



Republic of Suriname



European Commission

## **CO-OPERATION**

**BETWEEN**

**THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION**

**AND**

**THE REPUBLIC OF SURINAME**

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<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b>
--------------------------

<b>1. Executive summary .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2. Update on the political, economic and social situation .....</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1. Update of the political situation .....	5
2.1.1 <i>The fight against corruption</i> .....	5
2.1.2 <i>The fight against Narco trafficking</i> .....	5
2.1.3 <i>Human trafficking</i> .....	6
2.1.4 <i>Fight against Money-Laundering</i> .....	6
2.1.5 <i>Human Rights</i> .....	6
2.1.6 <i>The rule of Law and terrorism</i> .....	7
2.1.7 <i>Border dispute Suriname-Guyana</i> .....	7
2.1.8 <i>Regional integration</i> .....	7
2.1.9 <i>Relations with the EU Member States</i> .....	8
2.1.10 <i>Relations with Brazil, India and China</i> .....	8
2.2. Update of the economic situation .....	8
2.2.1 <i>Main developments in the Macro Economic situation</i> .....	8
2.2.2 <i>Structural reform performance</i> .....	10
2.2.3 <i>Integration into the world economy</i> .....	11
2.3. Update of the Social Sector .....	12
2.3.1 <i>Key indicators for measuring poverty reduction</i> .....	12
2.4. Achievements in cross cutting issues .....	14
2.4.1 <i>Gender</i> .....	14
2.4.2 <i>Environment</i> .....	15
<b>3. Development agenda of the partner country .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>4. Overview of past and ongoing cooperation .....</b>	<b>16</b>
4.1. Focal sector: Transport .....	16
4.2. Projects and programmes outside focal sector .....	20
4.2.1 <i>EDF 6 – Non-Focal sector</i> .....	21
4.2.2 <i>EDF 8 – Non-Focal Sector</i> .....	22
4.2.3 <i>EDF 9 – Non-Focal sector</i> .....	24
4.3. Utilisation of resources for Non-State Actors (NSA) .....	25
4.4. Utilisation of Envelope B .....	26
4.5. Other instruments .....	26
4.5.1 <i>European Investment Bank (EIB)</i> .....	26
4.5.2 <i>Centre for the Development of Enterprise (CDE)</i> .....	26
4.5.3 <i>Pro€invest</i> .....	26
4.5.4 <i>Community Budget Lines:</i> .....	27
4.5.5 <i>Regional cooperation</i> .....	28
<b>5. Programming perspectives .....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>6. Dialogue in country with the National Authorising Officer (NAO) and Non State Actors (NSAs) and donor coordination .....</b>	<b>32</b>
6.1. Dialogue in country with the NAO and NSAs .....	32
6.2. Donor Coordination .....	32
<b>7. Conclusions .....</b>	<b>33</b>

## ANNEXES

ANNEX Ia	CSP – Transport Sector and Non-Focal Area Intervention Framework, - including an overview of policy measures and indicators .....	36
ANNEX Ib	Transport Policy Matrix Proposal .....	38
ANNEX Ic	Proposed Transport Indicators – January 2004.....	47
ANNEX Id	Precondition implementation Status .....	51
ANNEX II	Donor Matrix.....	55
ANNEX IIIa	On going 6th, 7th , 8th and 9th EDF and BL projects in 2004 .....	63
ANNEX IIIb	Overview Of Disbursements Per Year – Period 1990-2004.....	64
ANNEX IIIc	Financial Situation for 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th EDF projects in 2004 .....	65
ANNEX IIId	Chronogramme of activities.....	67
ANNEX IIIe	EDF Forecasts 2005-2006 Payments, Decommitments & extensions on ongoing projects .....	68
ANNEX IIIf	EDF Forecasts 2005-2006: New individual commitments on ongoing projects .....	68
ANNEX IIIg	EDF Forecasts 2005-2006: New individual commitments on ongoing projects .....	69
ANNEX IIIh	EDF Forecasts 2005-2006: New global commitments .....	70
ANNEX IIIi	EDF Forecasts 2005-2006: Summary .....	70
ANNEX IIIj	EDF Forecasts 2005-2006: Summary .....	71
ANNEX IVa	Project Data sheets 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th EDF .....	72
ANNEX IVb	Overview of on-going and closed commitments, Banana BL-SFAs .....	88
ANNEX V	Regional Projects .....	89
ANNEX VI	EIB projects.....	90
ANNEX VII	Suriname: Selected Economic Indicators.....	91
ANNEX VIII	Suriname: Major Trading Partners.....	93
ANNEX IX	Suriname’s economic insertion in the global economy .....	94
ANNEX X	Suriname - EC trade figures.....	95
ANNEX XI	Final comments by Government .....	98

## 1. Executive summary

During 2004 the political situation in Suriname remained stable and preparations for the 25 May 2005 elections started towards the end of the year. The macro economic situation also remained stable, the GDP grew by 4.2 % and the deficit was an impressive 1.8 % of the GDP only. The new currency Surinamese dollar was introduced smoothly early in the year. During 2004 the Government continued its efforts to reduce poverty and to fight against Narco trafficking and money laundering. The Government also intensified its efforts concerning public sector reform. The on-going EC funded projects: Tourism, Reform of the banana sector, Drug demand reduction and Micro Projects Programme all contributed to poverty reduction and the two first ones also directly to the integration of Suriname into the world economy.

Concerning the implementation of EC assistance, the amount of 4.86 M EURO was disbursed which is the highest amount since 1999. Support to the banana sector, Micro Projects Programme and the Tourism Programme continued, though experiencing some delays and problems in relation to approval of payments and contract related issues. These problems in great part were due to the centralisation of decision making to the headquarters in the case of bananas; and in the case of the other two projects due to the devolution and the teething problems related to this. It took some time before a functioning modus operandi could be put in place. In addition, mail contacts between Suriname and Guyana, where the “mother” delegation is, are particularly problematic.

The Drug Demand Reduction Programme started and gained full speed in mid 2004. The Suriname component of the Regional Rice programme started in December 2004. The tendering for the design up date and supervision of works were launched for the Rehabilitation of the Cathedral towards the end of the year.

Two projects are in the approval circuit in EC Headquarters: Support to the elections (0.5 M €), which is expected to be approved latest in March 2005; and Support to the Business Forum (2.4 M €). The digestion period for this project has been very long and it is still not clear when the project will be approved, but it is hoped that the last issues be cleared and the project approved before mid-2005.

