on SMEs, questions arise about the capacity of the SMEs to compete and to participate in the world market vis-à-vis the role and

⁸ Neither DIAGNOS study nor WIRSPA, have produced specific reliable information about the contribution of the industry over employment. The figures provided are not supported with the national or regional statistics in the region and the EC has not questioned this issue while preparing the FFAA.

competitive capacity that the industry requires from the bigger firms as the leaders in the transformation of the sector. There are already some concerns from some Commission officials, and from the monitors in charge of supervising implementation, about SME participation in the project activities.

3.6 The relevance of the programme to the regional integration process.

Given the political history of this initiative, its links to the overall objective of EU policy and principles and to the mandates of the EDF, contributions to the regional process are very weak. The logical and sequential development of the negotiation process and the signature of the Joint Declaration, reveals that the main argument proposed related to a kind of compensation to the industry from the unilateral decision of the EU and US to liberalise the market. Ex-post arguments attempted to link the programme into the integration process by placing it under the 8th EDF Regulation. Unlike other initiatives where projects are designed to address directly the issues of integration (i.e. cultural, trade, institutional building, education, customs, statistics, quality control, etc.), the rum project was not designed or conceived to contribute to the regional integration process. Its components, principles and philosophy are focused on supporting a specific private sector industry, and as such may be relevant to the rum industry but not to the regional integration process. The project falls short of explaining what its contribution would be to the integration process and what are going to be the results expected from the allocation of the resources. The counter argument is that the programme prevents deterioration of a very important industry, and as such contributes to poverty alleviation, generates important resources for the national economies and increases the image of the Caribbean region. It may be very well be the case for some countries and for some enterprises but equating the support and objectives of an industry of the private sector with the regional objectives of integration and development is to force the arguments because the project does not address the objectives and the purposes of regional integration. This programme represents an important change in the strategy of the Commission by accepting the participation of the private sector in development tasks, and by financing industries that even without Commission support could meet their needs. Furthermore, political arguments have overridden the technical, social and economic reasons presented in the global objectives of the Commission's cooperation programme

4. Efficiency

Even though the resources allocated to achieve the objective and purposes of the rum industry are considerable, the overall objective of modernising, increasing competitiveness and establishing a marquee in the European market is very ambitious. Almost 50% (€37.8 million) of the resources will be allocated into marketing activities, this amount being sufficient in the best of the cases to mount a marketing campaign in Europe for one year, but establishing a marquee requires more substantial amounts than the one allocated in the project. Advertising (TV, newspapers, promotional activities, direct advertising, magazines, etc) and marketing research on a periodic basis is the most expensive activity of enterprises competing to have a share, or increased share, of the market. The project does not provide clear information on the expected outputs, benefits and results under this component.

A similar argument can be made in reference to the other project components. Under the waste management (€ 9.8 millions) component, for example, the document does not indicate what kind of results will be obtained with the inputs provided, or how many enterprises of the industry can be the beneficiaries or whether these inputs will be enough to improve the environment (i.e how many cubic meters of water will be saved or whether it will be less contaminated), what is actually going to be achieved and whether those achievements will be enough and significant for the industry and for the well being of the society. The capital investment (€ 14.7 million) component also requires more attention to the use of the inputs and proper definition of the expected outputs and results. For example, what kind of modernisation and improvement programmes are expected, how many enterprises will be modernized, will the restructuring and capital equipment associated with the production process be enough to create more competitive enterprises producing high quality of rum, and if so how many?

The other components, although more modest in the allocation of money (strengthening of WIRSPA € 2.1 m, business development services € 3.5 m, TA €1.4 m) are already generating benefits to the enterprises that have participated in either of the activities. For example, WIRSPA is working at full

capacity and the PMU is assimilating well the workload for implementing and managing the projects. Similarly, the enterprises have expressed satisfaction with the TA and the services provided so far. These components are in tune with the needs of the industry; and transferring know how and education in the preparation of business plans, or formulating projects for investment or for restructuring plants and equipment are more concrete activities, more manageable and the expected benefits are already evident.

In terms of implementation, two major deficiencies have been highlighted by the enterprise beneficiaries of the project:

- The extremely slow pace of implementation, and the fact that in July 2004 the marketing window had not yet started disbursing and was not operational, was regarded as a severe drawback. A user guide to help complying with the formalities for accessing that window was promised and was still not submitted to the operators.
- Several practices and procedures have been reported by the operators as difficult compatible with the working practices of the private sector. For instance, the distribution of potentially useful documentation is limited by a number of factors: research and market studies are submitted in paper format so that it is difficult for the distillers to share them with their international partners; moreover, these documents are frequently referred to as provisional or confidential which also limits their use. The procedures governing the disbursement of activities do not permit any expenditure to take place before formal approval of the activity;. This may require so much time that a window of opportunity is lost by the enterprise which is prevented from undertaking its project immediately. It has been suggested that once a demand is introduced it can be approved even after no more than 25% of the requested budget has been disbursed (of course at the entrepreneur's risk if the project is not approved).

One significant component of the programme is the system of permanent supervision and monitoring conducted on a quarterly basis by external consultants⁹. Their role is to monitor the activities of the rum programme both at the level of the PMU and at the level of beneficiaries; to assess the programme performance in achieving its expected results and stated objectives, as well as its potential strengths, weaknesses and abuses in implementation; and verify the proper use of the funds in accordance with the FA. This external monitoring has proved efficient and its contributions have helped the PMU, CARIFORUM and the Commission in guiding implementation.

5. Effectiveness and Impact

The programme is being implemented and the final assessment would have to be measured by aggregate data on the sector's turnover, export and employment and at this point it is not possible to make a fair judgment about its overall impact. However, the programme is just starting to generate some visible intermediate impacts. This is particularly the case for the capacity building window, the company upgrading, and the TA, where satisfaction by the beneficiaries has been reported on the activities conducted so far. The enterprise restructuring and the marketing component are still pending activities and their development is expected to generate some benefits by the end of 2004.

The main intermediate impacts obtained so far concern the capacity building and the strengthening of WIRSPA, the impact of setting up the PMU within WIRSPA which has been translated into effective management of the programme, the proper use of the program's tools and instruments, and the communication with and selection of beneficiaries. The requirement of business plan preparation and submission has helped enterprises that have participated in the programme to analyse their structures and cash flow, and to consider complete factory re-design, thereby speeding up the planning and investment process. Similarly, the Business Development Services has generated demand for consultancy and staff training that is expected to impact on the competitiveness of the enterprises.

With regards to the marketing activities and the establishment of a marquee the results so far are questionable. It is not clear if the establishment of the marquee can be achieved until the scheduled programme end in June 2006. The introduction of a new brand typically requires sustained multi-annual

⁹ On September 2003, the Commission awarded GFA Management, with a contract for continues monitoring.

promotion efforts that requires more time than the one anticipated in the FFAA. In addition, it requires consensus in building eligibility for the rum marquee, mark design, and trade mark registration, as well as preparation of joint promotion activities still to be developed. This may hamper achievement of the objectives of this window, and thus of the programme, and the expected benefits may not accrue if immediate action is not taken.

6. Sustainability

There are two levels of sustainability to consider. On the one hand there is the sustainability related to WIRSPA's ability to maintain the stream of benefits obtained through the programme. On the other hand, there is the issue of sustainability related to the rum's industry capacity to maintain its competitiveness after the project is concluded.

In regards to WIRSPA, its sustainability is still an open question since implementation has just started. However, the monitoring team has stressed continuously the importance and the significance of achieving sustainability. The main issues of concern are related to the capacity of WIRSPA to maintain a technical unit after the conclusion of the programme. The question here is not related to the sustainability of WIRSPA as an organization, but concerns whether WIRSPA can have the capacity to maintain the services provided to the enterprises. A feasibility plan for sustainability would determine whether the services are or will be useful for the industry and under what conditions.

Regarding the sustainability of the rum industry, some observations have been made in terms of maintaining its competitive capacity and of sustaining its marketing activities. After the conclusion of the programme the industry will not vanish and it will continue with its activities, especially the big enterprises capable of absorbing the expenses associated with implementation of this project. However, the fundamental question concerns the extent to which the Caribbean rum industry needs to be restructured. Currently the world rum sector is dominated by a global operator, Bacardi. In the Caribbean the industry is atomised in a large number of small distilleries, with only two or three Caribbean rum producers of significant size and already acting as global operators. The survival of the Caribbean rum industry will imply a consolidation into a small number of large operators of sufficient size. Another fundamental issue for the long term viability of the sector is that of the markets. Moving from bulk to brand products implies a drastic reduction of quantities, and therefore employment, for the same production value. Compensating for this reduction cannot be done entirely on the European market. The main real market opportunities where the Caribbean can be competitive seems to be South America, but that market is very different from the EU one.

There is therefore a double need, not really addressed in the programme, to restructure (including diversifying away from rum) and consolidate the Caribbean rum industry, and to have a region-wide reappraisal of the direction of the rum trade.

7. Cross-cutting issues

The experience of the ACP rum sector raises important questions that cut across many themes for the signatories to the ACP - EU Cotonou partnership agreement. These are related to:

- i. The impact of trade liberalization on ACP industries and how this should be managed by the EU and ACP;
- ii. The EU's willingness to provide transitional support to other ACP industries as they move from non-reciprocal trade preferences to freer trade;
- iii. The extent to which the EU and ACP are really prepared to involve the ACP private sector fully in development cooperation through programmes under the Cotonou Agreement which runs from 2000 to 2020.

8. Coherence, coordination and complementarity.

This project is unique in its conception and implementation, and observance of the 3Cs is not a path that this programme has followed. The political decision that gave rise to this programme has bypassed the normal procedures of programming and identification of the regional needs where coherence with other activities, programmes or with other policies of international dimension such as trade was not considered. For example the coherence of this programme is questioned by other industries that are not benefiting from the programme (Central American countries), but are facing similar problems as a result of the trade liberalization. They find the subsidising of some producers of one region and lack of assistance to producers in others, all of which compete in the same market, incoherent. Similarly, the programme stands on its own regarding coordination with other sub-regional or national components of the overall EC strategy. There is no evidence that coordination was sought at either at the design phase or at the implementation phase.

The technical components of the programme and its specific nature linked to rum producers make it difficult to identify complementarity with other activities executed at sub-regional or national levels. The programme focuses on addressing the specific needs of one private sector industry (production of rum) and since there is not precedent in the previous EDFs of working with the private sector, or with a very explicit industry, complementarity is missing. This is the case also under the 9th EDF where issues of complementarity are not mentioned, nor for that matter are actions to address the environmental aspects of the industry considered. The same can be said for the coordination and complementarity that can be obtained working with CEDA for example, where know-how on markets and import or export activities could be beneficial for the project.

9 Main issues and lessons

9.1 The ACP and its negotiations for the future

As a result of the Zero for Zero, rum became one of the first ACP industries to embark on the transition out of preferences. What has happened to rum may be repeated with other ACP products. Any of the numerous parallel trade negotiating processes facing the ACP could have the same impact on ACP industries. These include the current ACP-EU trade negotiations for WTO-compatible EPAs by 2008, the reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) negotiations, the reform of the generalized System of Preferences (GSP) in 2004, and the ongoing WTO Round of multilateral trade negotiations. The rum industry has created a strong precedent for other ACP industries to negotiate the terms of their own economic transitions out preferences. Recently, the sugar industry in the Caribbean region has started building up its case for preferential treatment. Will the EU be ready to compensate the sugar industry?

9.2 The role of the ACP private sector in running the EDFs

The rum programme is managed by WIRSPA, a private sector association, on behalf of CARIFORUM, which is a novelty for both EU and ACP, and suggests that non-governmental actors can be full partners in the delivery of development. This implies an important change in the Commission's strategy and a new willingness on the part of the EU and ACP to make ACP private sector actors central partners in managing and implementing development funds. In the end the rum programme has created a strong precedent for future EDF assistance to the ACP private sector.

9.3 The adequateness of the EDF procedures

The Commission's procedures for programming development assistance under the EDF, which are described as "heavy" by WIRSPA, are designed for governments, and not for private sectors actors. However, the Commission was prepared to take the risk and to adapt its normal practices in the design and in the implementation of this unique programme. For example, derogation from EDF procedures was agreed in relation to the provision of bank guarantees. WIRSPA was unable to provide the necessary guarantees, as it is an association of national associations, and its legal status as a non-profit organization allowed by-passing of the required guarantee. Unusually a higher degree of flexibility has been introduced

to allow WIRSPA and CARIFORUM to take decisions and make payments for goods and services. A specific "Manual of Procedures" has been prepared to meet the working modalities of the rum programme. Even so, despite all these changes and amendments within the normal EDF procedures, the programme is experiencing the rigidity of the Regulations in its day to day implementation.

Case study N°4 Support to CARIFORUM Secretariat Programming Unit

1. Project identification and synopsis¹⁰

1.1 Project identification

Project number	Title	Planned amount in € ¹	Contracted amount in € ¹
7 ACP RPR 053	Programming Unit- CARIFORUM	2 003 568	2 003 568
7 ACP RPR 556	Programming Unit- CARIFORUM Secretariat	569 443	569 443
7 ACP 361	CARIFORUM Secretariat Programme Unit	3 940 000	3 887 865
9 ACP RCA 2	Transitional Institutional Support (Capacity building for CARIFORUM)	750 000	561 000
Total		7 263 011	7 021 876

¹ Data from CRIS Database.

1.2 Synopsis of the successive projects to support the CARIFORUM Secretariat Programming Unit¹¹

Overall objectives:

- 7 ACP 053: To accelerate and improve preparation and implementation of Lomé IV projects and program measures.
- 7 ACP 556: To secure efficient utilisation of resources made available to the CARIFORUM by the European Union for regional cooperation.
- 7 APC 361: To contribute to the Caribbean social and economic integration through the efficient management and utilisation of financial and technical resources made available by the European Union to CARIFORUM for regional co-operation under the provisions of the Lomé IV Convention.
- 9 ACP 2: To ensure the transition from previous EDF support to CARIFORUM towards a reformed Caribbean regional institutional structure enabling a more effective and sustainable integration of the Caribbean into the global economy.

Projects purposes:

- 7 ACP 053: To assist the Secretariat General of the Forum in preparing studies and Financing Proposals, provide technical assistance for the identification of appropriate procedures for project implementation, prepare documentation and appraise projects and program mes and maintain close contacts with representatives of the Commission during the process.
- 7 ACP 556: To finance technical assistance, support staff and other facilities for the Programming (Unit) to ensure the efficient management of the EDF Caribbean Regional Programme
- 7 ACP 361: To provide technical assistance, support staff and other facilities and services through which the Caribbean ACP states can efficiently prepare, appraise, implement, monitor, review and evaluate Caribbean regional programmes financed by the 7th EDF.
- 9 ACP 2: To define strategies and measures that will pave the way for improved institutional support and capacity building for CARIFORUM/CARICOM, enabling enhancement of regional integration and co-operation as detailed in the RSP/9th EDF RIP.

¹⁰ The project 7 ACP RPR 053 is outside the time bounds of this evaluation but included here to provide a complete historical picture of the support of the European Commission to the CARIFORUM secretariat.

¹¹ Based on the financing agreements.

decision-making authority of CARIFORUM, providing policy and operational directives for the performance of the functions of CARIFORUM which deal primarily with the promotion of regional integration through intra-CARIFORUM cooperation and with European Union/CARIFORUM cooperation in the promotion of regional integration. CARIFORUM is serviced by a Secretariat comprising a Secretary General, who is also the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), and a Programming Unit to provide technical support to the Secretary-General, inter-alia in

- the elaboration of project or programmes dossiers;
- the appraisal of projects and programmes;
- the preparation of draft financing proposals;
- ensuring effective execution of projects and programmes in co-operation on a functional basis with national governments and implementing organisations as well as with Commission representatives;
- the preparation of annual work programmes and budgets to be approved jointly by the Secretary General and by the Commission;
- maintaining the functional linkages with the CARICOM Secretariat and benefiting from its administrative support.

The Programming Unit (PU) was established in February 1993 and since that date has been totally financed from the Regional Indicative Programmes. The Support to the CARIFORUM Secretariat took the form of four successive projects:

The first funding was through the three-year 7 ACP 053 project. It was meant to set up the PU and to conduct a number of sector studies as a basis for proposals for a regional development strategy, and to manage the regional programme. Its financial provisions included funding for two technical officers: the Head of Programming Unit and a Deputy Head, one of which had to be a national of the new signatories of Lomé IV. A memorandum of understanding has been signed between the European Commission and CARIFORUM specifying that a national from a CARICOM country would first take the post of head of the Programming Unit, and a national from the Dominican Republic would be appointed as his deputy. The memorandum stated that the principle of rotation would apply and that after two years a national of the Dominican Republic would become the new head of the Programming Unit.

Project 7 ACP 556 provided one year's bridging funding to ensure continuation of the services of the PU during the period between the 7th and 8th EDFs. It focused on efficient implementation of on-going projects and programming of the 8th EDF. It provided funding for four technical officers (two seniors, two juniors) from different Member States of CARIFORUM.

Project 7 ACP 361 was a large five year programme with the same rationale and objectives as the previous ones but for the first time the overall objective of contributing to the Caribbean social and economic integration is put in the forefront, whereas previous programmes had placed the focus on regional development and functional integration. It also provides funding for four technical officers but in practice the technical staff of the PU since its creation has never exceeded three persons, and was most of the time limited to two.

Project 9 ACP 2 entails transitional institutional support to move from the previous organisation of Commission support for CARIFORUM towards new regional institutional mechanisms involving the rationalisation and restructuring of the CARICOM and CARIFORUM Secretariats with a view to developing their complementarities and synergies. Under this project the funding for technical staff is limited to one official, the Assistant Secretary General, previously the Head of the PU. This project has been extended (without budgetary modification) until December 2004.

Throughout the period spanned by these four successive projects the Programming Unit has been instrumental in all the regional projects and programmes. Its tasks involved the preparation and the discussion of programme proposals with the CARIFORUM Ministers and the Commission services, preparation of draft financing proposals, follow up in the programming and implementation of all programmes, provision of continuous technical assistance, and guidance and support for the different implementation units, the DRAOs and the national administrations involved.

Its activities also included numerous duties linked to its function of technically supporting the General Secretary of CARIFORUM in matters such as intra-regional and extra-regional negotiation.

CARIFORUM has been the object of two important studies:

- An evaluation in 1997. Its objective was to evaluate the existing arrangements and the capacity of CARIFORUM with a view to improving the programming exercise, programme definition and programme implementation under the second financial protocol of Lomé IV. This evaluation was largely motivated by concerns about the slow implementation and disbursement rate of the Caribbean Regional Indicative Programme (CRIP). It addressed both the significance of CARIFORUM as a cooperation mechanism and its coherence with political and other forms of cooperation in the Caribbean Region, and the relevance and functioning of the institutional arrangements set up by CARIFORUM and the European Commission to ensure efficient implementation of programmes set up by CARIFORUM and the Commission and the complementarity of the regional and national programmes .
- A joint CARIFORUM-European Commission study on the future of CARIFORUM was agreed in 2000. Its purpose was to assess whether the extent to which CARIFORUM, in its existing structure, could adequately meet the challenges of the future dialogue with the EU in the new context of Cotonou, and take appropriate steps in external relations to promote regional and world integration of the Caribbean countries. The question of the sustainability of the institution which had so far been 100% financed by the European Commission was also part of the brief of the study.

In April 2002 a Special Meeting of CARIFORUM Ministers decided to revise the mandate of CARIFORUM and to merge the CARIFORUM and CARICOM Secretariats, and more recently it was agreed that in practice the CARIFORUM Secretariat will be brought under CARICOM and the CARICOM/CARIFORUM General Secretary will have an assistant for CARIFORUM matters.

In October 2002 the rules of procedure of CARIFORUM were amended involving new responsibilities and objectives. The amended rules broadened the mandate of the Forum and its Secretary-General on a number of points among which:

- the *“Forum means the Body comprising Caribbean ACP States to manage and coordinate policy dialogue between the Caribbean Region and the European Union to promote integration and cooperation in the Caribbean and to coordinate the allocation of resources and manage the implementation of Regional Indicative Programmes financed by the European Development Fund and regional programmes financed by Member States of the European Union or any other source”*;
- Associate Membership is open to Caribbean Overseas and Territories, the French Départements d’Outre-Mer and the Dutch Antilles;
- the Secretary-General may initiate action to promote wider and deeper cooperation and integration in the Caribbean Region.

As a result of this broader mandate, the Programming Unit was mandated to draft the Caribbean Regional Integration and Development Strategy (RIDS), a technical and political document defining the regional integration priorities which the Regional Strategy Paper and the Regional Indicative Programme are supporting.

With a view to preparing for the integration of the CARIFORUM functions into the CARICOM Secretariat a double study has been launched in 2004 combining (i°) an independent organisational audit to assess and advise on a new integrated institutional structure to be supported by the 9th EDF CRIP; (ii°) an identification and appraisal study of the CARICOM Secretariat to determine the optimum capacities and consequential support which may be required for implementation of support to the CARICOM Secretariat. This study is on-going.

3. Relevance

The analysis of relevance covers several elements that will be reviewed in turn:

- what was the need justifying the intervention, how was it perceived and analysed at the time of programming?
- to what extent was the intervention addressing the objectives of the regional strategy and of the Commission, i.e. the sustainable development and the construction of a regional integrated space;
- the appropriateness of the design of the intervention in view of the needs and the objectives;
- the justification for the Commission's support in the light of its comparative advantage or the division of tasks among donors.

3.1 Needs and potential contribution of project to their solution

The creation of CARIFORUM responded to a very pragmatic need. It was initially a special programming arrangement between the CARICOM countries and Suriname, extended to a formal organisation when Haiti and the Dominican Republic become members of the ACP group. Before the creation of the CARIFORUM structure regional decisions were discussed at CARICOM level. Suriname was invited when it was concerned. Individual projects were designed and executed by the implementation agencies without regional coordination. So it was never granted that the regional projects had regional ownership, other than ownership by the implementing agency. The view has been expressed to the mission by persons interviewed in the CARICOM and CARIFORUM Secretariats that under this system prevailing prior to the creation of CARIFORUM, the allocation of regional funds would be agreed between CARICOM and the national governments, whereas the identification, design and implementation of projects were dealt with between the national government and the European Commission. On the Commission side there was a tendency to favour those implementation agencies viewed as good performers. The result was that there was a bias in favour of projects in the sectors of these agencies whereas other sectors benefiting from an indicative allocation in the CRIP would not materialise. This practice deprived the region of its ownership on the regional programme and did not ensure that the final allocation respected the initial design.

The creation of CARIFORUM to lead to greater efficiency and implementation of regional aid funds appears, therefore, as the result of a joint demand of the Caribbean and the Commission sides. It responded to an objective need. It was also logical that the institution be distinct from CARICOM since it would have to deal with the allocation of the resources of the regional programme between all Caribbean ACP countries and should demonstrate a degree of impartiality vis-à-vis all Member States.

3.2 Relevance of the project with respect to the objectives of sustained development and construction of a regional integrated space

From the outset the Programming Unit of the CARIFORUM Secretariat has been developed with a view to improving the preparation and implementation of the Lomé IV regional programme. The provision of the Secretariat with permanent resources allowing the conduct of studies and consultations and the monitoring of implementation was directly linked to the objectives of the Commission's assistance to the region. It could be reasonably expected that the PU would bring valid contributions to sustainable development and to the construction of a regional integrated space. With regard to the latter, however, from the beginning there has been an ambiguity on the instrumental and political roles of CARIFORUM.

Since the main rationale for the creation of CARIFORUM was administrative, the initial emphasis was not on the construction of the regional integrated space. The original idea¹⁴ was that CARIFORUM would be a transitional instrument insofar as non-CARICOM countries would become members of CARICOM as occurred in the case of Suriname and later Haiti. However, the mandate was to coordinate allocation and undertake monitoring of EDF resources for the purpose of financing regional projects in the Caribbean region. It gave CARIFORUM the responsibility for deciding on the management of the overall regional

¹⁴ See CARIFORUM Evaluation Study Final Report, 1997.

programme on the Caribbean side and of the setting of the thematic and policy frameworks. Right from the inception these responsibilities gave a political dimension to CARIFORUM.

Regional integration was a clear objective of CARICOM, based on a Treaty and the commitments of its Member States. The concept of the construction of a regional integrated space at the level of CARIFORUM has gradually emerged from the fact that both the European Commission and CARIFORUM contributed to a vision of a regional space broader than that of the CARICOM countries not only from the point of view of the administrative management of the EDF funds but also from the perspective of regional policies.

Under the 7th EDF, CARIFORUM streamlined the participation of all the Caribbean countries in programming and implementation. It developed a closer cooperation and as a result the 7th EDF started to create the conditions for elaboration of the construction of an integrated economic space. The 7 ACP 361 project was a move from purely functional regional cooperation towards an explicit contribution to Caribbean social and economic integration. This movement was strengthened by the evolution of the CARICOM regional vision articulated on deepening the regional integration through completion of the CSME and widening it through cooperation and regional trade arrangements with the non-CARICOM members of CARIFORUM. The amendment to the rules of procedure of CARICOM are a clear expression of this evolution.

The question must be raised whether this very pragmatic approach was relevant to driving the region towards more integration, a goal which is regarded as desirable by most representatives of the Caribbean societies as well as by external observers of the region.

There is evidence, as will be indicated in the subsequent questions, that CARIFORUM contributed to regional integration, but a number of deficiencies in the approach may be highlighted:

- The fact that the regional space to be integrated was identified with the area covered by the ACP country signatories of Lomé was arbitrary and did not necessarily correspond to the major trade flows or to the regional and cultural orientations of some Member States of CARIFORUM. This point is particularly important in the case of the integration of the Dominican Republic, as highlighted by the special study on the Dominican Republic case in annex 6. CARICOM was the traditional engine of regional integration, and even if, especially in more recent years, it engaged in a policy of widening there exists no analysis that concludes that CARIFORUM is the optimal space for regional integration. On the contrary CARICOM is widening its integration by concluding trade arrangements with non-CARIFORUM countries (e.g. Venezuela, Costa Rica).
- The construction of a regional integrated space has not been prepared for by a thorough analysis of what was required to achieve regional integration in terms of constraints to overcome, necessary institutional construction, etc. For instance, the CRIP for the 7th EDF clearly aimed at supporting “regional integration and cooperation”, this being a focal objective with an indicative allocation of 55% of the total resources. However, there is no reference to the CARICOM integration process nor the different levels of regional integration (CARIFORUM and CARICOM). Rather the CRIP identifies an agenda of measures to be taken by the Caribbean States (i.e. the CARIFORUM States), including measures to remove obstacles to the free movement of production factors; measures to foster mutual recognition of qualifications to facilitate the mobility of teachers, students and trainers; and measures to create an appropriate framework for the development of intra and extra-regional trade. The 8th EDF does not bring any additional strategic thinking and is more a continuation of activities undertaken under the 7th. It is only with the 9th EDF and the preparation of the Regional Strategy Paper that there is an analysis of the specific role of CARIFORUM and the regional integration process conducted at the level of CARICOM. On this occasion CARIFORUM was mandated to design a regional integration strategy, the RIDS (summarised in annex 4 of the Regional Strategy Paper of the 9th EDF). It aims at deepening regional integration at the core (CARICOM) and widening and deepening the regional integration of the non-CARICOM members in terms of functional and economic cooperation. CARICOM has its own regional integration strategy centred on the CSME. Its objectives are translated into the CARICOM Treaties, the political decisions, and action programmes. CARIFORUM objectives in terms of regional integration do not have the same

“legitimacy”. It is only within the context of the preparation of the 9th EDF Regional Strategy Paper that the RIDS was prepared. Its objective is to support the regional integration objectives of CARICOM and to develop economic cooperation, harmonisation and so forth with the Dominican Republic and Cuba which could lead to their joining CARICOM. The regional integration strategy at the level of CARIFORUM therefore encompasses, but also widens, that of CARICOM. It also extends cooperation with the Dutch Antillas, OCTs, and the French DOMs.

It can be concluded that the creation of CARIFORUM was indeed relevant as an instrument to improve the management of the EDF funds. The move of this instrumental focus towards the more political objective of supporting the regional integration process involved a number of major political issues that were overlooked, which proved an obstacle to the realisation of the full potential of the project. In particular the difficulties linked to the promotion of projects that would be truly pan-regional and build up regional cooperation were not sufficiently thought out at the outset of the intervention.

3.3 Appropriateness of design of the intervention

The design of the project is straightforward: it provides funding for paying the staff, consisting of qualified nationals of Caribbean ACP States, and the operational facilities of the PU, including the organisation of meetings and consultancies. The PU is located in Guyana.

The location proved an issue, particularly in the first years of the project. The justification of choosing Guyana is that it is the seat of the regional Delegation and of the CARICOM Secretariat. However, it is also a location particularly difficult in terms of access and communications, especially when internet access was not developed. Logistical problems and high operation and administrative costs (particularly travel) for the PU resulted from this choice.

The financial resources funding the PU may be considered sufficient and realistic. It must be noted that the resources in terms of the staff offered under the successive financing agreements have not been fully exploited by the CARIFORUM Secretariat. There is a divergence between the views expressed by the Head of the Programming Unit and other interviewees on this point. Whereas over most of the period covered by this evaluation four professionals were envisaged for the PU, the project never recruited this full staff and worked most of the time with two or three persons. The view of the Commission Delegations is that the limited staff of the PU is the result of PU policy and has been an important constraint on the rate of implementation of the successive CRIPs. The view of the Head of the PU is that a staff of three, (1 head of PU and 2 technical officers) is optimal. The view of the project managers and national authorities seem to confirm that the scarcity of resources of CARIFORUM and the overwhelming personality of its Head has been a bottleneck (an interviewee expressed this by saying: “the Head of the PU is doing a fantastic job but he should be cloned for it is impossible for a single person to deal with all his duties”). Rather than an issue of design of the project, there seems to be an issue with the way the PU developed as a one-person structure more than as a real institution. This will be raised under section 4 on efficiency.