Concerning the main sector of concentration, the transport sector, Support to the Road Authority came to an end during the year. The Transport Sector Policy Study was completed and submitted to the Government for endorsement. The 29.8 M EURO Rehabilitation of the Port of Paramaribo was approved in August 2004, this project and the other main transport sector project: Road to the Ferry (13 M EURO) are both stalled as the Commission is of the view that the prior actions foreseen in the Financing Agreements have not been satisfactorily implemented by the Government. The Government has submitted a letter to the EC expressing its view that the prior actions have been, to the extent possible, implemented. No clear timeline exists for when the implementation of these projects, representing 70 % of EDF support to Suriname, can begin. In addition, the issue of the Three bridges project (1.7 M EURO) rose at the end of the year as it seems that these bridges will be funded from Government's own resources. Clarification has been sought from the Government. However, the non infrastructure projects in the transport sector are not tied to the implementation of the prior actions and as such their preparation could be continued as soon as the Transport Sector Policy is endorsed by the Government. The related projects are: Support to the Road Authority (2<sup>nd</sup> phase), Preparation of a Transport Sector Master Plan and Support to the Implementation of the Transport Sector Policy, all in total 3.1 M EURO. In addition funds have been earmarked under the TCF to facilitate the use of these indicators, including data gathering and analysis. However, due to the upcoming national elections in May, it is unlikely that much advancement will take place in the sector before the third quarter of 2005.

## **2. Update on the political, economic and social situation**

### **2.1. Update of the political situation**

During 2004 the political situation in Suriname remained stable. The next general election has been set for 25<sup>th</sup> May 2005. There are three main presidential candidates: the incumbent president Venetiaan and two previous heads of state Mr. Wijdenbosch and Mr. Bouterse, who has been sentenced in abstensia in the Netherlands for 11 years for drug trafficking. Government estimates that the organization of the general 2005 elections would cost the State around 3 Million Euros. The EC is contributing 0.5 Million Euro.

In the meantime government is studying a draft amendment to the Constitution that would enable Parliament to force the resignation of the President if the need arose. Also a reform of the constitution is being proposed through the introduction of a parliamentary system. Currently the President is both head of Government and head of state.

#### **2.1.1 *The fight against corruption***

The current administration is trying to tackle corruption. In 2004 Transparency International (TI) ranked Suriname the second least corrupt country (*including bribery, fraud, money laundering and organized crime*) in the Caribbean after Barbados. Also in 2004 a national Anti Corruption Act bringing all the corruption issues under one single document was presented to Parliament by the Government. This however, is not yet approved. Under the bill, Government officials found guilty of corruption can be sentenced to a maximum of ten years in prison or a fine of up to SRD 15 million, or a combination of both. The Government has been also active in prosecuting individuals involved in high-level scandals, including in 2004 an ex Minister of Finance and Natural Resources and pressure has also been placed on former President Wijdenbosch to testify to the National Assembly's "Committee on Secret Government Expenditures" which is investigating the expenditures of his Government.

#### **2.1.2. *The fight against Narco trafficking***

In 2004 the Government made continued efforts to control trafficking through Suriname. Legislation passed in 1997 brings national law into partial compliance with the UN's 1988 Vienna Convention, but enforcement has been slow. Indications are that the interior remains susceptible to criminal activities with known marijuana plantations, and increasing cocaine trafficking<sup>1</sup>.

The domestic fight against drug trafficking and organised crime is hampered by a lack of resources at the disposal of both the judiciary and the police. Most cocaine being trafficked through Suriname is destined for Europe. Once in the coastal area, the drugs are either shipped out of in bulk or by courier to the Netherlands, the United States of America, Spain and Belgium. To fight the courier problem, in February 2004 the Dutch Government introduced 100% checks of all passengers, flight personnel, hand luggage and freight checks arriving at Schiphol Airport from Suriname. There are now an estimated five drug couriers per flight, down from 30-40 in 2003.

To deal with the growing drug trafficking problem within Suriname, the American Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) proposes to soon have a permanent representative based at the US Embassy in Paramaribo and the FBI continue to provide training to the police. The Netherlands also announced an intention to place a police liaison at its Embassy in Paramaribo.

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<sup>1</sup> In 2000 the Head of the Judicial Section of the Police Corps has estimated that roughly 26,000 kilos of cocaine were shipped from Suriname to Europe each year, with a street value of slightly over US\$1 billion. In 2004 that estimate was doubled with Suriname's intelligence services and the US Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) indicating that around sixty (60) tons of cocaine, equivalent to around 8 percent of the 750 tons total annual world production of cocaine is trafficked through Suriname. In Holland, one of the main destinations, the cocaine would have a street value of around Euro 1.8 billion.

### **2.1.3. Human trafficking**

In 2003 a United States (USA) Departmental report<sup>2</sup> noted that Suriname is being used for transshipment of Chinese smuggled to the USA. The report also pointed out that sex workers from Brazil, Colombia, Dominica and Guyana are trafficked into prostitution in Suriname or on to the Netherlands or other European destinations. However, in 2004<sup>3</sup> the US upgraded Suriname's ranking from a Tier 3 to a 'Tier 2 Watch List' country. The 2004 report stated that although the Surinamese Government does not meet the minimum standards for eliminating trafficking in persons yet, serious efforts were being made to resolve this<sup>4</sup>.

In addition to this Haitians wishing to live and work in French Guyana often use Suriname as a transit point. In 2004 Government initiatives continued to reduce the flow of illegal immigration by maintaining more stringent visa controls and the strengthening of bilateral co-operation with the countries of origin initiated in 2003.

### **2.1.4. Fight against Money-Laundering**

In August 2004 a policy advisor from the Caribbean Regional Anti Money Laundering programme (CALP) estimated that Suriname and the Netherlands Antilles combined are laundering around Euro 200 million annually. Money laundering mainly takes place through the cambios (money exchanges), casinos, retail and construction businesses.

In terms of action taken to deal with the money-laundering situation the Government has been active in many ways. In October 2002 the National Assembly approved the first set of legislation rendering money laundering punishable. Subsequently, in July 2003 the Financial Intelligence Unit (MOT) was made operational. However in 2004 there were a number of senior staff retention problems at the MOT. In December, the Minister of Justice and Police (J&P) installed a steering group in preparation for the so-called "Gaming Control Board" to be set up to regulate and control the Casino Industry including a possible 300% tax increase.

As for efforts by the international community in the fight against money laundering and other crimes, in August it was announced that the American Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) would open a permanent office in the American Embassy, Port of Spain, Trinidad. It is intended that FBI activities in Suriname, Guyana and Trinidad will be coordinated from Port of Spain.

### **2.1.5. Human Rights**

Suriname is committed to the protection of human rights. However, in April 2004 the United Nations Human Rights Committee (UNHRC) raised a number of concerns in Suriname, including concerns about human rights violations committed in 1982 (the 8<sup>th</sup> December assassinations) and 1986 (Moiwana) and the fact that they have not been investigated leaving the perpetrators unpunished<sup>5</sup>. A US State Department Report from 2004 also highlighted the Human Rights situation in Suriname. Elsewhere in October 2004 it was announced that the Inter American Human Rights Committee

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<sup>2</sup> Trafficking in Persons (TIP) report. USA Department of State. 2004

<sup>3</sup> Suriname has long and close ties with China. First immigration of Chinese to Suriname took place in 1853. Nowadays it is claimed that Suriname is used as a trafficking (legal and illegal) transit point for Chinese wishing to emigrate for work in the United States. The signing of a framework agreement with China for work in the Surinamese logging industry has assisted the legal movement of Chinese to Suriname. According to the authorities, in 1998-1999 around 2,000 visas were issued by the Suriname Embassy in Beijing. There are also considerable numbers of Chinese arriving in Suriname with falsified documents or no documents at all. Employment opportunities for Chinese living in Suriname are organized.