3.4 Justification for the Commission support

The primary justification for the Commission support is the very nature of the project intended to assist the region with the identification and implementation of the Commission's regional assistance. Therefore the project has not been the object of particular donor coordination. However, interfaces and complementarities between this project and some other donor regional projects are evident: a number of regional institutions interacting with CARIFORUM do benefit from other assistance (the OECS, several regional institutions) and there are several multi-donor projects where CARIFORUM is directly interacting with other donors (the most important one being currently the large multi-donor HIV/AIDS project managed by CARICOM under the coordination of PANCAB and with a component financed through CARIFORUM). It should be noted that the modification of the rules of procedure of CARIFORUM, which now specify that the institution is competent for coordinating and managing resources from the EDF and other sources, should lead to coordination or distribution of labour among donors, including the support for the CARIFORUM Secretariat.

One would have expected exploitation of a major comparative advantage of the Commission, i.e. its knowhow in matters of regional integration acquired both through its own experience and its consistent support for regional integration experiences in other parts of the world. However, this experience is not reflected in the preparation of the support to the CARIFORUM Secretariat and in the setting up of regional institutions.

4 Efficiency

4.1 Relationship between inputs and outputs

Efficiency is the relationship between inputs and outputs of an intervention and in the case of the CARIFORUM PU a contrasting picture emerges. On the one hand, the CARIFORUM programming unit has been extremely active in organising consultations with the authorities of Member States and with regional institutions, identifying projects, formulating and submitting proposals, providing assistance to the PMUs and the DRAOs when problems in implementation were encountered. The annual reports give an account of the many activities undertaken by the PU. On the other hand, there has been a considerable disappointment with the implementation of the regional programme. The main illustration is the justification for the 1997 evaluation of CARIFORUM: at that time less than 10% of the total allocation under the Caribbean Regional Indicative Programme had been disbursed. Currently, the implementation and management of the regional programme still suffers from numerous delays, low disbursement rates and other difficulties.

Two categories of factors explain these difficulties:

- a) Policy issues between the CARIFORUM Member States.

A major characteristic of the regional programme for the Caribbean is that there are too many claimants on a small amount of resources. This exacerbated the competition among the Member States for the resources of the CRIP and mobilised the CARIFORUM secretariat on issues of coordination and trade-offs among Member States and regional institutions competing for the management and the benefits of regional programmes. The time spent on these coordination issues diverted the focus from real action in terms of preparatory studies, identification of development priorities and effective supervision of implementation.

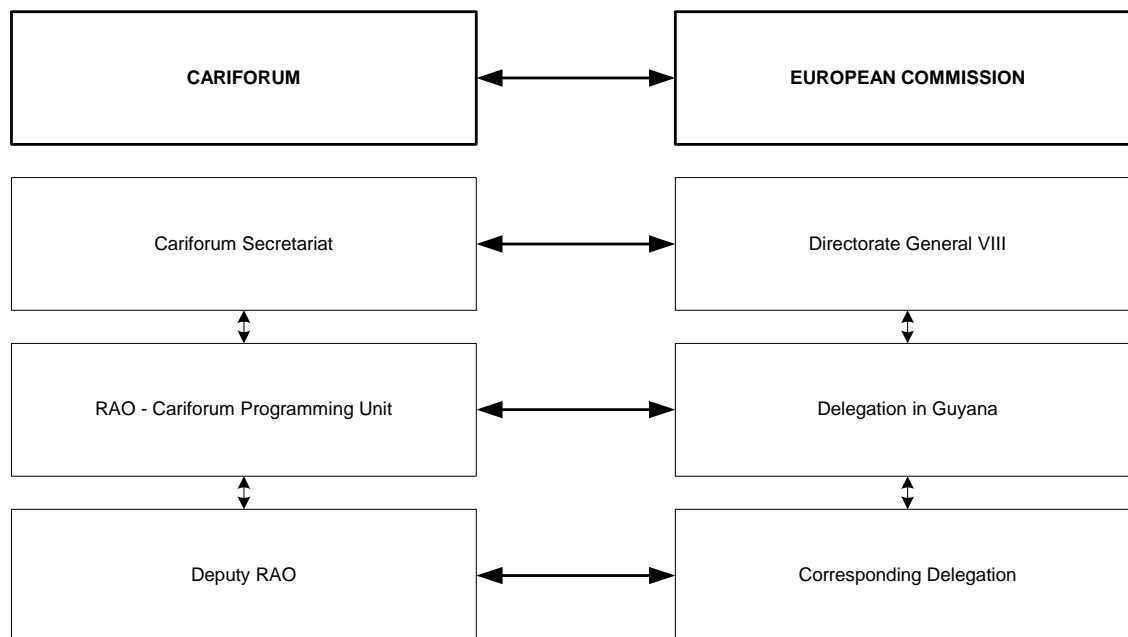
- b) The institutional mechanisms and the structure of communication between CARIFORUM and the Commission.

The management of the CRIPs involves a distribution of responsibilities between many actors, among which are:

- The national governments and regional organisations. They propose projects and programmes for inclusion in the CRIP, provide assistance to the Secretary General of CARIFORUM with respect to the preparation, submission and appraisal of regional projects and programmes, and serve as Deputy Regional Authorising Officers (DRAOs). The DRAOs have the responsibility for the day to day implementation, management and monitoring of projects and programmes, carry on the activities indicated in the Financing Agreements and report to the Secretary General on finance and other matters related to project and programme implementation.
- The Programming Unit of CARIFORUM advises and supports the Secretary General in his capacity as Regional Authorising Officer. Its main role is to intervene at the preparatory stage of projects and programmes, and to monitor and evaluate their performance.
- The Commission and the Delegations. In practice the Delegation in Guyana is responsible for the regional programmes but specific regional projects and programmes are followed by a designated Delegation, chosen on the basis of the location of the main activities of the project.

The structure of communication between CARIFORUM and the European Commission under the 7th EDF is represented in the following chart:

Structure of communication between Cariforum and the European Commission under the 7th EDF



This structure reflects the theoretical distribution of responsibilities: definition of the strategic priorities and directions should be concluded at the level of the CARIFORUM Secretariat and DG DEV; programming and identification of projects should be conducted by the CARIFORUM PU and the regional Delegation in Guyana; while implementation is the responsibility of the DRAOs and the corresponding Delegations in charge of specific projects¹⁵. In this mechanism the PU's central role is programming. In addition it reports to the CARIFORUM General Secretary and advises him on policy and strategy issues, and it follows, through the DRAOs, the execution of the projects and programmes.

With regard to these mechanisms, the following problems have been reported to the evaluators:

- The policy dialogue on regional issues should be dealt with via the Guyana Delegation, but this Delegation has not always been adequately staffed and in practice the dialogue is also conducted directly with DG DEV, thus creating multiple parallel lines of communication.
- For programming and identification of projects the CARIFORUM PU should in theory link with the Delegation in Guyana. A major issue is that this is not clearly established and in practice the PU contacts whoever they believe can be useful. As an example of the resulting problems, in March 2004 CARIFORUM sent a proposal for disaster management under the 9th EDF to the Delegations in Guyana and Barbados; none replied because none of them knew if they were responsible for this area.
- The CARIFORUM PU considers that its main difficulty is the absence of timely response of the Commission to its submissions. Delays of 7 months are not exceptional between the submission and the final version of terms of reference for preparation of a financial proposal; delays of 6 weeks are frequently observed for responses to e-mail requiring an input or a decision from the European Commission.
- The point of view expressed by the representatives of the national authorities and the project managers is that they do not understand the command chain within the Commission Services and do not know who should be their interlocutor for specific technical matters. It is also often mentioned that, within the conduct of a project, authorisation to proceed with a particular activity are needed without clear indication of who is the right person to deliver the authorisation.

¹⁵ It should be noted that there may be more than one DRAO for projects spanning across several countries.

These difficulties were exacerbated by but also contributed to a personalisation of the Programming Unit. The Financial Agreement provided for a two-year rotation to allow representatives of CARICOM and non-CARICOM countries to be Heads of the PU in turn. Notwithstanding the fact that this rotation took place, the first appointed Head of Unit remained the dominant personality who has effectively managed the PU but has also accomplished most of its tasks from its creation until today. The personalisation is such that among Member States officials, Delegations, implementing agencies and project consultants, CARIFORUM is completely identified with that person.

It should be quite clear that this evaluation is not criticising a person or, worse, suggesting that a less capable personality should have been recruited in his place. The issue the evaluation raises is that having let the PU unit develop into a one-person-dominated structure may have had some advantages:

- there is a clearly identified interlocutor on the CARIFORUM side;
- it permitted continuity and a memory of the developments of the Caribbean regional programmes and projects that is not matched on the European side (however, it is more an individual memory than an institutional one);

but it also had severe drawbacks:

- it created a bottleneck insofar as even the most active and workaholic person cannot deal simultaneously with all the tasks involved in the programming and supervision of the regional programme;
- it limited the analytical capacities of the PU;
- it created a lack of transparency since it did not develop into an institution the organs of which have clear capacities and responsibilities independent of whoever occupies a particular position. In that sense the merger of the CARIFORUM PU with the CARICOM Secretariat should be a positive move towards clearer institutional building.

4.2 Consistency and flexibility of the support for the evaluation process (J.3.1)

There has been continuity and consistency in the support to the PU. It has been articulated on the successive EDF regional programmes CARIFORUM was meant to manage. It therefore reflected the strategic orientations of the programmes (which it had also contributed to defining) and the 9 ACP 2 project is precisely a transitional project intended to adapt the support for the new priorities and for the evolving organisation of the CARIFORUM/CARICOM Secretariat.

5. Effectiveness and impact

Assessing the effectiveness and impact of the support provided to the CARIFORUM PU means assessing the extent to which this support has contributed to streamlining more effectively regional resources into activities generating sustainable development and strengthening the construction of the regional integrated space.

On both issues the major weakness is that there has been no *ex ante*, nor *ex post*, analysis of the contribution of the regional cooperation and integration to poverty reduction and sustainable development of the member countries and of the region as a whole. The CARIFORUM PU was important for coordinating the competing demands of the member countries and regional agencies, but it did not develop an institutional capacity for identifying and prioritising the needs and response activities into a strategy with a long term vision that could be shared and owned by all regional actors. Over time, however, it has moved in that direction and its involvement in the preparation of the 9th EDF has been significant, although the elaboration of the RIDS remained a limited exercise.

If the effective achievement of development regional integration through regional co-operation has been marginal it does not mean the CARIFORUM PU has been ineffective. Its main positive achievements are:

- it provided an instrumental framework for promoting regional cooperation;
- it facilitated the dialogue among various actors in the region, including dialogue between CARICOM and non-CARICOM countries;
- it provided valuable support to the DRAOs in the implementation of programmes and projects;

- it acted as a facilitator between the implementing agencies and the European Commission (Delegations and Brussels).

6. Sustainability

The CARIFORUM PU has been exclusively funded by the European Commission since its creation and is an unsustainable institution if its funding is not taken over at some point by the Member States of CARIFORUM.

The restructuring of the CARIFORUM and CARICOM Secretariats, involving the integration of the CARIFORUM Secretariat into the institutional organisation of the CARICOM Secretariat, has been agreed and is meant to ensure the long-term sustainability of the CARIFORUM Secretariat whose costs should be taken over gradually by the Member States. This reform is also meant to lead to complete ownership by the Caribbean States of the decisions achieved under the broadened mandate of the CARIFORUM Secretary General which includes, under the new Rules of Procedures, the initiation of activities promoting regional integration and donor coordination.

7. Cross Cutting Issues

As such the projects supporting the CARIFORUM PU are not concerned with cross cutting issues and the programming documents do not refer to these issues.

When it comes to the regional programmes prepared and managed by the PU, cross cutting issues are present in the form of environmental projects. Other cross cutting issues (human rights, equality of chances, gender issues) are not systematically addressed in the regional programmes.

8. Coherence, coordination and complementarity

This point is not relevant for this project.

9 Main issues and lessons

- The major issue is that the creation of CARIFORUM, as an instrumental structure to manage the regional programme for the Caribbean ACP States, also displaced the focus of regional integration from the traditional CARICOM area towards the broader CARIFORUM region without analytical demonstration of the adequacy of this regional point of reference with respect to developmental needs, and without sufficient commitment from the parties. This led the member countries to compete for the regional EDF resources rather than to cooperate in maximising their contribution to the construction of the regional integrated space. This competitive rather than cooperative approach has been the main reason for the slow and difficult implementation of the regional programme. The evolution of CARICOM policy involving the double dimension of deepening regional integration at the level of the CSME and widening it to non-CARICOM countries, together with the merger of the CARIFORUM and CARICOM Secretariats, are steps which may reconcile the instrumental and political approaches to regional integration.
- Current internal capacity is insufficient and inadequate in CARIFORUM. Whether the technical capacity requirements will remain the same after the merger with the CARICOM Secretariat is a question that will be answered by the current institutional and organisational audit. The current capacity clearly limits the possibility of internal exchange of ideas within the CARIFORUM Secretariat and the ability of CARIFORUM to undertake its duties in timely fashion.
- The development of the CARIFORUM Secretariat into a institution less identifiable with a single person is an important condition for its proper sustainable functioning.
- Ownership by the Member States of CARIFORUM is weak and should be strengthened by the gradual substitution of Commission funding by Member State funding.
- CARIFORUM needs a better public relations policy. Communication with the public and other donors is nearly non-existent. There is no website, for instance, and the only communications of the

CARIFORUM PU are the formal reports and relations with European Commission and the informal contacts with CARICOM and CARIFORUM countries. A better image of the activities of CARIFORUM would help the public understand its potential contribution to the development and integration objectives of the region.

- Institutional mechanisms organising the relationship with the Commission, DRAOs etc.. need to be better clarified.

Case Study n° 5: The Caribbean University Level Programme (CULP)

1. Project identification and synopsis

Project number	Title	Planned amount in €	Contracted amount in €
7 ACP RPR 373	Caribbean University Level Programme CULP	21 000 000	20 971 665
	Total	21 000 000	20 971 665

Overall Objective

The overall aim is, acting in concert with other sectoral actions under the CRIP in the trade, tourism, agricultural, environmental and telecommunications fields, to help promote integration and sustainable social and economic development in the Caribbean. The Human Resources Development sector, at tertiary level, has been identified as a key element in achieving these objectives given the future demand for trained development professionals with a distinct regional focus

Project Purpose:

The main purpose of the programme is to establish a regional capability to supply competent professionals to public and private sector organisations in the region. This will be achieved through the establishment of regionally integrated Masters courses in key applied disciplines, namely: economic development and reform; public sector management; international business; agricultural diversification; natural resources management; tropical architecture and monument conservation; and through the improvement in distance education and information technology services at UWI, CAST and three participating Dominican universities. These actions will be followed within a new regional administrative and pedagogic framework that will aim to enhance the fledging cooperation that has already begun between these institutions so as to build a sustainable regional human resources development system that serves the long-term needs of the Caribbean.

2. Project background and history

The Caribbean Regional Indicative Programme, the basic document for the implementation of Regional Cooperation under Lomé IV was signed in July 1992 by the European Communities and the fifteen ACP States of the Caribbean. The programme identified two focal objectives, namely:

- Regional integration and cooperation; *and*
- Sustainable development.

These two objectives became an integral part of the subsequent Caribbean University Level Programme (CULP). The main focus of the programme was to be the strengthening of particularly tertiary level institutions, initially the University of the West Indies (UWI) in Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad and the University of Technology (UTECH) –Kingston; Universidad Nacional Pedro Henriques Urena (UNPHU); Pontificia Universidad Católica Madre y Maestra (PUCMM), and the Universidad Católica de Santo Domingo (UCSD).

The programme was endorsed by the Workshop of Technicians of CARIFORUM at their meeting held on 24-26 May in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic and subsequently by the full meeting of CARIFORUM comprising Government Ministers or their delegates from all participating countries on 30 May 1993 in Kingston, Jamaica.

It was the original intention that Quisqueya University, Haiti, would also be included in the programme, but owing to the political situation in the country this was deferred. Notwithstanding this decision, an allocation for computing hardware and IT software was made under the CULP IT budget.

The CULP project, that was to a large extent based upon the recommendations of the reports of two separate EU based consultants, was scheduled to start in January 1995 and to run for a three and a half year period until July 1998. However for a number of reasons, some related to negotiations on the management structure, there were a number of delays that resulted in the project not starting until early 1998. Thus the first group of students were recruited within a short period of time and students arrived for language training in the summer for the first CULP funded Masters courses that commenced in September of that year.

The programme was managed by two PMUs, one in the Dominican Republic and the other in Jamaica, each reporting to their respective DRAOs. In addition there was a supervisory management unit in Barcelona, Spain (Fundacio Bosch i Gimpera) to which the two PMUs reported. The PMUs informed the EU Delegations in the respective countries of their activities both informally and through regular reports.

2.1 Student admissions by course

2.1.1 Natural Resources (Cave Hill)

In 1998, prior to CULP, there had been nineteen enrolments. In 1999 there were sixty-four applications for ten scholarships resulting in an enrolment of twenty-seven students for that year. One student was from a non-English speaking country of the Caribbean.

2.1.2 Natural Resources (Mona)

For the first cohort (1999) there were twenty-one students, of which there were eight CULP scholarships, out of thirty-nine applications (72% from Jamaica) and in the second cohort twenty-four students, of which seven were CULP scholarships out of a total of one hundred applications (60% from Jamaica). All of the students, barring one, were from the English speaking Caribbean.

2.1.3 Natural Resources Management (UNPHU- Campus 1)

Eight of the eleven students of the first cohort were provided with CULP scholarships and for the following year a total of fourteen of which eight were provided with CULP scholarships.

2.1.4 Economic Policy and Reform (UCSD)

For the first cohort there had been sixty-three applications of which nineteen were accepted that included thirteen with CULP scholarships. For the second cohort there were some one hundred and fifteen applicants. Out of a total enrolment of twenty-nine students, seventeen were awarded CULP scholarships.

2.1.5 Public Sector Management (PUCMM)

For the first cohort there were some sixty-three applications from which fifteen students were selected – thirteen funded by CULP and two fee paying. These numbers more than doubled for the second cohort with a total of thirty students of which twenty-one were funded by CULP out of a total of one hundred and thirty-three applications. Applications were received from a wide range of Caribbean countries¹⁶.

¹⁶ Mid-term evaluation of the Caribbean University Level Programme, PROMAN S.A, Oct-Dec 1999 p. 24

2.1.6 Agricultural Diversification (St Augustine)

The information provided for this programme has made it possible to provide a more detailed picture of the geographical distribution of the students attending the courses.

Students attending Agricultural Diversification Programme – Cohorts 1 – 4

	Cohort 1 (1999)		Cohort 2 (2000)		Cohort 3 (2001)		Cohort 4 (2002)	
Trinidad and Tobago	5		4		4		6	
Dominican Republic	1		-		-		1	
Grenada	2		1		-		-	
British Virgin Islands	1		-		-		-	
Guyana	1		2		2		1	
Jamaica	1		2		2		3	
Haiti	1		1		-		-	
Antigua	1		-		-		-	
St Kitts & Nevis	-		2		-		-	
St Vincent	-		1		1		-	
Suriname	-		-		1		1	
Dominica	-		1		-		-	
St Lucia	-		-		-		1	
Gender breakdown	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
	11	5	9	4	5	7	8	5

Students and enrolments¹⁷

Course	1999		2000	
	Funding		Funding	
	CULP	Non CULP	CULP	Non CULP
<i>Dominican Republic</i>				
Public management	17	2	21	9
Economic Development	15	2	17	12
Natural Resources UNPHU	9	3	8	3
Agricultural Development UNPHU	12	-	12	8
Monuments	11	5	16	8
Tropical Architecture	12	5	13	2
<i>Sub-Total</i>	59	17	87	42
International Business	25	12	25	5
Natural Resources (Mona Campus)	8	13	25	5
Natural Resources (Cave Hill Campus)	8	11	10	17
Agricultural Diversification (St Augustine)	13	5	12	7
<i>Sub-Total</i>	54	41	54	51
TOTAL 1999 – 2000	113	58	141	93

3. Relevance

3.1 Needs and potential contribution of project to their solution

Some of the proposed programmes such as International Business, Economic Development and Reform and Agricultural Diversification were developed in response to an identified need to develop these capabilities within the region based on a study conducted by the British Council. The mid-term evaluation was however critical to the extent to which this study was taken on board with little adjustment. Other

¹⁷ Full details of 3rd Cohort not available

subjects such as tropical architecture and environment were developed based upon a more thorough analysis of the value added benefits of a regional approach. This was the case for the College of Arts, Science and Technology (CAST later UTECH) who were associated in the preparation of the project using their own funds and European expertise (consultants). The need for the project had been identified previously by the Commonwealth Association of Architects. CAST was actively involved throughout the identification and elaboration of the proposal and visited all of the islands. The proposal had a strong developmental emphasis and was seen as responding to the needs of the marketplace.

However, it should be noted that notwithstanding this view from a CARICOM country institution, an institution in the DR presents a somewhat contrasting view. The University in the DR claims that it participated very little in the definition and design of the project, and were not aware of who prepared the final project or when. They were first informed by the National Coordinator and later by the EC Delegation that there would be a project and they would be invited to participate. This occurred two years after the initial visit by the consultants. The University naturally agreed as the project would provide more opportunities and resources. The University was aware of the role of CARIFORUM but considers the coordination and consultation mechanisms very weak; moreover the University considered that CARIFORUM is heavily oriented towards the other islands (inferring CARICOM) and as evidence stated that the university was not invited to the discussions of the CARIFORUM educational technical committee. Furthermore, they were not informed of the policies and strategies of CARIFORUM to develop the integration process from the educational point of view. The lack of documentation that would have guided the decision-making process is also confirmed by the internal final evaluation¹⁸.

The overall objectives set out the rationale for a regional rather than national level intervention. The planned activities try to justify this rationale in more specific terms, namely:

“The main activities envisaged under the programme may be grouped under two headings. Concerning the strengthening of selected institutions, provision is made for the construction/renovation elements at CAST and UNPHU; development of distance education facilities in the Dominican Republic and enhancement of existing facilities at UWI; and the provision of library and equipment resources at faculty level. The promotion of effective institutional linkage will be made through: cooperative research; development of modules for delivery in different centres or through distance education; teacher exchanges and part funding of student participation; provision for information system needs and compatibility and mutual recognition of qualifications.”¹⁹

Thus the ambition levels inferred in these activities were clearly aimed at establishing a regional enabling framework in terms of facilities and resources to support longer term collaboration in tertiary education on a regional basis.

No material is available that clearly spells out the medium-to-longer term needs of the region in terms of the subject areas covered by CULP. It is possible that CAST (UTECH) did undertake such studies as a basis for the preliminary feasibility studies. In terms of student intake numbers, targets were provided in the documents.

In terms of the longer term sustainability, if there is to be genuine exchange of students at tertiary level, the grant system has to be reformed (for example UTECH is not eligible for the same grants as UWI), there is still no mutual recognition in terms of accreditation, and language training and sufficient human and institutional resources are lacking

¹⁸ Consultant Final Evaluation on behalf of the Implementing Agency for the Caribbean University Level Programme (CULP) REG 7604, Executive Director, PMU.

¹⁹ EDF VII Agreement No 5445/REG: Financing Agreement between the Commission of the European Communities and the Member States of CARIFORUM, University Level Programme, EDF VII (REG 7604), pp2-3

3.2 Appropriateness of programme composition

Clearly, the sustainability and role of UWI in the integration process has been a longstanding commitment of CARICOM and the institution has been the recipient of previous EC support. However, with development into CARIFORUM, it would appear that the enlargement in the education sector has been purely an “add on” and that a full integration dialogue did not take place at a strategic level in the design phases. These emerged later as a *result* of CULP in the form of the Caribbean University Net.

One of the parties interviewed suggested that *a major problem is that CULP should have been designed with a longer term perspective and time horizons for implementation*. The project took a long time to start-up and the project period was not enough to embed the programmes within a regional perspective.

Other than the study commissioned by CAST the extent to which an analysis was undertaken is not clear other than from the inferred linkage to the sectoral programmes of the CRIP. It is clear from the opinions of the DR that this was an issue that has not been adequately addressed.

The lack of documentation that would have guided the decision-making process is also confirmed by the internal final evaluation²⁰.

In general terms the programme composition can be regarded as appropriate. However, CULP set out to develop joint programmes that would serve the needs of CARICOM and later to reflect the broadening to CARIFORUM.

Clearly a major problem has been the issue of language that was not adequately addressed and budgeted for in the design. Had there been an appropriate level of dialogue between institutions at the design phase, it is likely that the curricula could have been better designed in synergy, instead of which the actual benefits of the cultural and historical diversity emerged during actual programme implementation. This was clearly the case in the field of urban conservation.

The internal evaluation also noted that during the design phase inadequate attention had been given to the implementation strategies, a clear indication perhaps that studies to determine needs had not been conducted. Thus language training had not been included (although it was added later).

Although some courses were to be developed jointly, no consideration was given to the respective status of development of the participating institutions. Consequently, there was some ambivalence relating to accepting core course credits in the case of transfers of students from one institution to the other. This issue eventually became irrelevant as the movement of students between specializations in courses was aborted.

3.3 Main reasons for responding the need at regional rather than at national level

The overall objectives set out the rationale for the regional rather than national level intervention. The planned activities try to justify this rationale in more specific terms, namely:

“The main activities envisaged under the programme may be grouped under two headings. Concerning the strengthening of selected institutions, provision is made for the construction/renovation elements at CAST and UNPHU; development of distance education facilities in the Dominican Republic and enhancement of existing facilities at UWI; and the provision of library and equipment resources at faculty level. The promotion of effective institutional linkage will be made through: cooperative research; development of modules for delivery in different centres or through distance education; teacher exchanges

²⁰ Consultant Final Evaluation on behalf of the Implementing Agency for the Caribbean University Level Programme (CULP) REG 7604, Executive Director, PMU.

and part funding of student participation; provision for information system needs and compatibility and mutual recognition of qualifications”²¹

Thus the ambition levels inferred in these activities were clearly aimed at establishing a regional enabling framework in terms of facilities and resources to support longer term collaboration in tertiary education on a regional basis.

3.4 Appropriateness of project design

Basically, UWI institutions and CAST were the institutions first selected within the context of a potential CARICOM based project. This was then extended to CARIFORUM, in particular DR and three key universities. The justification for their selection is not clear and there seems to have been little constructive dialogue in terms of strategic analysis and decisions for sustainable integrated tertiary education in the fields originally selected. Dialogue commenced only *once the project was funded and started* and this was very much along the *administrative procedures* for implementation.

It would appear, from the information available, that there were no major problems with the sequencing of the planning as this had to be tied in closely with the academic year and student in-take. Where problems did occur these were with delays in decision-making processes in Brussels.

3.5 Justification of assistance being provided by the Commission?

Clearly the subject of this programme fell squarely into an area where the European comparative advantage of having implemented programmes such as Erasmus, Tempus and research programmes should have been maximised in terms of planning for long term sustainability and working towards genuine integration and long term exchange of student and staff. Unfortunately, it would appear that CULP was viewed as a “one-off” stand-alone project divorced of any strategic view. This view is confirmed by the interviews in DR and the somewhat exasperated views expressed in Jamaica now that funding has dried up.

4. Efficiency

The Financing Agreement is the only source which gives an indication of the breakdown of inputs to the projects. The internal final evaluation report does not provide detailed breakdowns.

4.1 Meeting the needs of students

In terms of student satisfaction, the final internal evaluation indicates a high level of quality. In terms of the institutions involved:

- **(Architecture)** the results have deemed to be very successful, it has enabled the School of Architecture and the Faculty of the Built Environment (other Schools within Faculty are Building and Land Management). It has provided the School of Architecture with a strong regional dimension which is reflected in the enrolments of non-Jamaicans at the School being much higher than those in other faculties on the Campus. It is the only school of architecture in the Caribbean and students are accredited by the Commonwealth Association of Architects through the Association of Caribbean Architects with whom UTECH has a memorandum of understanding to enrol a fixed number of students from other countries
- **(Agriculture)** in general the programme is viewed as being a success and through the students doing agri-based projects it has been able to provide a boost to highlighting important issues. From the student tracking it seems that students have been able to get jobs or promotion.

²¹ EDF VII Agreement No 5445/REG: Financing Agreement between the Commission of the European Communities and the Member States of CARIFORUM, University Level Programme, EDF VII (REG 7604), pp2-3

- **(Environment)** the CULP has permitted the bringing together of people from different universities in the region and the Faculty is currently engaged in developing a new research project with Barbados, Haiti and Trinidad and Tobago. The status of the Faculty has reached the stage where it is also now collaborating with the UNEP.

4.2 Strengthening regional networks

It is clear that UWI and UTECH have seen the benefits of the project and have been willing and active partners, maybe also because they have been prior collaborators with the EC. With respect to the DR, there are mixed messages in the sense that there were frustrations over the manner in which the design took place, yet it participated perhaps *“just because the money was available”*. On the other hand the DR has been active in the establishment of the Caribbean University Network.

From the information available it is not clear what type of research and regional workshops have been conducted directly within the context of the programme. The masters' programmes have an element incorporated that envisages internships and the preparation of a final project that invariably takes the nature of a study. Both the school of architecture and the department of environment (Kingston) have conducted preliminary studies that will lead to collaboration with the French TOM and Suriname. However, the mid-term review indicated that there had been limited linkages other than communication between programme directors in the respective participating countries.

4.3 Mutual recognition of qualifications

An important component of the project should have been to work towards the mutual recognition of qualifications and credits for attendance on parts of programmes. This issue has not been resolved. This remains a major stumbling block for the integration process. An exception has been the recognition of architects' qualifications, involving a common standard with stringent accreditation by the Caribbean Architects' Association.