<sup>4</sup> In April 2004 Executives of the American Justice Ministry met with representatives of several Government departments and NGOs to discuss the formulation of an action plan to deal with the problems surrounding trafficking in persons (TIP).

<sup>5</sup> Regarding the 1982 assassination of several influential intellectuals in Suriname, it is alleged that the assassinations took place with the blessing of the then Head of the Military Council - Desi Bouterse. During 2004 this test case, referred to as the "December 1982 assassinations", remained difficult to take to court. This was mainly because of its' highly sensitive nature, and delays in the forensic investigations undertaken in Suriname in 2002, 2003 and 2004 followed by delays in the judiciary.

Regarding Moiwana, on 29 November 1986 the National Army allegedly massacred villagers of camps in the vicinity of Moiwana in the Marowijne District. Subsequently a police inspector investigating the case was found murdered and there have been no serious police or criminal investigations in Suriname since. On 27 June 1997 the Non-Governmental Organization "Moiwana '86" filed a petition with the Inter-American Committee for Human Rights regarding the case. The first public hearings took place in September 2004.

(IAHCR) was scheduled to hear several experts in the case that the “*Wanhati*” Association of Saramaccan Authorities (VSG) filed at the Organization of American States (OAS) against Suriname. The VSG are protesting against the granting of timber and gold concessions in their habitats on the Upper Suriname River.

As far as labour standards are concerned, in 2004 the International Union of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) reported to the World Trade Organization (WTO) that fundamental rights of workers are still being violated in Suriname, as the country neglects eight<sup>6</sup> ILO conventions known as the “Core Labour Standards”, in particular Convention 169. Suriname is also advised by the ICFTU to scrap its plans to curtail the right to strike of the so-called “essential services”.

### **2.1.6. The rule of Law and terrorism**

In 2004 the judicial system had continuing difficulties in processing criminal cases. This was partly due to a shortage of judges. By 2008 half the existing judges are due to retire. It should also be noted that by the end of 2004 the President of the Court of Justice and the Attorney General had still not been appointed and this continues to jeopardize the legal system. The Government has introduced a training programme for new judges in the period 2004-2008. However retention may prove problematic since a rise in crime, and especially organized crime, has exposed judges to intimidation. In October 2004 a group of foreign and local penal code experts started work on revising the Surinamese Penal Code (SR) and are currently making an inventory of the articles to be amended. Laws that are no longer valid will be scrapped or amended to make them compatible with international treaties on, amongst others, terrorism and genocide.

### **2.1.7. Border dispute Suriname-Guyana**

On 25<sup>th</sup> February Guyana submitted its offshore dispute with Suriname to the President of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) for *binding arbitration* under the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). An arbitral tribunal consisting of five members was appointed and the first meetings took place. However the whole process leading up to ‘final award’, which normally would be final and without appeal, may take some time. Suriname will have to pay their share of the tribunal expenses estimated at up to US\$25 million. The following sequence of activities are scheduled:

2005 (Feb):	Guyana scheduled to submit to the tribunal an explanatory statement concerning their claim.
2005 (Oct):	Suriname scheduled to submit to the tribunal an explanatory statement of its answer.
2006:	Guyana and Suriname to exchange explanatory statements.
2006 (Oct):	A series of pleas at hearings. After six months, the arbitrary tribunal will decide.
2007 (Jan/Mar):	The verdict in the dispute will be given.

To recall, the two countries dispute about 15,000 sq km along their land boundary, between tributaries of the Corentyne River. They also disagree about the boundary alignment within the Corentyne along its lower reaches and at its mouth and the implied maritime area offshore.

### **2.1.8. Regional integration**

As far as CARICOM is concerned at the 10<sup>th</sup> Special CARICOM heads-of-state summit Suriname succeeded in obtaining i) Representation in the regional accrediting institute which will be in charge of evaluating and recognizing the diploma’s and accreditation of education institutions and training

<sup>6</sup> In reply, the Ministry of Labour confirmed that it has ratified the following four core conventions regarding working conditions; Convention 29 that deals with Forced Labour, Conventions 87 and 98 that regard Labour Rights and Convention 182 that deals with the Banning of the worst forms of Child Labour. Furthermore, although Suriname has still not ratified Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization (ILO), the Government claim to have problems with articles about alternative punishments for tribal peoples who violate national laws. The Minister of Labor indicated that the ‘Convention on Tribal Peoples in Independent States’ came into effect in 1991. This convention states in Article 8 that when applying national laws, serious consideration should be given to tribal peoples’ institutions, traditions and customs, which they should be allowed to keep as long as these do not go against fundamental rights enshrined in national and international law. Yet, Article 10 of Convention 169 states that other punishments than jail should be preferred.

institutes in the different CARICOM countries. ii) Representation in a yet to be established regional body that will be involved with medical training. iii) Support for a proposal to have the headquarters of the Regional Competition Commission based in Suriname.

In October the Ministry of Trade and Industry indicated that Suriname still has to remove 24 barriers for full participation in the CSME by December 2005. Removing barriers should lead to full liberalization of the movement of capital, persons, goods and services between Suriname and the other CARICOM countries, as well as to the free establishment of business in Suriname from the region. Elsewhere, the Government has printed new passports carrying the CARICOM logo and other necessary CARICOM data. Suriname assumes the Presidency of CARICOM on January 1, 2005.

Access to Suriname by air and road is still problematic. Concerning road access the border dispute with Guyana and the poor state of the road to the ferry limits cross border transit of goods and services. On the other side, the state of the road from Paramaribo to the border with French Guyana limits access. As for the air connections these remain very complicated. It was announced that as of May 1, 2006, there will be full liberalization of the route with the ending of the Suriname Airways/KLM monopoly.

### **2.1.9. Relations with the EU Member States**

In 2004 the Dutch Government presented a policy note on Suriname entitled the “Rich Relation” on future relations between Suriname and Holland. The note pointed out that within five years they would finish broad development cooperation with Suriname and a new development relationship would be formed and focus on good governance, the fight against drugs and human trafficking, environment, improvement of human rights, trade and investments. The Sectoral approach and common interests will play an increasingly important role.

France, which shares a border with Suriname, considers that the country has become politically and economically more stable in recent years and would like to strengthen bilateral relations.

### **2.1.10. Relations with Brazil, India and China**

During 2004 the Peoples Republic of China and to a lesser extent India and Brazil continued their active relations with Suriname. China and India are providing development assistance through grants and loans. China is building a new Foreign Affairs (BUZA) building for the Government. Suriname confirmed support for India’s attempts to obtain a permanent seat on the UN-Security Council and the country is increasingly cooperating with Brazil on trade and surveillance issues.

## **2.2. Update of the economic situation**

### **2.2.1. Main developments in the Macro Economic situation**

Current estimates<sup>7</sup> are that Suriname’s GDP grew by around 4.2% in 2004. This is largely due to rising prices of its principal export commodities; alumina, oil and gold as well as improved tax collection.