4.4 Problems encountered

There were a number of problems with the EC approving budgetary adjustments related to student intakes:

For example, with respect to agriculture the delays in approvals for the 3rd and 4th cohorts resulted in some top level students (those having high entry qualifications) having found other institutions by the time the approvals came through.

Distance learning equipment arrived late and was already obsolete for the requirements. Apparently the equipment destined for Haiti and Suriname is still at the docks. The equipment for UWI was incompatible with that which already existed at the campus and that was to North American specifications.

All the programmes were advertised. However, this was not without problems as noted in the internal final report:

The marketing of CULP was in many ways related to the efficiency of the planning process as well as the linkage between EC Brussels, EC Delegations and CARIFORUM. There was consistent confusion surrounding advertising and marketing and the discrete roles of each in achieving programme objectives. There was also a disconnect between the approval process at EC Brussels and the timely recruiting of potential students

There were problems with the distance learning equipment. It was suggested that the design of the international tender for the provision of computer equipment for the distance learning and information sub-systems was unwieldy. As mentioned above it is not clear what has happened to the equipment destined for countries outside Jamaica and there has been no impact on UWI capacity by the acquisition of VSAT equipment as it has not been installed and is now obsolete.

The re-monitoring report²² suggested that the short-term TA was lacking in cohesion and consistency and (*inferred*) that this may have been improved had there been a longer-term presence.

The same report also suggested that the distance learning component was too ambitious and did not take into consideration the need to familiarise staff and to secure their “buy-in” through workshops and other mechanisms. It was also suggested that the allocated budget for this component was insufficient to build up a fully operational distance learning system during the project life time and that permanent TA may have assisted in developing a sustainable system.

5. Effectiveness and impact

Earlier reference has been made to the CAST (UTECH) studies and that undertaken by the British Council. From the comments of the mid-term evaluation a suggestion was made that there had not been a critical analysis of these reports. From the documents available it would appear that one of the main justifications for CULP was that it would complement the sectoral support envisaged in the CRIP such as, among others, agricultural diversification, trade, environment and infrastructure development. There is no evidence to suggest that there was any interaction between the CULP human resources project and those initiatives entailing the sectoral orientations outlined previously.

Clearly a major stumbling block to full integration was the lack of inclusion in the project document of a mechanism for addressing the accreditation issues. There have been problems as a result of this omission. The Caribbean University Network is likely to be the platform to address this issue.

5.2 Have participants had the opportunity to use their new capacity and have they remained in the region?

It appears that the answer to the first part of the question is affirmative. Of greater importance, there has been a strong retention of graduates within the region (for Cohorts 1-3 an average of 87.5%). For example, in the case of architecture and in terms of labour mobility, although the faculty does not have a precise details, it is clear that the regional recognition of qualifications has enabled professionals to move between the islands. For example Jamaican former students of UTECH are working in Trinidad and other islands. In terms of retention within the region, UTECH is under the impression that the vast majority of graduates and in particular MSc students have remained within the Caribbean. In the case of environmental graduates, they go into a wide spectrum of jobs, for example in: disaster management; national environmental protection agencies; and local government. From an agricultural perspective, in general the programme is viewed as being a success and because the students have been doing agri-based projects it has been able to provide a boost to highlighting important issues. From the student tracking it seems that students have been able to get jobs or promotion.

5.3 Were the specific objectives of the project met?

From the internal evaluation report (final evaluation due to take place autumn 2004), it would appear that the objectives have been met. More specifically in terms of regional integration:

- One hundred and ninety-two (192) scholarship students from fifteen CARIFORUM countries have studied together at UWI and UTECH. Twenty-eight (28) students from Dominican Republic, Suriname and Haiti have been trained in English and academics from UWI, UNPHU and PUCMM have participated in the development of core courses in programmes delivered jointly by their institutions.

²² Re-monitoring report Jamaica – JAM – Caribbean University Level Programme (CULP) MR-00061.02 – 28/10/02

- Professional seminars were developed and presented at the Mona, Cave Hill and St Augustine campuses of UWI, involving academics and professionals from the CARIFORUM region.
- The Caribbean Universities Network (CUN) has been developed as a successor to CULP in order to facilitate continued university cooperation within the region. Currently nine regional institutions are signatories to the Santo Domingo Agreement that identifies the structure of the network and the areas of cooperation to be implemented. Funding is being sought for CUN.

5.4 Has CULP resulted in improved access by Caribbean citizens to tertiary education?

This question is relative in the sense that there are programmes developed with a regional dimension but access is limited because of the funding situation. The regional dimension of the programmes has diminished significantly with the termination of EU support. This situation is being partially addressed by exploring the distance learning route for agriculture. However, in areas where there is a “niche” such as in architecture and environment, applications are still attracted from across the region.

In terms of international recognition it should be noted that the Natural Resource Management programme (Coastal and Marine Resource Management) attracts fee-paying students from the UK and USA. However, as noted above the only degree that has regional recognition insofar as a regional body that provides the accreditation, is architecture.

5.5 Has the programme resulted in improved cohesion among the Caribbean citizens?

One mechanism to assess this is the reference in the internal evaluation report that suggests that feedback from students on this issue seems to have been very positive. In addition the labour mobility referred to earlier must also be viewed as an indicator.

6. Sustainability

All of the institutions have cited the termination of EU funding as a stumbling block to continuity. As alluded to earlier this seems to have been a major design flaw and unfortunately in an area where the EU comparative advantage could have been maximised. From EU experience it is clear that these types of programme that inherently have a strategic objective of harnessing integration, must have longer lead times and associated funding. This should not only include support to academic institutions to promote student and staff exchanges but also the institutional enabling environment for logistic and regulatory support.

7. Cross-cutting issues

The project documents did not specifically address cross-cutting issues in terms of their implicit integration across the programmes. Notwithstanding this it is clear that the Natural Resources Programme addressed the environmental issues and more specifically that of the negative impact of tourist expansion on marine life. In terms of gender breakdown for participants a complete picture is not available. However, the table in the introductory section relating to the Agricultural Diversification Programme indicates a significant gender balance among the participants.

8. Coherence aspect of the 3Cs

Had some of the European experiences been examined it would have been clear that one of the main building blocks for integration would have been the establishment of an institutional enabling environment such as mutual recognition of accreditation and a joint credit system developed and approved by participating institutions.

A further issue is that of student finances. Even within the CARICOM countries not all institutions have access to grant support for students outside the country of origin of the institution involved. This applies

to the UTECH and it has been cited that non-local students attending the natural resources programme have tended to be those sponsored by national governments. The reduction in the number of non-national students subsequent to the curtailing of CULP funding is also an indication of the lack of a coherent *integration policy* in this respect.

9. Mains issues and lessons

One of the major issues is that there has to be sufficient lead time in the project identification phase to ensure dialogue, common understanding and “buy-in” by key stakeholders to the strategic objectives of integration in the education sector rather than a “one-off” project approach. In terms of achieving sustainability more time is needed, and resources have to be allowed for the implementation phase. The latter is closely linked to the issue of EU comparative advantage. If the EU is to take advantage of its comparative advantage, the lessons learned from initiatives such as Erasmus, Tempus and collaborative research programmes should be fully integrated in a suitably adapted format into the design of any future programme. This naturally infers that funding should be allocated for a longer period of time, albeit with incremental reductions.

Case Study n° 6: Caribbean Anti-Money Laundering Programme (CALP)

1. Project identification and synopsis

Project number	Title	Planned amount in €	Contracted amount in €
8 ACP RCA 1	Caribbean Regional Anti-Money Laundering (1998-2002)	4 000 000	3 255 766
Total		4 000 0000	3 255 766

<p>Overall Objective</p> <p>To reduce the incidence of the laundering of the proceeds of all serious crime to facilitate the confiscation of assets relating to the predicate offence and to develop a sustainable institutional capacity in the Caribbean region to address the issues related to anti-money laundering efforts at a local, regional and trans-national level.</p>
<p>Project Purposes</p> <p>The specific project purposes are to establish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A regional capability to deliver the technical assistance and support needed by the countries within the region; Legal and judicial institutional capacity within the region to ensure timely, effective and fair prosecution of money laundering and asset confiscation cases; Enforcement agency institutional capacity to ensure effective and timely financial investigations of the illegal laundering of the proceeds of all serious crime in support of criminal prosecutions, and to develop institutional capacity to seize and forfeit assets connected to money laundering activities; and Institutional capacity to protect the financial sector from misuse by criminals and to empower the financial sector institutions to effectively support the criminal justice process.
<p>Results</p> <p>The proposed project results are that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal and jurisdictional structures are strengthened to enable the profit to be taken out of crime; Capabilities for efficient collection of financial intelligence are enhanced; Financial intelligence can be effectively analysed and efficiently investigated

2. Brief Description and History

2.1. Overview²³

In 1996-1997 concerns began to develop in the region about national security. Some countries have armies and/or coast guards, others only police. Thus the regional security problem was seen as one that partially stemmed from lack of resources and as such the region looked to the EU and US for support. In March 1996 a meeting was held and attended by President Chirac of France and Prime Minister John Major of the UK. At the time, the police commissioner for the police in St. Kitts estimated that the drug barons in that country had more money than did the government.

A subsequent identical meeting was held with the US President Clinton in 1997 to discuss a broad spectrum of national and regional security issues that included hurricanes and for the new issue (for the US) of money laundering.

At a regional meeting organised by the UN on Drug Control Cooperation, held in May 1996 in Barbados, a Regional Plan of Action for Drugs Control was adopted. Under the component dealing with money laundering CARIFORUM undertook to finance €4 million of the total budget to counter money laundering over a five-year period. The goal of the programme was to provide a strategy to strengthen effective anti-money laundering efforts relating to the proceeds of serious crime in the Caribbean region. The specific objectives are to reduce the incidence of the laundering of the proceeds of *all serious crime*²⁴ and to develop a sustainable institutional capacity in the Caribbean to address the issues related to anti-money laundering efforts at local, regional and international level.

2.2. Definition of money laundering

The majority of criminal acts have as their goal the generation of a profit for the individual or group that carries out the act. The processing of these criminal proceeds to disguise their illegal origin is termed money laundering. As the term implies, this process is of critical importance as it enables the criminal to enjoy these profits without jeopardising their source.

Many crimes such as illegal arms sales, smuggling, and the activities of organised crime including for example drug trafficking and prostitution rings, can generate huge sums. Increasingly embezzlement, insider trading, bribery, tax evasion²⁵ and computer fraud schemes can also produce large profits and create the incentive to “legitimise” the ill-gotten gains through money laundering.

The types of criminal activities that use money laundering are those that generate substantial profits. Therefore the individuals or groups involved must find a way to control the funds without attracting attention to the underlying activity or the persons involved. Criminals do this by disguising the sources, changing the form, or moving the funds to a place where they are less likely to attract attention.

2.2.1 Money Laundering Globally

Money laundering is one of the world's fastest growing crimes. It involves highly organised and sophisticated criminal networks, whose primary objective is to legitimise their ill-gotten funds through the financial sector. Because of their enormous wealth and influence, these criminals have the potential to

²³ Financing Agreement No 6041/REG, Caribbean Regional anti-Money laundering Programme (1998 – 2002) – REG/7620/000, Annex: Technical and Administrative Provisions for Implementation

²⁴ Highlighted by author of case study.

²⁵ See section on Tax Havens

corrupt public officials and bankers and thereby threatening the integrity of financial and economic systems, governments and societies.

Protecting legitimate or illegitimate wealth from the unwanted attentions of government has a long history and as such money laundering is not a modern phenomenon. More than 3 000 years ago, merchants in China hid their wealth for fear that rulers would take the profits and assets they had accumulated through trade. These ancient techniques of converting money into readily movable assets, moving cash outside the jurisdiction to invest it in a business, and trading at inflated prices to expatriate funds, are used today by sophisticated money launderers.²⁶

There are many ways of moving illegal money. For example people have been convicted of laundering by transporting diamonds bought with the proceeds of crime and destined for criminal groups; with the widespread use of debit cards cash can be withdrawn throughout the world once it has been deposited in a checking account; even simple methods, such as wire transfers, can facilitate money laundering. Life for the money launderer has become easier with the rapid expansion of economic and financial globalization. The high volume of legal funds circulating around the globe makes the movement of dirty money less conspicuous and naturally the globalization of financial services companies means that money placed in a bank branch in a less regulated jurisdiction is easily transferred internally within the organization to a branch in a more regulated jurisdiction.

Estimates of the global scale of money laundering vary. The Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) estimates that the aggregate size of global money laundering is 2 to 5 percent of world economic output. In terms of 1996 statistics, this would have equalled anywhere between \$US590 billion to \$US 1.5 trillion.

By its definition, money laundering involves hiding, moving, and investing the proceeds of criminal behaviour. However, frequently legal money can become illegal by for example violating a country's foreign-exchange controls or other financial regulations. An area where clean money increasingly generates dirty money is through tax evasion. For example, when money is lawfully earned but placed in an offshore bank without paying tax on that money, the sums that should have been paid in taxes are considered laundered.

2.2.2 Money Laundering in the Caribbean Context

Money laundering is a key activity of trans-national and organised crime in the Caribbean²⁷. In order to adapt to the globalisation of markets, illegal businesses are using various mechanisms of diversification. As elsewhere in the world, banks, insurance companies, credit unions, property and used-car imports are some of the traditional channels used in the Caribbean. Profits from the drug trade are often laundered through trading on stock markets, the establishment of casinos and offshore banking. It is estimated that the volume of drug money laundered worldwide amounts to some 300\$US – 500US\$ billion per annum, of which 60\$US billion is reportedly laundered through the Caribbean region²⁸.

Already in the early-mid 1990s new actors were appearing in the region, namely Russian organised crime²⁹. These organisations that were flush with billions of dollars from looting the former Soviet Union and profits from drug trafficking and other criminal activities were using, according to U.S. and Caribbean officials, unregulated banks and secretive Caribbean banks to launder their gains from crime. These same authorities maintained that the Russian mafia, that included individuals who had once worked for the KGB, had met in the islands with Colombian and Italian organised crime figures as part of a bid on the part of the Russians to tie into South American drug trafficking networks and to establish routes for distribution of Colombian heroin. They were also allegedly involved in prostitution, extortion, theft of

²⁶ *Money Laundering* Nigel Morris-Cotterill, in *Foreign Policy* May/June 2001.

²⁷ Anthony T. Bryan: *Transnational Organised Crime: The Caribbean Context*. The Dante B. Facell North-South Centre Working Paper Series, Working Paper No 1 October 2000. University of Miami.

²⁸ The Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF) 2000

²⁹ Douglas Farah, *Russian Crime Finds Haven in the Caribbean*, in Washington Post Foreign Service, October 7, 1996, p A15

state income, money laundering, arms sales and intellectual property theft. At the time (1996) it was estimated that billions of dollars were flowing through offshore bank havens in Antigua, Aruba, the Cayman Islands and St Maarten. It was difficult for authorities to trace because the laws of these countries enabled the easy opening of bank accounts, and deposit and transaction information had to be kept secret. In some of the countries money laundering was not regarded as a crime.

Almost ten years on, the level of involvement and risks to security that these groups bring to the region are illustrated by the conviction in September of 2004 of a Russian drug baron with an alleged US\$500 million worth of property in the Caribbean³⁰ and the discovery in 2000 of a half-built submarine being constructed to Russian designs for the purposes of drug smuggling.³¹

2.3 Offshore Banking & Tax Havens

The equivalent of one third of one year's global GDP is estimated to be held in tax havens and the majority of this wealth is undisclosed and untaxed. The 'offshore' world provides a safe haven for the proceeds of political corruption, illicit arms dealing, illegal diamond trafficking and the global drug trade.

Governments everywhere are increasingly concerned about the tax loss and money laundering associated with tax havens. According to the newly established Tax Justice Network billions of pounds, enough to pay for the entire primary health and education needs of the world's developing countries, are being siphoned off through the system of offshore companies and tax havens³². Aid organisations are expressing increasing concern that money which should be used for building the infrastructure of the poorest countries is being hidden in havens by corrupt politicians and multinationals exploiting tax loopholes. Offshore companies are being formed at the rate of about 150 000 a year. While in the 1970s there were just 25 tax havens, there are at least 63 now, about half of them British protectorates or former colonies. Tax evasion in Britain alone is estimated at between £25 billion and £85 billion³³.

Shifting the tax burden

Many U.S. companies are incorporated in tax havens and as these companies have learned, setting up shop in a tax-haven country can certainly lower tax bills. In simple terms, these large companies are able to effectively reduce their corporate tax rate from 35 percent to zero by reincorporating in a tax haven such as the Cayman Islands. One company X, one of the largest land-based oil and gas drilling companies in the world with more than 600 rigs reincorporated in Bermuda in June 2002 and moved its "headquarters" from Texas to Barbados. That new headquarters consisted of a small office located on the tiny Caribbean island. The company's board of directors also held a meeting on Barbados. Company X says its effective overall tax rate fell from 36 percent in 2001 - the last full year before it moved to Bermuda/Barbados - to 10 percent in 2003, the first full year after the move. In actual dollars, Company X's overall tax bill for 2001 was \$83.7 million, according to the company's annual report. In 2003 the company's overall tax bill fell to just \$8.5 million. The company's revenue remained relatively steady during that period. In 2001, its revenue was \$2.3 billion; in 2003, it was \$1.9 billion.

In 1999, the Economist estimated that African leaders had \$20 billion in Swiss bank accounts alone, twice the amount that sub-Saharan Africa spends on servicing debts. Among the latest countries offering such services is Somalia, which The Tax Justice Network describes as "an example of what can happen when

³⁰ *Top Russian Mafia Boss Jailed for Drug Smuggling*. The Moscow News, 8 September 2004

³¹ *Drug submarine found in Colombia*. news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/Americas, 7 September 2000.

³² *Havens that Have Become a Tax on the World's Poor* Duncan Campbell *Guardian* September 21, 2004

³³ *op cit*.

the cancer is not cut out". The Organisation believes that the main function of the financial markets in Somalia will be money laundering.

Without a doubt tax avoidance also breeds other unethical habits: when Enron was investigated in 2001, it emerged it had 881 offshore subsidiaries, 692 incorporated in the Cayman Islands. The change has been assisted by technological change in communication and the liberalisation of the marketplace.

This situation has led to a proliferation of initiatives by international organisations designed to tackle different aspects of the problem. However, in the view of Oxfam³⁴, while these initiatives are useful up to a point, they primarily reflect the concerns of northern governments and, consequently, they do not incorporate a poverty perspective. They cite, for example, that the OECD crackdown has principally focused on tax havens in developing countries. Oxfam maintains that financial havens are part of a wider problem extending beyond the offshore activity of small island states to 'onshore' activity in major financial centres such as London and New York.

Whilst it may seem that tax havens are far removed from the problem of poverty, Oxfam argues that they are intimately connected. Corruption, and the secretive system that facilitates it, denies people in developing countries the right to just public policies, with devastating implications for the very poor. Tax havens provide companies and wealthy individuals with a way of escaping their tax obligations, thereby limiting the ability of governments to raise revenue and make vital investments.

In 2001 it was estimated that the United States lost US\$70 billion in annual tax evasion mechanisms that employed offshore accounts, a figure so large that even if only 50 per cent were collected it would have been sufficient to pay for the country's Medicare prescription drug programme without raising taxes or cutting budgets. It was estimated that fewer than 6 000 of off shore accounts totalling \$1.1 million were properly disclosed and that US\$800 billion of US money was on deposit in just one such tax haven, namely the Cayman Islands.³⁵

2.3.1. Tax Havens, Offshore Financial Centres and Possible Links to Organised Crime - Issues in the Caribbean

As mentioned earlier, the early-mid-1990s witnessed an explosion in the activities of criminal elements among nationals from countries of the former Soviet Union. The lax regulatory environment and associated lack of transparency of transactions allegedly permitted the free flow of money into and outside the region as part of money laundering processes. In 1996 a UN study of money laundering in the Caribbean noted that the reporting of suspicious transactions in St Maarten remained voluntary. The same study revealed that there were some 450 banks in the Cayman Islands with assets of around US\$400 billion that equated to US\$15 million per head of the island's 26 000 residents. Of these banks only sixty-eight actually had offices and staff in the Cayman Islands, the majority being representative offices or brass plate offices that exist on paper only³⁶.

Antigua became a focus of US and British officials investigating the activities of Russian organised crime on the island. As an illustration of how money laundering through offshore banks can lead to the undermining of national sovereignty and good governance on small nation states, Caribbean law enforcement officials no longer shared narcotics or money laundering intelligence with the Government of Antigua as everything was deemed to have been compromised³⁷. Over a period of two years Antigua had authorised the opening of twenty-seven offshore banks of which four were Russian owned and one Ukrainian. Many of these banks established on the island of 63 000 inhabitants were located on the second floor of a modern shopping mall.

³⁴ *Money laundering: private banking becomes less private* Michael Levi [Global Corruption Report 2001](#) p215

³⁵ *Treasury Chief: Tax Evasion is on the Rise* David Cay Johnston, [New York Times](#) July 19 2001

³⁶ *Russian Crime Finds Haven in Caribbean* David Farah, [Washington Post Foreign Service](#) October 7 1996

³⁷ *op.cit.*

The Offshore Financial Centres (OFCs) in the Caribbean have to conduct a delicate balancing act in relation to the alleged flows of laundered money through the region. With the increasing globalisation of finance and investment these centres have significant importance for the economies of the small island states. OFCs represent a potentially large source of national revenue and an important element in trade in the international services sector. Acknowledging that the use of OFCs as safe havens for the laundering of proceeds of drug trafficking and organised crime would have serious and dangerous implications for the Caribbean nations, governments in the region began to increase their efforts to arrest such abuses.

2.2.2 Areas of contention

Notwithstanding the general consensus that governments of the region should increase efforts to arrest abuses of the system and participation by many of the regional nations in the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF), there have occasionally been accusations of the region being dictated to by rich countries. It has been suggested that these powerful rich countries, that have effectively extra-territorial reach in these areas, have the potential to attack the financial sectors of small countries that permit such activities³⁸. In mid-1999 the OECD unilaterally devised international standards to combat "harmful tax competition". In applying these standards that many argued were conceived without legal authority, the OECD directed criticism at forty-seven countries, fifteen of which were in the Caribbean, claiming that they were causing capital flight and injury to the tax regimes of OECD countries by providing tax havens to corporations. On the 22 June 2000 the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) issued a list of fifteen countries that it considered were un-cooperative in the fight against international financial crime. Many Caribbean leaders and officials expressed outrage at these two actions. A number targeted their criticism at the world's richest nations that had accused the Caribbean of poor regulation and have suggested that banks in London and New York should also be examined more closely for irregularities.

2.3 The Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CAFTF)³⁹

The Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF) is an organisation of thirty states of the Caribbean Basin. These countries have agreed to implement common countermeasures to address the problem of criminal money laundering and the financing of terrorism (added after its foundation). CFATF was established as the result of meetings convened in Aruba in May 1990 and Jamaica in November 1992.

At the Aruba meeting, representatives of Western Hemisphere countries, in particular from the Caribbean and from Central America, convened to develop a common approach to address the issue of laundering of the proceeds of crime. This common approach resulted in nineteen recommendations which have specific relevance to the region, and are complementary to the additional forty recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force established by the Group of Seven at the 1989 Paris Summit.

The Jamaica Ministerial Meeting was held in Kingston in November 1992. From this meeting emerged the Kingston Declaration in which the participating Ministers endorsed and affirmed their governments' commitment to implement the FATF and Aruba Recommendations, the OAS Model Regulations, and the 1988 U.N. Convention. The meeting also mandated the establishment of the Secretariat to co-ordinate the implementation of these elements by CFATF member countries.

The main objective of the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force is to achieve effective implementation of and compliance with its recommendations to prevent and control money laundering and to combat the financing of terrorism. The Secretariat has been established as a mechanism to monitor and encourage progress to ensure full implementation of the Kingston Ministerial Declaration.

The current CFATF members are Antigua & Barbuda, Anguilla, Aruba, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, The British Virgin Islands, The Cayman Islands, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Republic of Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Montserrat, The

³⁸ Anthony T. Bryan: *Transnational Organised Crime: The Caribbean Context*. The Dante B. Facell North-South Centre Working Paper Series, Working Paper No 1 October 2000. University of Miami. P. 3

³⁹ Adapted from Caribbean Financial Action Task Force website.

Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua , Panama , St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia , St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Suriname , The Turks & Caicos Islands, Trinidad & Tobago, and Venezuela .

Representatives of the Governments of Canada, the Netherlands, France, The United Kingdom, and the United States of America (the "Cooperating and Supporting Nations"), met between 9-10 October, 1996, in San Jose, Costa Rica, and considered the work of the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (the "CFATF") since 1990; the benefits of effective implementation of mechanisms to prevent and control money laundering; and the need for expertise, training, and cooperation among nations to assure such implementation in the Caribbean region.

The Cooperating and Supporting Nations are members of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (the "FATF") and are as such are committed to the 1988 UN Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and to the implementation of the 40 FATF Recommendations on anti-money laundering measures.

The Cooperating and Supporting Nations recognize the relationship between the work and objectives of the FATF and the work and objectives of the CFATF. Accordingly, these nations are committed to making such contributions to the work or resources of the CFATF as are permitted by their respective national laws and policies.

At Council of Ministers Meetings in October 1999 and October 2000, both Spain and Mexico respectively joined the CFATF Group of Cooperating and Supporting Nations.

The CFATF Secretariat monitors members' implementation of the Kingston Ministerial Declaration through the following activities:

- i. Self-assessment of the implementation of the recommendations.
- ii. An ongoing programme of mutual evaluation of members.
- iii. Co-ordination of, and participation in, training and technical assistance programmes.
- iv. Biannual plenary meetings for technical representatives.
- v. Annual Ministerial meetings.

2.5 CFATF and CALP

CALP is fully integrated into the activities of CFAFT and is headed by a programme director. An Advisory Committee comprised of the donor countries and the organisations CARIFORUM and CFATF, oversees the operations of CALP. The programme is staffed by a small team of experts who are supported by regional and international consultants as required.

Liaison is maintained between CALP and organizations such as the Global Anti Money Laundering Programme in Vienna, while the United Nations Drugs Control Programme provides insights into developments on the international stage, some of which are modified to meet the requirements of the Caribbean. CALP mainly works through regional governments and sector organisations in order to assist Caribbean States in developing comprehensive and effective anti-money laundering strategies. The Programme also offers technical assistance to industry and other professional associations.

The Programme had a total funding of €7.2 million that included a contribution of US\$ 3 million from the United States. Over the period currency fluctuation created some problems, but this was addressed by the UK covering the shortfall by means of the provision of a law enforcement adviser for the period 1999 – 2003.

The CALP commenced on 1 March 1999 and is scheduled to run for a five year period.. In addition to Programme Management the CALP has three major components and associated activities, namely:

- a) Law Enforcement

- Attachment of trained financial Investigators to operational units
 - Establishment of Financial Intelligence Units
 - In-country Financial Investigator Training
 - Development of Financial Investigators' handbook
- b) Legal/Judicial
- Assistance with drafting and amending country specific legislation
 - Development and delivery of training in money laundering and asset forfeiture
 - Development and delivery of legal education programmes for judges and magistrates in money laundering and asset forfeiture
- c) Financial Sector
- Provision of advice on money regulation and the development of guidance notes for the financial sector
 - In-country training related to the financial sector and money laundering
 - Production of audio-visual materials for the retail banking sector

3. Relevance

3.1. Introduction – The Caribbean and Global Integration

The Caribbean is steadily moving towards free trade and common markets and as such anti-money laundering measures are becoming essential. Financial crime, including money laundering, renders jurisdictions everywhere, both onshore and offshore, vulnerable. Costs to society, politics and the economy can be immense if there is inaction to address the problem. Criminal groups are able to constrain investment and competitiveness if they manage to control businesses in a monopolistic manner. Large influxes of illegal funds into many of the fragile economies of the region can have an adverse effect through artificial price inflation.

There appears to be limited evidence that long-term organised hierarchies of trans-national Caribbean criminal actually exist⁴⁰. It is recognised that local organised crime exists in all Caribbean countries such as the “posses” in Jamaica and their counterparts in the Dominican Republic but these do not have any form of centralised hierarchical structure. Notwithstanding this the reality is that there is an intricate web of international organised crime groups that operate through the Caribbean. This transnational criminal activity undoubtedly fosters a worldwide culture of corruption that risks successful corruption of government and law enforcement officials in addition to legitimate markets and businesses. Thus corruption can act as an obstacle to economic, social and political development that can have a negative impact in terms of the weakening of democracy, loss of integrity in public services, distortion in the distributive role of the State and the waste of human and financial resources⁴¹.

3.2 Did the project respond to the needs?

In order to assess the relevance of the project in terms of needs and the potential contribution of the project, it is useful to briefly examine the status of Caribbean countries prior to the start of the project as assessed by the US Department of International Narcotics Control in 1999-2000. The countries of the region were viewed as being at varying levels of risk of exposure to money laundering by international criminal groups.

⁴⁰ Anthony T. Bryan: *Transnational Organised Crime: The Caribbean Context*. The Dante B. Facell North-South Centre Working Paper Series, Working Paper No 1 October 2000. University of Miami. P. 7

⁴¹ Frisch Dieter, *Good Governance* The ACP-EU Courier No 177 (October-November) 1999

In 1996 the United Kingdom Overseas Territory of **Anguilla** had a small offshore financial services sector, that comprised offshore banks, trusts, and international business corporations. It was a member of CFATF. Since the early 1980s Anguilla had increased oversight of its offshore sector by enacting new financial services legislation and enforcing strict licensing requirements. At the same time it had sharply reduced the number of licensed banks. The United States law enforcement sources indicated that there were approximately 300 banks in Anguilla, of which 290 are Class B, or "paper", banks, which had no presence but were legally incorporated.