Type	Indicator	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Macro-economic indicators	• Real GDP (1990 prices) (a)	-0.1	4.5	3.0	5.6	4.2	
	• Budget Surplus/deficit as % of GDP (a)	-12.3%	- 1.4%	- 7.2%	- 0.8%	- 2.1%	
	• Debt as a % of GDP (b)	51.7%	48.3%	49.3%	40.6%	52.8%	
	• Public health expenditure as % of GDP (d)	5.5%	-	-	-	-	
	• Public expenditure on education as % of GDP	-	-	-	-	-	
	• Inflation (c)	59.1	43.2	15.5	24.8	15%	
A	Government	b	IMF	c	Economist Intelligence Unit	d	UNDP Human Dev Report

<sup>7</sup> Ronald Venetiaan State of the Nation speech 1<sup>st</sup> October 2004



The **IMF** undertook an **Article IV mission** to the country in December 2004. Initial findings generally support Government's efforts to stabilise macroeconomic conditions, through structural reform and stricter fiscal and monetary policies resulting in an improvement in the Government budget, less pressure on the foreign exchange market and decreasing inflation. The IMF pointed out that the Government deficit for 2004 was estimated at an impressive 1.8% only of GDP. A year ago projections had this deficit at 8.8% but because of rising commodity prices and improved tax collection, Government revenues have been higher than projected. However the deficit is likely to rise to 2.6% in 2005. According to the IMF the Government should be careful in relation to public sector pay increases and efforts should be made to improve tax and customs revenue collection. The IMF also urged the Government to implement the Public Sector Reform. They also stated the need for Public Utilities regulatory bodies and Road and Port Authorities. Privatisation of the 140 Government enterprises is needed. The IMF noted a creeping 'dollarisation' of the economy. Although this is not bad as such, they advised the Government to try to understand the related risks. Finally they pointed out that available data was particularly weak in Suriname. This lack of statistics was also mentioned by the authors of the Caribbean Economic Performance Report 2003 issued by CARICOM.

Concerning Government **monetary policy**, at the beginning of 2004 Government successfully introduced the Suriname Dollar (SRD); a new currency denomination to replace the old Suriname Guilder (SRG). At the same time three zeros were eliminated from the currency with the exchange rate moving from around 2,700 SRG to 2.7 SRD:US\$.

The Central Bank views inflation as linked to the exchange rate. In 2003 the Central Bank pursued their objective of stabilizing the amount of liquidity in the monetary system by imposing high reserve requirements (Suriname operates a fractional reserve system) on the commercial banks. In June 2004, the Central Bank, who were happy with the exchange rate stability achieved, reduced the reserve requirement to 32.5% and, at the same time, abolished the exchange rate limits established in 2002. In October the reserve requirement was reduced further to 30%.

The exchange rate reached a peak of around SRG 3,250:US\$ 1 in March 2003 and subsequently fell to around SRG 2,700:US\$ 1 where it remained for the rest of 2003 and much of 2004 despite the change in currency denomination and fluctuations of the US\$ against all major currencies including the Euro. In May the General Statistics Bureau (ABS) published statistics for the consumer price index. Generally considered as a benchmark for inflation, by March it was up 9.5% year on year. As a result of the stabilised exchange rate and falling inflation rate, most banks reduced their Suriname Dollar (SRD) lending rates from around 22% to around 17%.

As to the Government **fiscal policy**, the Government applies the Maastricht stability pact rule i.e. that the budget deficit does not go above 3% of GDP. The target has been partially achieved; the Government balance shifted from a surplus of 3.2 % of GDP in 2001 to a deficit of 7% of GDP in 2002, an estimated deficit of 8.8%<sup>8</sup> in 2003, the revised deficit for 2004 was estimated by the IMF<sup>9</sup> at around 1.8%. Total fiscal revenue showed a marked increase in the first half of 2004<sup>10</sup>, largely on the back of an increase in direct and indirect taxation. The rise in direct tax revenue was the result of tighter tax collection procedures including an increase in excise duty on alcohol. However revenues collection still has some way to go before it reaches full potential. For example in October 2004 the Ministry of Finance reported that every month the state earns SRD 25 million from import levies. The Ministry also stated that calculations have shown that this amount can be 200 to 300 % higher. Within six months, the government wants to increase these revenues by 50% through, among other things, restructuring of the Customs department. Elsewhere, Official reserves (excluding gold) increased to an estimated USD 120 million<sup>11</sup> (34 million Euro) from USD 105.8 million in 2003. Nevertheless,

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<sup>8</sup> Economist Intelligence Unit Nov 2003.

<sup>9</sup> IMF Article IV mission Dec 2004

<sup>10</sup> Economist Intelligence Unit Nov 2004

<sup>11</sup> Economist Intelligence Report Nov 2004

Suriname's import coverage remains below the internationally recommended minimum standard of three months.

The expenditure rose sharply, up 30% in first half of 2004 when compared to the first half of 2003. Also the Government awarded a 10% salary increase to all civil servants. In addition, in July the Council of Ministers approved a 5% increase in the basic retirement pension from SRD 125 (approx. Euro 40) to SRD 150 (approx. Euro 46) a month.

Government debt at 51 percent of GDP is still high. External debt was estimated by the IMF in 2003 at 35 percent of GDP in 2002, down from 41 percent in 2001 and 44 percent in 2000. The National Debt situation has been further consolidated following the approval of the State Debt Act, the Bureau of the National Debt was established on 19 March 2002.<sup>12</sup> The Act also set a limit for total debt at 60% of nominal GDP (foreign debt 45% and local debt 15%).

In 2003 the Government hosted a visit by Standard and Poors and Moody's and in April 2004 the credit rating agency Fitch Ratings visited Suriname. When awarding Suriname a 'B' rating<sup>13</sup> they commented, "The outlook on Suriname's rating is stable." However, in 2004 Standard & Poor's (S&P) issued a statement on the management of the country's external debt revising Suriname's international creditworthiness down from B-minus to "SD" (Selective Default). The "SD" is the lowest rating S&P give countries regarding their long-term payments on foreign loans. After some explanations from the Government S&P released a new report on Suriname indicating that it would not give ratings higher than B-stable for the national currency and B-minus for foreign capital, because of potential political instability risk.

### ***2.2.2. Structural reform performance***

Concerning fiscal governance, budget processes, and tax administration the authorities continued in 2004 the three-year institutional strengthening program with technical assistance from the Government of the Netherlands launched in 2002. (€10.6 Mio /13 Technical Assistants to the Ministry of finance, including the tax department.) In addition to this a number of tax raising initiatives were introduced. The Government hopes that action to address the problem of underbilling at the custom, which among other things would include the restructuring of the Customs Department, could lead to a 50% improvement in revenue duties in 2005. To this end in July the consultancy firm Crown Agent started an inventory of the several departments involved with Customs. The Government also approved an amendment to the Tariff of Import Taxes Bill. As a result of the amendment, a Customs Information Center (DIC) will be made operational under the Ministry of Finance. It will be involved in fraud investigation, the analysis of freight statistics etc. Also the recently signed Customs Treaty with Holland will, among other things, make it possible to collect the correct levies five years after goods have cleared customs. Elsewhere, in August Parliament passed the Standards Bill. Under the new legislation an autonomous Standards Bureau will be set up to, amongst others, ensure products manufactured in Suriname comply with certain quality standards.