At the time, money laundering in Anguilla seemed to have been minimal but appeared to be on the increase. Bulk transport of currency and the use of the offshore financial institutions by drug traffickers were viewed as the most prevalent methods. It was considered at the time that, with Anguilla attempting to compete with larger jurisdictions and to increase revenues by expanding its offshore sector, it would require diligent oversight, along with enactment and enforcement of comprehensive anti-money laundering legislation, to prevent potential abuse of the industry by money launderers.

Antigua had an active offshore financial services industry, a growing Internet gaming industry, stringent bank secrecy and limited regulatory capabilities, and was considered by the US authorities to be one of the more attractive financial centres in the Caribbean for money launderers. In October 1998, Antigua enacted amendments to the Money Laundering (Prevention) Act and the International Business Corporations (IBC) Act that appeared significantly to erode the effectiveness of Antigua's anti-money laundering regime. The amendments appeared to weaken the original Money Laundering (Prevention) Act by:

- (1) strengthening bank secrecy rather than making financial transactions more transparent;
- (2) inhibiting the scope of investigations; and
- (3) allowing bank secrecy to infringe on international cooperation.

The US noted that whilst a number of the amendments to the IBC Act included positive features, other amendments contravened the Basle Principles of effective supervision in that they allowed persons with interests in supervised entities to serve on a regulatory body. Those amendments also created a serious imbalance between the powers of the Board of Directors and the Executive Director of the International Financial Sector Authority (IFSA).

Antigua had an active offshore financial services industry that consisted of 47 offshore banks and thousands of international business corporations. Numerous criminal investigations in the United States had revealed that several of the offshore banks engaged in business with funds of questionable origin.

The United States remained concerned about the lack of assistance from the GOAB in investigative and forfeiture matters over the previous years. Among the cases that particularly concerned the United States was the lack of Antiguan assistance in investigating the Antiguan-licensed European Union Bank (EUB), an offshore bank which collapsed in August 1997. The two Russian founders of EUB absconded with approximately \$10 million of depositors' funds. The pace of change in Antigua was regarded as disappointing, given the commitments which the GOAB had made to U.S. authorities and to the CFATF. Lack of political will and corruption were viewed as being possible factors that inhibited effective enforcement.

The **Aruban** banking system consisted of 15 financial institutions: six onshore commercial banks, two offshore banks, two mortgage banks, two credit unions, and three other credit institutions (an investment company, a finance company, and a local government bank). All 15 institutions are under the direct supervision of the central bank.

There were suspicions that Aruba could be a target for money laundering by criminal groups. Suspicions were centred on casinos, the free trade zone, and financial institutions. It was felt that the country was vulnerable to being used by criminal organizations to launder money through wire transfers and cash smuggling. In May 1998, the Government of Aruba approved the extradition of Aruban nationals from

Aruba to Puerto Rico to stand trial for laundering millions of dollars of drug proceeds from Puerto Rico to Aruba. The accused, members of a politically powerful Aruban family, were among approximately 50 people indicted in the District of Puerto Rico in 1994 as part of a major money laundering conspiracy. Also extradited in May 1998 was another Aruban national who had been indicted in the Southern District of Florida for his participation in a drug conspiracy. That involved the laundering of approximately \$800 million in drug proceeds.

The Government of Aruba had established Free Zone Aruba, N.V., as a limited liability company to regulate the free zone in accordance with guidelines developed by the Mixed Committee on Free Zones. It appeared that the Government had succeeded in its efforts to curb the flow of cash into and out of the free zone. Cash flow has been virtually non-existent since 1997. The Government had also drafted, and distributed for comment, legislation on the registration and supervision of trust companies and corporations. In October 1998 Aruba enacted asset seizure legislation which became effective in January 1999.

Aruba was, and remains, a leading member of the CFATF. At a CFATF Plenary held in August 1998 in Tortola, British Virgin Islands, the Manager of Aruba's Free Trade Zone proposed that a typologies exercise be conducted on free zones around the world as a useful tool in identifying money laundering trends. Additionally, he suggested that, as a result of the study, a code of conduct be established whereby all free trade zones would be subject to the same regulations. On the basis of this proposal, the CFATF agreed to conduct a free trade zone typologies exercise in the latter half of 1999.

At the time it was considered that the Government needed to show its commitment to implementing its anti-money laundering laws by successfully prosecuting launderers.

By 1999, the Government of **Barbados** had already taken many steps to provide a defence against the threat of money laundering, including enacting legislation, issuing anti-money laundering guidelines, enacting offshore banking laws and oversight, and promulgating exchange control regulations that limit the outflow of cash. In December 1998, the Parliament had enacted the Prevention of Money Laundering Bill, which extended the offences for money laundering beyond drug trafficking to include other serious crimes. The legislation also established reporting requirements for suspicious and large cash transactions and establishes a centralized unit, the Anti-Money Laundering Authority, to receive suspicious transactions and investigate money laundering cases.

Barbados was and remains a member of the CFATF, and chaired the group from November 1997 to October 1998. At the time it was considered that the enactment and implementation of the Prevention of Money Laundering Bill, along with the establishment of a centralized financial investigation unit, would help the government of Barbados to coordinate its efforts and enforce comprehensive anti-money laundering policies.

In **Belize**, a member of the CFATF, money laundering was viewed as presenting a significant potential threat notwithstanding the enactment of the Money Laundering Prevention Act of 1996. This Act criminalized the laundering of proceeds derived from a broad spectrum of illegal activities, allowed for international cooperation and the freezing and forfeiture of assets, and introduced money laundering prevention measures. However, Belize had yet to seize any assets or try a case using the provisions of the Act. The efforts of the Belizean Government had continued to be hampered by a severe lack of manpower, training and equipment, particularly in the security forces and in the judiciary and prosecutors' offices. A new financial investigations unit had been established and trained within the Belizean Police Forces, and numerous officials had attended regional and international law enforcement seminars and conferences.

The recommendations at the time were that Belize should enforce its money laundering law, activate its anti-money laundering unit, and move quickly towards the implementation of the planned system for the oversight of the offshore banking sector.

The **British Virgin Islands** (BVI), a UK overseas territory, had and continues to have one of the larger financial services centres in the region. At the time of the report, the BVI had continued to develop a strong anti-money laundering regime. In January 1998 the BVI had enacted the Proceeds of Criminal Conduct Act which expanded the scope of anti-money laundering legislation to cover the proceeds of all serious crime. The Proceeds of Criminal Conduct Act was closely modelled on British law and created four types of money laundering offences: assisting another to retain the benefit of the proceeds of criminal conduct; acquisition, possession or use of the proceeds of criminal conduct; concealing or transferring the proceeds of criminal conduct; and tipping off another person to prejudice an investigation. Under the Act, suspicious transactions must be reported to a Reporting Authority, of which the Director of the Financial Services Department is the chairman.

Financial services constitute the largest sector of the BVI economy and as such had developed as an important jurisdiction for international finance and commerce, incorporation and management of offshore companies, and the provision of offshore financial and corporate services. By early 1999 there were over 200 000 offshore corporations registered in the BVI. Individuals who were financially strong and were willing to file and publish audited financial statements could form offshore banks in the BVI.

Progress on the financial sector's regulatory measures outlined by the UK Foreign Secretary was to have been reviewed at the end of 1998. The BVI was expected to complete a checklist of measures to combat money laundering by the end of 1999. The package of regulatory legislation was considered to meet recognized international standards, such as those established by the FATF and the Basle Group of Banking Supervisors. However, it was considered that the BVI needed to implement fully its Proceeds of Criminal Conduct Act to have an effective anti-money-laundering regime.

The **Cayman Islands**, an UK Overseas Territory and active CFATF, was considered to be diligent in its anti-money laundering efforts. The UK Foreign Secretary had advised that British overseas territories that if they were to avoid being used for money laundering, they would have to enforce the highest international standards of financial regulation. In line with this advice, the Cayman Islands was expected to complete a checklist of measures to combat money laundering by the end of 1999. A temporary anti-money laundering committee, consisting of representatives of both the government and the financial services industry, was in the process of drafting a code of conduct, which would focus on know-your-customer issues, suspicious activity and money laundering. The Executive Council would be responsible for final approval of the code of conduct. It had not yet been decided whether the code will be mandatory, or voluntary, like the conduct codes already in place.

In December 1998, the Cayman Islands had taken a significant step forward by removing from the 1996 Proceeds of Criminal Conduct Law the Fiscal Exemption clause, which had prevented law enforcement from cooperating with other jurisdictions concerning fiscal offences. These changes had been made in close consultation with the private financial sector, in order to ensure that the privacy rights of account holders would be carefully balanced with the need for public disclosure of records in combating crime. In July 1998, the Drug Trafficking (International Cooperation Law) was enacted. That law enables any country that is a party to the 1988 UN Drug Convention to apply to the Cayman Islands Attorney General for information on drug trafficking and related offences.

Dominica is a member of the CFATF. It was scheduled to undergo a CFATF mutual evaluation from 12-16 April 1999. In the wake of declining revenue from banana exports and tourism, Dominica, in common with other Caribbean jurisdictions, had sought to compete in the market for financial services. Dominica had begun advertising complete confidentiality, low fees, and little government supervision, making the jurisdiction increasingly attractive to money launderers. Dominica had already greatly expanded its offshore services in the previous two years, with the Offshore Banking Act 1996, the International Business Companies Act 1996, the Exempt Insurance Act 1997, and the International Exempt Trust Act 1997.

Of perhaps greater significance, Dominica also offered economic citizenship, Internet gambling and rapid processing of Internet gaming license applications. A government-sponsored web-site advertised on-line

registration of companies in as little as eight hours and "layers of financial privacy" to protect assets and confidentiality. These advertisements appeared to have been successful. The government had incorporated 4 600 international business corporations, five offshore banks, and five Internet gaming companies, and earned at least US\$3.6 million in revenue from the offshore sector in 1997. The International Business Unit of the Ministry of Finance screens applications for offshore banks, but oversight of banks and businesses remained minimal.

The process for obtaining economic citizenship in Dominica was very loosely regulated, and Dominican officials apparently did not maintain control over the programme. A British solicitor checked out most individuals who obtain economic citizenship. Dominican officials relied on the word of the applicants that the information they provide is true. The cost of obtaining economic citizenship was US\$50 000 deposited in a local bank, or US\$75 000 in government bonds. Between 200 and 300 Russians had reportedly purchased citizenship, increasing suspicions of Russian money laundering activities on the island.

Dominica had criminalized money laundering, placed controls on the export of money, and required banks to report unusual foreign exchange transactions. However, the rapid expansion of the offshore sector without proper supervision and the lack of a comprehensive anti-money laundering regime rendered Dominica fertile ground for money laundering and other financial crimes

The **Dominican Republic**, a member of the CFATF, was not considered to be a major international financial centre, but it continued to face a growing and systemic problem of narcotics-related money laundering. The main source of foreign exchange in the Dominican Republic was dollars generated by the tourism industry, free zone companies and remittances from Dominicans living in the United States. Through these sectors, capital obtained from the illegal drug trade was allegedly brought into the country, and electronic banking and non-banking services provided legitimately by local and international institutions had been used to facilitate the laundering. The Dominican Republic was believed to have financial institutions that engaged in currency transactions involving international narcotics proceeds that include significant amounts of U.S. dollars.

There had been little evidence of money laundering in **Grenada**, but new vulnerabilities had been created by the government's rapid and relatively unsupervised venture into offshore services. Like other Caribbean jurisdictions, Grenada had sought revenue by competing for offshore dollars, and in 1996 it passed the International Companies Act (Amended 1996), the Offshore Banking Act 1996, the International Trust Act 1996, the Offshore Insurance Act 1996, and the Company Management Act 1996. The Minister of Finance reviewed applications and issued licenses for offshore banks. Grenada had also started to offer economic citizenships and Internet gaming licenses. By the spring of 1998, Grenada had issued ten offshore banking licenses, six Internet gaming licenses, and nine economic citizenships. The Registrar of Offshore Services, which in 1998 consisted of one person, supervised the sector.

The Government of Grenada had indicated that it would lift confidentiality restrictions for legitimate requests in relation to money laundering and drug trafficking investigations. Moreover, in May 1996, the Government had signed mutual legal assistance and extradition treaties with the United States. The United States ratified the MLAT in January 1999, but the treaty is not yet in force.

Grenada is a member of the CFATF. It was scheduled to undergo a CFATF mutual evaluation from 8-12 November 1999.

Of particular concern at the time was that with the new venture into financial services, the Government of Grenada had to move quickly to develop and implement strong anti-money laundering laws in order to avoid an escalation of financial crimes and money laundering abuses. It was recommended that particular attention should be focused on due diligence investigations of offshore bank applications.

Guyana has recently engaged in developing an anti-money laundering policy. It started with the preparation of legislation that was submitted to and approved by Parliament before being reviewed by anti-money laundering specialists. It is currently being re-submitted and guidelines for the banks are being prepared. An anti-money laundering service has been created and located in the Ministry of Finance.

Haiti already had weak democratic and economic institutions that had been further weakened by a political impasse since June 1997, rendering the country more vulnerable to drug trafficking, corruption, and money laundering.

Jamaica was not considered an important regional financial centre, offshore centre or tax haven. However, due to its status as a source and transit country for narcotics and to its large tourism industry, it was considered to be very attractive to drug smugglers and vulnerable to money laundering. There were reports that illicit proceeds from narcotics trafficking were being laundered in Jamaica, primarily by exchanging large amounts of currency for high value items such as automobiles, car rental establishments, and real estate investments.

The Government of Jamaica had made some progress in the fight against money laundering in 1998. Although Jamaica had had enacted money laundering legislation in 1996, it was considered to be weak as it neither criminalised the laundering of proceeds of all serious crimes nor required the reporting of suspicious transactions. In January 1998, the regulations for the Money Laundering Act came into force. These regulations encouraged financial institutions to report suspicious transactions, but did not require them to do so. The Government was in the process of amending the Act to require the mandatory reporting of suspicious transactions and to increase the currency reporting threshold to \$50,000. The amendment was passed by the House of Representatives in December 1999 and was awaiting final passage by the Senate.

The report considered that the proposed mandatory reporting of all suspicious transactions, in conjunction with the development of an FAU, indicated that the Government was taking steps to combat money laundering. However, as a member of the CFATF, it was considered that the Government still needed to criminalize money laundering beyond narcotics-related offences in order to fulfil its CFATF obligations and strengthen its anti-money laundering regime.

Drug- related violent crime were considered to have intensified **in St. Kitts** in the years prior to the report. The presence of suspected drug traffickers in St. Kitts, the use of the twin islands as a transit point for narcotics, and the active development of an offshore financial services sector were considered to make St. Kitts and Nevis increasingly vulnerable to money laundering. In 1995 the Government of St. Kitts and Nevis criminalized drug-related money laundering and mandated suspicious transaction reporting and record-keeping by financial institutions. Preparations are underway to amend the law to include non-drug offences.