To strengthen the financial system, a new Banking Supervision Act to replace the 1986 Banking Supervision Act is being drafted and the Central Bank has introduced new prudential regulations, in line with the "Basel Core Principles"<sup>14</sup>. The Central Bank is also considering proposing a revision of the Central Bank Act that would limit the Central Bank's ability to print money. A reduction in the reserve ratio requirement (from 35% to 30% in 2004) has helped private sector access commercial bank loans. A further reduction in the commercial banks reserve requirements in 2005 would stimulate the domestic sector further; the normal ratio in the Caribbean is around 10%.

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<sup>12</sup> As far as the current state debt is concerned, this has actually fallen from SRD 1,095 million (Approx Euro 322 Million) in 2002 to SRD 1,059 million (approx Euro 311 million) in 2003 of which SRD 158 million (approx Euro 46 million) is national and SRD 901 million (approx Euro 256 million) is foreign debt.

<sup>13</sup> Compared to the B- rating of Standard & Poor's issued in 2003, the rating issued by Moody's was an improvement.

<sup>14</sup> The Core principles of effective Banking Supervision (BCP) were introduced in September 1997 by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS). The Basel Core Principles are 25 basic principles that need to be in place for a supervisory system to be effective .

Investment flows to Suriname are hampered by Government control dating back several years over many industrial, agricultural and banking activities, as well as outdated procedures. In 2004, for the seventh time in eight years Suriname dropped on the Washington based Heritage Foundation Index of Economic Freedom. Of the eight CARICOM countries on the list, Suriname was the worst at 143<sup>rd</sup> place with a score of 4. Suriname is included in the category ‘mostly unfree’. Suriname has deteriorated from 124<sup>th</sup> in 1996 to its current position. The Government hopes to address some of the related problems through the Public Sector Reform (PSR)<sup>15</sup> which is one of their goals of the Government’s Multi Annual Development Programme. A road map has been prepared with IDB and the study on PSR will be finalised during 2005.

### **2.2.3. Integration into the world economy**

Suriname, which is a member of WTO and CARICOM and is a signatory to the Cotonou Agreement, has a fairly open trade system. The unweighted average rate tariff is 9.7 percent and there are no non-tariff barriers. Suriname has enacted the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME) treaty into law and implemented the fourth phase of the common external tariff (20 percent).

In the WTO negotiating process, Suriname is similar to other developing countries in so far as it finds itself struggling to keep up with the pace of negotiations and has little national capacity. CARICOM/CARIFORUM (by way of the Regional Negotiating Machinery) is negotiating on Suriname’s behalf an FTAA free trade agreement of the Americas and has become the focal point for negotiations of the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the European Union (deadline 2008). Suriname is well aware of the importance of the EPAs and has taken steps to increase their involvement in the regional negotiation process. There is an informal inter-ministerial consultative group at a national level to discuss the FTAA. As far as the EPA process is concerned, in mid 2004 the Government was granted € 150 000 EC funding for capacity building in the context of the EPA negotiations. The envisaged EC support to the Suriname Business Forum in 2005, plans to facilitate Government’s dialogue with the Domestic Private Sector as well to provide selected business representatives assistance in attending key conferences and seminars in business and trade promotion. The National NGO Forum offers a potential platform for Government consultation of Civil Society.

Towards the end of 2004 the Community of South American Nations (GSN) was established. Suriname is a member of the new block. Cooperation will focus on economic, commercial, and infrastructure integration. The GSN will incorporate the project for the Regional Infrastructure in South America (IISRA) and the free-trade accord signed between Mercosur and Comunidad Andina de Naciones (CAN).

A study by the ministry of trade and industry “*Suriname and the world economy. The effect of the international trade agreements on the economy of Suriname*” examined which issues within the WTO and FTAA are important to Suriname. These were listed as Agriculture, Market entrance for non-agricultural products (Industrial products), trade in services, and Special and Differential Treatment.

Elsewhere Venezuelan Foreign Minister met with his Surinamese counterpart at the Eighth Meeting of the Joint Committee Suriname-Venezuela. Amongst other issues, discussion focused on Venezuela’s alternative to the FTAA called “the ALBA”.

In terms of export growth the production sector performed well due to increases in international prices. For trade statistics, please see annex VIII and IX. Concerning trade between EU and Suriname, products traded between the two are outlined in annex X. The Netherlands is the only EU member

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<sup>15</sup> In Suriname public expenditure is at around 43% of GDP in 2001 most Latin American and Caribbean countries, where it is around 23%. Of Suriname’s total work force of approximately 200,000, the formal sector employs 100,000. The central Government employs close to 36,000 people to which have to be added an estimate of 15-17,000 working for the 120 public enterprises and deconcentrated agencies. Most of these entities operate at a loss.

state with which Suriname has significant trade contacts. Regarding the conclusion of UCLAF report (1997) concerning shrimps, discussions between Suriname and the EC are ongoing.

## 2.3. Update of the Social Sector

### 2.3.1. Key indicators for measuring poverty reduction

(N.B. Values in italics are estimates, no figures for 2004 have yet been made public)

Type	Indicator	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Impact</b>	1. Proportion of population below \$1/day (Estimate) *	> 50%					
	2. Prevalence of underweight children (under five years of age) **	13,3%	13%	13%	13%		
	3. Under-five mortality rate **	27/1000 (a)	21/1000 (b)	-	-		
<b>Outcome</b>	4. Net enrolment ratio in primary education ***	87% (c)	87%	87%	87%		
	5. Primary completion rate (grade 6) ***	71.0%	74.0%	72.0%	72%		
	6. Ratio of girls to boys in:						
	- primary education ***	0.95	0.957	0.948	0.94		
	- secondary education ***	n/a					
	- tertiary education ***	1.79	2.22	5.5 (d)	2.3		
	1. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (e) **	84.5%	-	-	-		
	2. Proportion of 1 year old children immunised against measles ****	70.1%	82.0%	72.8%	-		
	3. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women (Estimate) *****	1,4%	1-2%	1-2%	1-2%		
	4. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source. **	73 %	73%	73%	73%		
<b>Sources</b>	<p>a 37/1000 was calculated by Unicef. The more accurate value is 27/1000 (this is an estimate, because true values about the real number of live births is not available yet: CBB)</p> <p>b Provisional data</p> <p>c Big differences between net enrolment in urban and rural areas: rural areas:50-60% and urban areas:95-98%. Mean value: 87%.</p> <p>d Due to active campaigns the enrolment for the School for nurses had an exceptional enrolment: total 105 students with a F/M ratio of 20.</p> <p>e Skilled health personnel: midwives, doctors and nurses</p>						
	* UNDP						
	** MOH/PAHO						
	*** MOE/ABS						
	**** MOH/BOG						
	***** MOH/PAHO/UNAIDS						
	Indicator 1: Value of 2000 from occasional report (Neri/Mencke, V. James)						
	Indicators 2.3 & 7: values of 2000 from MICS report						

One of the overarching goals of EC-Government of Suriname development cooperation is poverty reduction. The 10 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have been chosen as key indicators of poverty reduction. However, gathering of timely and consistent statistics is hampered by the fact that the national authorities (General Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and line ministries) do not publish the MDGs or collect all of the statistics. Most data is obtained during “one off” studies or projects.

The UNDP is supporting the Government in reporting on the MDGs. In 2004 the UNDP stated that in the last four years, only one of the eight MDGs was on schedule: the access to safe potable water and the fight against HIV/AIDS was the one lagging behind the most. Nevertheless, the UNDP Human Development Report 2004 seemed to confirm an improving social trend in Suriname. Suriname was

ranked at 67<sup>th</sup> position, an improvement on 2003, when Suriname was ranked at 77<sup>th</sup> place. The rise is attributed to increased life expectancy and the increased income per capita. The General Statistics Bureau poverty line for the third quarter of 2004 was SRD 350.57 per adult (approx Euro 100). Elsewhere, the National Assembly passed the ‘Social Economic Council’ law in February 2004. The Council consists of 13 representatives from the State, private sector (employers) and Unions. It will look into issues such as rights for workers. However by the end of 2004 the council was not yet operational. It should also be noted that the Government intends to introduce legislation concerning minimum wages.

Furthermore, the health and education sectors are the main sectors of concentration supported by Dutch Treaty Funds. In addition 27 M € of “start up funds”, also from the Dutch, have been earmarked for health, environment, education and good governance.

Concerning **social housing**, a sector plan on housing has been signed with the Dutch for 10 M €. In an attempt to speed up the public housing programme, the Government signed an agreement for a soft US\$ 16 million loan intended for the building more public housing in Suriname. Since 2001, the IDB has been providing support for the sector under the Low Income Shelter Program (LISP) 7.8 M € loan.

**Education**, including higher education, is free. Primary school education is compulsory for children between the ages of six and twelve. Three-quarters of school-age children are in primary or secondary education. Based on a survey, the illiteracy rate in 2001 was an estimated 14% of the total population. State spending on education was equivalent to 3.4% of GDP in 1990-2000, compared with 3% in Guyana and 7.3% in Barbados over the same period. In December 2004 the Ministry of Education (MINOV) announced the finalization of the Education Five-Year-Sector Plan. Under the sector plan there will be two-track policy to solve the problem of repeaters. The plan will be supported with 10 M € for 5 years by the Dutch. MINOV will also receive a loan of US\$ 12.5 million from the IDB for education sector institutional reform. Concerning infrastructure, in 2004 the MINOV continued school construction and renovation in the interior using Dutch development aid funds of €2.9 Mio.

The **health** sector was severely affected by fiscal problems in the late 1990s. There has also been a heavy loss of trained personnel through emigration: estimates published in 2001 suggested that 82% of nurses trained between 1970 and 1998 were working overseas. This trend was reconfirmed by research undertaken in 2004. Despite this, Suriname’s healthcare indicators are generally comparable with those of its Caribbean neighbours. Life expectancy at birth in 2000 was 71.4 years, infant mortality is at 25 per 1,000 live births. Clean drinking water is available to 95% of the population, while access to sanitation facilities exists for 83% of the population. However Suriname does have one of the highest levels of morbidity in Latin America for Malaria. Suriname’s expenditure on public health care was 5.5% of GDP in 2000<sup>16</sup> this is higher than in Guyana (4.1%) and Barbados (4.2%). The sector continued to be supported by the Dutch in the amount of 3 M € and the programme supporting medical care for patients who can not be treated in Suriname continued, though regional alternatives are being encouraged in order to phase out this type of support.

In October 2003 the IDB produced a “White paper” listing policy reforms necessary to improve the efficiency, equity, quality and sustainability of the health sector in Suriname. At the beginning of 2004 a health sector plan was officially launched and the Government signed a loan agreement with the IDB for a US\$5 million intended for Health Sector institutional reforms. In June 2004, the implementation Memorandum of Understanding for the IDBs Health Sector Reform Program (HSRP) was signed. In December Suriname and the Netherlands signed the agreement for the Health Sector Fund under which Euros 10 million are available for the Health sector plan over five years, until 2009. The implementation agreement must still be signed. In addition, the Government has prepared a draft bill that will regulate tariffs for medical services.

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<sup>16</sup> Latest figures available Human Development Report 2003.

In 2004 UNAIDS estimated that in Suriname, at least 1,700 women are **HIV** infected or have **AIDS**. Some experts are already concluding that Suriname has a generalized epidemic, because the disease is found among all segments of the population. Everything points to a serious problem, with an HIV/AIDS infection rate in Suriname suspected to be around 2-4%. Stigma and discrimination of HIV positives and people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) are still widespread. Access to treatment with anti-retroviral medication (ARV) is limited. There is substantial political willingness for fight against HIV/AIDS. The first National Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS 2004 – 2008 (NSP), developed through a participatory process involving all major stakeholders, was approved by the Government in 2004. A programme supported by the Global Fund has recently been approved for Suriname.

**Agriculture**, which accounts for 9.5% of GDP in 2002 and is primarily practiced at the coastal plains area and the river valleys. The main cash crop is paddy rice, about 55 000 ha. Other commercial crops include bananas, about 2 000 ha, palm kernels (for oil), coconuts, plantains, peanuts, and citrus fruits. In addition small-scale producers farm a variety of vegetables and fruits for the local market. Shrimp fishing and shrimp farming are expanding along the coast. For details on rice and bananas, please see under 4.5.4 and 4.5.5.

## **2.4. Achievements in cross cutting issues**

### **2.4.1. Gender**

Suriname is party to the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). UNIFEM Suriname produced, in October 2001, a report analysing the situation of women in the country. At the same time, and after consultation with the State and Non State Actors, a Gender Action Plan 2001-2005 was finalised under the stewardship of the Minister of Home Affairs in December 2001. Main priorities included

- Integration of gender in the national policy, plans and projects
- Create equal opportunities for both men and women
- Acknowledgement women rights as special human rights
- Promote sustainable development and poverty eradication
- Consultation with NGO's

In 2004, the Ministry of Internal Affairs (BIZA) made some funds available for the Women's Parliament Forum (VPF), the Pro Health Foundation and the National Women's Movement (NVB) to carry out the Integrated Gender Action Plan 2001-2005. A Commission on gender legislation installed in 2003 has, to date, prepared a number of amendments to existing legislation in order to change the discriminatory position of women within the law, as well as proposals with regard to stalking. Gender Units were installed in all Ministries. A first concept of Gender mainstreaming for the Agricultural Sector Plan, financed by the Netherlands Development Aid has been finalized. Similar gender assessments are planned for the other 5 sectors financed by the Netherlands.

Generally, compared to their position two decades ago, women in Suriname have progressed somewhat. However, analysis<sup>17</sup> shows that multiple gender-based barriers (high unemployment, lack of skilled labour, reproductive responsibilities, inadequate childcare facilities) drive women to seek employment in the informal sector. Women's participation in politics has grown slightly after the national elections of 2000, but their participation in decision-making remains low (female Members of Parliament 20%, female Ministers 12.5%, female Ambassadors 20%). Suriname has not developed a quota policy. In employer's organizations (e.g. Suriname Trade and Industry Association (VSB) and the Association of Surinamese Manufacturers (ASFA)) women's participation on the boards grew from 5% to 16.7% between 1984 and 1999.