St. Kitts and Nevis each had and continue to have separate offshore financial sectors. Under the Federation's 1996 Companies Act, public and private companies were exempt from income, capital gains and withholding taxes as long as they conduct their business exclusively with individuals who are not residents in the Federation. The Federation had not enacted a banking bill, but Nevis had its own Offshore Banking Ordinance of 1996. In October 1997 St. Kitts enacted a law that permitted offshore financial centres on the island. As a result St. Kitts' several hundred offshore companies compete with Nevis's offshore industry, which at the time consisted of approximately 9,000 companies. The Confidential Relationship Act of 1985 for St. Kitts and Nevis provided confidentiality in the event that foreign authorities seek private banking and financial records.

As a member of the CFATF, St. Kitts and Nevis was required to undergo a mutual evaluation that was scheduled for August 1998, but the government failed to respond. The evaluation was rescheduled for February 22, 1999. The report recommended that St. Kitts and Nevis needed to enact the amended anti-money laundering legislation and to develop the capacity in each jurisdiction to effectively oversee and supervise the offshore financial sector.

St. Lucia, a member of the CFATF, was not considered to be a major financial centre. However, in an effort to expand its economy following the drop in revenue from banana exports, the Government of St. Lucia was expanding its tourism sector and developing an offshore financial services sector. The Government was looking to the regulatory structures of Jersey, Guernsey and the Cayman Islands as models for the offshore sector. In February 1999, the St. Lucia Foreign Minister stated that China had expressed an interest in investing in offshore banking services in St. Lucia. St. Lucia had criminalized money laundering beyond drugs, and there are controls on foreign exchange.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines had a growing offshore financial services sector which is protected by strict confidentiality laws. These factors combined to make the islands extremely vulnerable to criminal influences and money laundering. Although country had enacted some of the FATF and CFATF recommendations against money laundering, it was considered that much work had to be done to strengthen the existing regulatory framework, enact comprehensive anti-money laundering guidelines, train personnel on these issues, and to organize a coordinated government effort to enforce such policies.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines had not yet explicitly criminalized money laundering. The Drug Trafficking Offences Act of 1993 criminalized certain activities relating to the transfer and concealment of drug proceeds, and allowed for some asset forfeiture and confiscation, but only after a conviction, and only in cases related to drug trafficking. In 1998 the government considered but did not pass a Proceeds of Crime Act which would have criminalized money laundering beyond drugs and subject corporations to criminal prosecution for money laundering.

St. Vincent was and remains a member of the CFATF, but its participation at the time was poor. Its CFATF evaluation had been completed but not reviewed because St. Vincent did not attend the CFATF meeting at which the review was scheduled to take place.

It was recommended that the government of should move to enact the Proceeds of Crime Act, increase supervision of the offshore sector, and allow information exchange and cooperate with foreign authorities in order to prevent its financial sector from being used by international criminals and money launderers.

Trinidad and Tobago was considered to be neither a regional financial centre nor an offshore centre. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago had been taking aggressive action to combat money laundering and drug smuggling. For the first time, with the help of Trinidad and Tobago's Counter-Drug Crime Task Force, the Government had charged four people with money laundering. Trinidad and Tobago planned to amend its anti-money laundering legislation to criminalize non-drug related money laundering, and for the first time to require that financial institutions report suspicious transactions. Trinidad and Tobago had no laws authorizing the sharing of forfeited assets with other countries, but legislation permitting such asset sharing was in the process of being prepared.

From the foregoing description of the status of the different countries it is clear that the programme's construction and the three main thrusts of intervention responded to the broad spectrum of needs that existed across the region at the time.

3.3 Relevance in respect to regional integration.

The CALP clearly addresses issues related to regional integration insofar as, by assessing the needs of individual states and responding to these, the project aimed to promote consistent and effective standards for regulation and supervision of the financial sector throughout the region. The objective of achieving this consistency is reflected in the actions of the project that sought initially to target the less regulated nations and bring these on to a par with those countries practising greater levels of transparency and good governance. The underlying reasoning for this approach was that, notwithstanding the individual identities of the nations that constitute the Caribbean, the region is frequently regarded as a unified entity. As such the poor performance of one "rogue" nation is able to undermine the respectability of the entire financial

sector for the whole of the Caribbean and, moreover, undermine the longer term sustainable development of this service sector in the region.

A further aspect of the CALP was that of developing strong support networks within the region to facilitate on-going communication in areas such as “knowing-your-customer” and best practice. Moreover, the project seeks to establish centres of excellence of technical expertise with the ultimate aim of these centres assisting other countries in the region to achieve required international standards.

3.4 Appropriateness of the design

It is clear that the choice of the CFATF secretariat as the main interlocutor of CALP was the most appropriate institution for the purposes of the implementation of the programme. It would appear that CFATF acts an integrator and regional catalyst in this area, notwithstanding the reluctance of a number of countries to participate actively and of a number to remain outside its sphere of interest.

The project has on-going liaison with international bodies such as the Global Money Laundering Programme and the United Nations Drugs Control Programme.. It will be noted from the introduction that it is estimated some US\$60 Billion of drug money is believed to be laundered in the Caribbean on an annual basis. Based on estimates of the wholesale value of 400 metric tonnes of drugs transshipment in the region in 1994 the value amounted to at least 94% of the GDP of the members of the Caribbean Development Bank⁴²

Clearly the Programme seeks to respond to this problem by introducing a broad spectrum of capacity development initiatives to enable not only the principal actors in the financial sector in the region to detect suspicious transactions but also development of a strong investigative capacity and of a judiciary capable of administering the law. Moreover, the CALP seeks to strengthen the existing legislation and assist with drafting appropriate new legislation, where deemed necessary, to combat the money laundering of the proceeds from drug trafficking.

At the time of the drafting of the project proposal, a number of the CALP jurisdictions were on the FATF list of Non Cooperative Countries and Territories

However, what is not clear is the appropriateness of the emphasis on money laundering from the proceeds of crime, in particular the drugs trade, when in fact it would appear that the abuse of OFCs as tax havens for large multinational corporations and wealthy individuals present an equally large risk to destabilising the region given the volumes of remittances involved.

3.5 Collaboration with other donors

The project was originally designed as a joint initiative between the United States and the European Union in response to international initiatives to combat international money laundering within the framework of OECD initiatives. The British Government also supported an adviser for a three year period. The project was adapted to include the issue of combating the financing of international terrorism as part of the international obligations that all parties to the project had entered into subsequent to the events of September 11 2001 in New York.

During the course of the project there has been interaction with key donors with the specific aim of ensuring that there are coordinated and complementary interventions rather than each donor using a shotgun approach. For example rather than the Royal Canadian Mounted Police coming to the Caribbean, attachments to agencies and advanced training in Canada was arranged. A programme of attachment to other FIUs within and outside the region (e.g. UK) have been arranged.

⁴² Daurius Figueira, *Cocaine and the Economy of Crime in Trinidad and Tobago* H.E.M Enterprises 1997,p6

4 Efficiency

Fundamentally the project had three components, namely:

Legal/Judicial: assists with the drafting of legislation and regulations; provides training for prosecutors and magistrates; provides legal framework in law enforcement training courses; assists in the preparation of money laundering; facilitates asset forfeiture and confiscation cases.

Financial Sector: assists with the drafting of regulations and guidance notes for the prevention or detection of money laundering offences; provides training for financial sector employees and their regulators; offers technical advice on the establishment of Financial Intelligence Units.

Law Enforcement: trains law enforcement officers in the investigation of money laundering offences; provides guidance on the establishment of Financial Investigation Units; assists with money laundering, forfeiture and confiscation cases.

In its implementation the Programme took into consideration the changing environment and was based on the best anti-money laundering legislation and principles. Coordination with FATF, subsequent to 9/11 in 2001, had to include the issue of terrorist financing. The Programme also works with the Commonwealth Secretariat.

In view of what were considered to be limited resources, the Programme sought initially to target a limited number of countries, most notably those with inadequate legislation and surveillance mechanisms. In a number of cases CALP advisers have assisted countries in adapting legislation or introducing entirely new legislation. However some countries have not introduced new legislation and it was noted that even countries with comprehensive legislation have had to introduce additional legislation.. This process is often time-consuming in that it is frequently difficult to obtain parliamentary time. Moreover the "ideal" legislation is often watered down.

In St Kitts (a common law country) training magistrates was considered important as prosecutors may be asked to freeze assets and need to look at issues such as reverse-burden-of-proof. CALP has tried to be flexible in its approach given that judges work in circuits, working with, for example, the East Caribbean Circuit and in other cases, such as Suriname, on an individual basis because of a different legal system and language.

With respect to the financial sector component the project has worked at all levels and sectors. First, emphasis was on the Central Banks that have to have a clear understanding of legislation. Thereafter, the project moved to financial organisations, casinos and provided training about their obligations, making participants aware of their responsibilities (including the image of the Caribbean; one country can give the whole region a bad name), identify suspicious transactions and be able to report in confidence to the financial regulators of the country.

The police are trained to be able to investigate from the most basic to sophisticated types of crime. The Programme provided assistance in setting up Financial Intelligence Units and in some cases Investigative Units under the same roof. In addition police commissioners and customs officers were also trained and thereby given a greater chance that they will remain in their jobs.

During the period, a number of the jurisdictions within the CALP had either amended or introduced new anti-money laundering legislation. As a whole there has been a substantial improvement in this legislation across the CALP participating jurisdictions.

The quality of the technical assistance provided has permitted the project to be both selective and responsive in its delivery. At the beginning it was recognised that the funds available would not be sufficient to deliver all the outputs initially anticipated. The high (and perhaps unrealistic) ambition level of the CALP was also recognised in the Mid-Term Review of the project. As such the CALP sought to identify the priority areas in terms of key weak points in the region and to work on these as a matter of

urgency but at the same time was able to be flexible enough to respond to evolving needs as these were recognised through the various capacity development interventions of the project.

Where possible training was designed to incorporate exchanges. For instance, in relation to developing investigation skills students were sent established FIUs to Trinidad, the Cayman Island and Bermuda.

5 Effectiveness & Impact

The Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF) and CALP are considered to have been at the centre of the region's response to the scourge of money laundering in the region. In the recent past a number of countries in the region had been on the FATF black list as being non-co-operative in the fight against money laundering. These included the Cayman Islands, Bahamas, St. Kitts and Nevis, Dominica, Grenada and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. By 2003, most of these countries had been removed from the list⁴³.

Many countries do not have systems of individual taxation. Low or no taxation is seen as providing a competitive edge in the region. Demands for information exchange on taxation by the EU and US (especially the latter) are viewed as another effort to undermine the competitive advantage of some of the countries. To this end CALP avoids the issue of taxation when negotiating with countries on issues related to the introduction of new measures against money laundering. Notwithstanding these reservations, Jamaica is using inland revenue evasion as a vehicle to prosecute suspected money launderers and drug barons.

In the financial sector the project targets compliance officers to ensure that their organisation lives up to the national legislation of the country. A series of videos and CDs (6) has been distributed throughout the region. This has been organised under the aegis of the OAS who have also looked at this aspect (currently funded by the US State Department), have moved into the region, and have agreements with the UK France and the Netherlands. A website is being developed that will be handed over to Washington and will provide a "one-stop-shop" on what has to be done in the field of developing anti-money laundering policies, legislation, instruments and related training.

In the field of law enforcement, training activities started with basic training in investigation to completion of investigations. This work is undertaken through the Caribbean Association of Police Commissioners and Customs. The training material will be handed over in September to the regional training centre REDTRAC in Jamaica.

Advanced level training has been developed with the regional training centre in Barbados and includes a training of trainers programme. The last course will be held in October 2004 and a fully developed advanced course is now available.

In order to network and exchange experiences within the field of financial intelligence, annual seminars are held for directors and staff of FIUs. CFATF aims to take over the process of annual seminars, conducting one in March 2004, while a further one in collaboration with CALP was planned for October 2004.

An important objective of the project has been to ensure that there is regional sustainability, and to this end from a legal training aspect the project facilitated the setting up of a legal faculty in UWI and will have established a website in conjunction with Miami University from about October, 2004. Thus it will be possible to offer an on-line diploma programme in anti-money laundering with credits to a Masters Degree.

It is difficult to assess whether there has been any reduction in money laundering in the region as a result of the CALP. However, it is clear that there has been a greater willingness to introduce legislation. During

⁴³ *Jamaican agencies urged to put anti money laundering measures in place.* BVI News Thursday, July 1, 2004

the course of the project, CALP has made itself available for practical advice in all three disciplines and has worked on actual investigations in an advisory capacity. Moreover, they have also sat with lawyers in court and made presentations to parliaments. Through this process there have been many positive effects and it is suggested that the region has achieved in five years what it took the G7 fifteen years to achieve.

The greatest difficulties have been associated with political issues and some countries have been slow to react. Attention is currently being directed at the last three countries (Haiti and Suriname – hamstrung by changes of government and lack of inertia - and Guyana, where there is a lack of political will and financial resources.

6 Sustainability

As a result of the multi-donor support to the CALP, there have been significant achievements in terms of introducing revised or new legislation, institution-building and development of the capacity of the various actors involved in the fight against money laundering of proceeds derived from serious crimes, in particular those related to drugs trafficking. Moreover, structures and mechanisms that do not require significant resources to ensure regional collaboration have been put in place.

Despite these significant advances, the scale of the problem is of such proportions that, as the Mid-Term Review indicated, consideration should be given to supporting this project for a further phase. As has been noted elsewhere in this case study, there has either been reluctance in some quarters to cooperate or there have been reservations as to the motives behind support for this Programme. There is a risk that without some form of outside support to sustain the momentum of facilitating change in the Region and to ensure a common Caribbean approach to addressing the issue of money laundering, the achievements to date may be undermined.

7 Cross-cutting Issues

Cross-cutting issues were not specifically addressed in the project document. However, the scale of the risks associated with the amount of money being laundered in the region poses a risk to good governance, transparency and corruption in public service. Large sums of illegal money in economies can create considerable distortions, inflationary pressures and hence impacting on the poor. Invariably, it will be women who will have to bear the brunt of such a scenario.

The scenario of a combination of unchecked flows of laundered money and the lack of prosecution of the perpetrators of the crimes presents a risk of bribery in the areas of unchecked property speculation as a means of laundering money. This, as has been the case in other areas of the world, will invariably lead to environmental degradation.

8 Coherence, coordination and complementarity

Clearly the CALP had an internal coherence in that the programme was clearly seen as a necessary “building block” for the foundations of integration in the financial sector through increased transparency and accountability. The programme was linked to a common obligation that both the Caribbean (through the CFATF) and the EU Member States have to the FAFT of the OECD.

9 Lessons learned

The fact that the programme was linked into a strong regional institution with international linkages outside of the Caribbean proved extremely important. Despite the reluctance of some countries to comply fully with the requirements of CFAFT and FAFT, considerable progress has been made owing to the common understanding in both parts of the need to embark upon anti-money laundering legislation and policing mechanisms. This is notwithstanding the fact that a considerable number of the problems were not directly of Caribbean origin but frequently perceived as being those of rich countries.