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<sup>17</sup> Gender Policy Briefs: Based on the situation analysis of women in Suriname by S. Ketwaru-Nurmohamed Jan 2004.

### **2.4.2. Environment**

The MTR foresaw that a Country Environmental Profile (CEP) be prepared during 2004. However in the meanwhile IDB has prepared a similar study which is due to be finalised in early 2005. In order to avoid doing the same work twice it was agreed with the Government to wait for the results of this IDB funded study, and only if required do a smaller EC funded study to fill possible gaps in information required by the EC.

The new Mining Bill, approved by the Council of Ministers (RvM) in 2004, has yet to be approved by the Parliament. The Bill contains provisions to minimize the negative effects of small-scale gold mining. In 2004 the National Institute for Environment and Development Suriname (NIMOS) held a presentation on the 1992 Basel Treaty<sup>18</sup>. Suriname has no specific legislation on dangerous waste, but there are bills pending, such as an Environmental Bill drafted by NIMOS and a Waste Bill drafted by the Public Works Ministry. The Netherlands has granted US\$3.6 million to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) for nature preservation in Suriname. The six-year project will be carried out by the Suriname Conservation Foundation (SCF). The Government is also considering ratifying the Carthagena protocol on Bio Safety and the Kyoto protocol.

Suriname supports the resumption of commercial whaling and, together with other CARICOM countries, supports Japan's position to lift the 1986 international moratorium on commercial whaling. Suriname has close ties with Japan in the area of fisheries.

### **3. Development agenda of the partner country**

Economic growth and poverty reduction are mentioned as central objectives in the National Development Strategy (NDS). The NDS is part of the five-year (2001-2005) Multi-Annual Development Programme (MOP), which in turn is based on the following five pillars;

- Strengthening of principles of Good Governance throughout the Government
- Macro-economic stability, public sector reform and rationalization of State enterprises
- Reform of social sector policies and programmes (education, health) and ensuring that growth is inclusive with adequate protection of the poor
- Creating a conducive environment for private sector development to generate growth and employment and to contribute to poverty alleviation
- Ensuring sustainable development, including establishing an explicit link between economy and environment, stimulating sustainable mining, agricultural and tourism development.

The institutional setting for the Government's Multi-Annual Development Programme is characterised by the following two factors;

- Weak line ministerial coordination, which does not facilitate donor coordination
- Differing Ministries as contact points for donors e.g. Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation (PLOS) for the Netherlands and the EC; the Ministry of Finance for the Inter American Development Bank (IBD).

As a result, Public Sector Reform (PSR) and the improvement of Good Governance have become important medium term goals: The Government has initiated a number of high profile anticorruption court cases, the OAS has become instrumental in pushing for a new comprehensive "Anti corruption Act" and the IDB has taken the lead in projects aimed at Public Sector Reform (see above) . Other important issues being dealt with are the proper functioning of the General Bureau of Statistics (ABS) supported by the Dutch Central Bureau of Statistics, the successful revision of the new Investment Law, the approval of the Banking Supervision Act and the continued enforcement of the National Debt Act whereby prescribed debt limits cannot be exceeded. Furthermore the Government intends to

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<sup>18</sup> The Basel Treaty involves the transportation across borders of dangerous substances and their removal and disposal. This treaty is against the illegal dumping of dangerous waste in developing countries and sets rules for the transportation of dangerous waste to other countries. Signing the Basel Treaty would offer Suriname protection against poison traders.

extend their vision of development in the country beyond five years, and to this end a process towards a “Vision 2020 Suriname” has been started. However obstacles slowing down the reforms are many, in addition to lack of human, financial and organisational capacity are the prevalence of patron-client networks, ethnic fragmentation, the rich natural resource endowment and a vulnerability to narco-trafficking and money laundering. (See MTR 2004).

The Government of Suriname strongly supports initiatives to improve governance and declared this in the 5 year Multi Annual Development plan established in 2000. These initiatives include the creation of a modern and efficient public sector founded on accountability, predictability, transparency and integrity. Guaranteeing the principles of democracy has high priority. Measures to be taken include: improving the operational capacity of Parliament, strengthening regional democratic structures, strengthening the independence of the judiciary, introduction of legislation on the openness of governance, strengthening of key institutions, such as the Central Bank and the Office of the Auditor General.

An important part of the PSR process is the creation of jobs and economic growth within the Domestic Private Sector. However, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) placed Suriname at the end of the country list (140<sup>th</sup> position) in their 2004 World Investment Report. To deal with this issue, the Government has already initiated a number of measures to try and improve the investment climate in Suriname. In 2001 a new investment code was passed to Parliament and then activated by Presidential decree in June 2002. Furthermore, on 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2002 an “Institute for the Promotion of Investments in Suriname” (InvestSur) was also established by law. However, by the end of 2004 InvestSur was not yet active. At the request of the Ministry of Finance, the Foreign Investment Advisory Service (FIAS), a joint facility of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the World Bank conducted a review of the InvestSur initiative and in a report published in May 2003 expressed that “the current initiative is not likely to improve Suriname’s investment environment to any significant degree”. The reason for this is twofold: The new Investment Law does not introduce the basic rights that an international investor expects; and instead, the law focuses practically exclusively on granting fiscal incentives, with the role of the new investment agency reduced to administering these incentives”.

Regarding privatisation, despite several promising developments and commitments by the Government of Suriname, in 2004 no privatisations took place. However, the procedure to privatise the banana company Surland/SBBS is expected to be finalised by mid-2005.

## **4. Overview of past and ongoing cooperation**

### **4.1. Focal sector: Transport**

Support to the transport sector is the focal sector identified in the EC Country Support Strategy and the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF NIP for Suriname. In agreeing to this, the EC emphasised the importance of continued regular maintenance of built infrastructures to safeguard the made investments. This in mind the Financing Agreements (FAs) for infrastructure in this sector include prior actions to be taken by the Government in order to establish and fund a Road Fund, among other actions, to ensure regular and sufficient maintenance. The Government committed itself in these FAs to a number of actions to be implemented before the projects, namely Rehabilitation of the Port (see below) and Road to the Ferry (see below) could start. As the EC is of the view that sufficient implementation of these actions is still pending, the two above-mentioned projects continued to be stalled during 2004. The EC has indicated to the government that based on further detailed clarification and justifications from the government and/or a possible request for renegotiating the FAs, the EC is open to reassess the situation. The non-implementation of these two projects, which represent 70 % of the present EDF allocations, has resulted in very low disbursement rates. This risks having a negative effect on the future EDF allocations to Suriname. See annex 1d representing the Commissions view of the present implementation status of the pre-conditions.



With reference to the Multi-Annual Development Plan 2001-2005 and the policy agenda of Suriname, the sector analysis and proposals for a transport policy has been elaborated in 2003 in line with the CSP. The sector policy study was completed as planned in December 2003. The final approval by the Government is still awaited, and as a result the implementation of the sectoral policy commitments has come to a stand still. Once the Transport Sector Policy is endorsed, the preparation of the Master Plan and the implementation of the Policy and Support to the Road Authority (RA) (2<sup>nd</sup> phase) can start. A total of 3.1 M € were earmarked for these activities from the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF during the MTR.

The Government of Suriname proposed a set of transport Indicators in February 2004. These Indicators were included into the MTR 2003. However, no centralised mechanism exists to gather this data and the task force foreseen to do this has not yet been established. EC funds have been earmarked under the TCF to facilitate the development and/or gathering and/or analysis of related transport data, but a decision needs to be taken if this activity should be pursued.

The assessment of the assumptions of the transport intervention framework of the Country Strategy Paper (see Annex 1 a) shows deterioration during 2004 in those assumptions **on impact level:**

- Funding to the RA clearly fell short in relation to the requirements of the Authority;
- Private sector involvement in the maintenance policy formulation and implementation has been reduced by Government interventions at the Board of Directors of the Road Authority;
- Private sector involvement in the Port Council has not become effective as was foreseen from 31 December 2003. Preparations to incorporate the proposed private sector actors are on-going with a possible but improbable outlook on an equal participation in the Port Council;
- The investment law has been accepted by the National Assembly in 2002, but not activated yet, hampering enhanced market opportunities.

Since 2003, the development process in transport sector slowed down as a result of:

- Decreasing ownership through weak functioning of inter-ministerial participation and co-ordination between the (technical) line ministries Public Works and Finance and to a lesser extent the Ministry of Transport, Communications and Tourism;
- The absence, or low level of participation of the non-state actors in key policy discussions, such as the Road Authority/Road Fund;
- The absence of a Government-led donor co-ordination.

On the level of results, no tangible progress has been made in guaranteeing continued financing for (Road Fund) maintenance. It has been estimated that US\$ 6,544 per Km per year is required to maintain (routine and periodic maintenance) the primary road network, totalling to US\$ 9.5 Mio per year for 1,455 Km.

The RA received around US\$ 1,7 Mio in 2004, corresponding to an effective maintenance mandate of 260 Km. No increase to the Road Fund has been provided by the responsible Ministry, the Ministry of Public Works. The implementation of the Road Authority Act, that passed the National Assembly in 1995 and was activated in 1998, is therefore not supported adequately. In addition, the extra 800.000 US\$ promised during the MTR in mid 2004 to be used by the RA for primary road network maintenance, have not yet been deposited in the account of the RA (Feb 2005), also the adoption of the Transport Policy Sector Study recommendations is waited since Jan 2004.

According to the latest information, an estimated US\$ 80 Mio has been spent on road maintenance via loans provided by Chinese contractors for which the Ministry of Public Works is the counterpart. This maintenance primarily entails periodic maintenance. Some of the works have been carried out by local companies. Maintenance work has also been carried out under the Ministries of Regional Development, Agriculture, Health and Natural Resources. The primary road network, that by law and

state decree as defined in the Road Authority Act adopted by the National Assembly in 1995 falls under the direct responsibility of the RA, is partly included in the activities undertaken by the Ministry of Public Works, creating as a consequence a conflict of competence between the two institutions. It is not clear if the roads receiving maintenance interventions are technically and economically the optimum maintenance required. The cost price for this primarily periodic/routine maintenance appears to be around 3-5 times more expensive as it is calculated via the methods of HDM4, proposed by the TA to the RA financed by the EDF (30/06/04).

#### **a) Transport Policy Sector Study - 6.ACP.SUR.046 (€ 0,5 Mio)**

##### *Results:*

- A sector policy implementation programme has been defined (January 2004) which can be mobilized once the draft transport sector policy (submitted for consideration in January 2004) is adopted by the Government of Suriname;
- The drafting of a sector policy and policy implementation programme highlighted the need for a 'Transport Master Plan'. The transport master plan will address all actions required in the sector facilitating the establishment of a donor matrix for the sector and the EC-transport sector response strategy.

Once the Transport Sector Policy is endorsed by the Government, the preparation of the Master Plan and the implementation of the Policy and Support to the Road Authority (2<sup>nd</sup> phase) can start. A total of €3.1 Mio were earmarked for these activities from the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF during the MTR.

#### **b) Support to the Road Authority; Project 7.ACP.SUR.043 (€ 1,847 Mio)**

##### *Results:*

The impact and results of this project have been considerably decreased due to:

- Absence of complementing the present Road Authority Act by comprehensive description of the tasks and responsibilities (definition of road maintenance) of the RA, for which draft legislation has been prepared and TA to the RA has been provided;
- Absence of an effective, pro-active Road Board with representation of the Road Users groups.
- Absence of sufficient funding to the Road Fund via additional road tax and levies on fuel thus hampering the efficient functioning of the RA and adequate maintenance of transport infrastructure;
- Absence of further implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding of November 2000 between the Ministries of Public Works, Transport, Communications and Tourism, Planning and Development Co-operation, and Finance addressing the increase of Road Fund and the further increase of maintenance mandate of the Primary Road Network.

##### *Progress in Activities:*

- Technical Assistance contract: the long-term contract ended in December 2003.
- The final position of the Government of Suriname on the Road Maintenance Policy is awaited.
- Rider n°2 to extend the validity of the FA till 31st December 2005, in order to permit the construction of the RA building, was approved by the Commission in March 2004. The Rider clearly states that no further riders can be approved.
- Construction of the RA Building: the tender for construction works was launched in March 2004. The letter to award the contract was sent by the NAO to the winning bidder on 11th June 2004. The contract should have been signed before the end of July 2004, but as this was not the case, on the 8th of October the Delegation was forced to officially ask the NAO to annul the tendering process and to cancel the RA Building, as the period of performance foreseen would not fit anymore with the Financing Agreement validity period. The second Rider clearly states that no further riders can be approved.

- Support to the RA, Phase2; Terms of Reference have been prepared by the Delegation and sent to the NAO for comments. Funds for this have been earmarked under the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF ( 1.0 M €).

*Degree of integration of crosscutting themes:*

Institutional strengthening, capacity building and environmental principles are strongly incorporated in the policy defining the Road Authority and its current activities.

**c) Rehabilitation, upgrading, expansion and institutional strengthening of the Nieuwe Haven Terminal Paramaribo - 7.ACP.SUR.045 (€ 0,495 Mio) – 9.ACP.SUR.002 (€ 29,8 Mio) – 9.ACP.SUR.003 (€ 0,5 Mio)**

*Results:*

- From the joint project appraisal, agreement was reached over the project dossier and financing proposal between state and non-state actors in the port, increasing ownership of the process.
- The joint appraisal resulted in the decision to separate from the pure infrastructure project, the financing (in the form of co-financing between HBS and EC) of the start-up of the TA to the Port of Paramaribo, in order to speed up the assistance to the institutional changes agreed.
- Increased ownership of the project by joint financing of the TA to the Port of Paramaribo between *NV Havenbeheer Suriname HBS* (Port management) and the EC. (HBS: € 300,000, EC: € 500,000).

*Progress in activities:*

- The Port Council (Havenraad) was established in April 2004.
- Technical Assistance to the Port of Paramaribo: during the first evaluation committee meeting that took place on 19th August 2004, it became clear that a wrong version of the tender dossier for services was sent to the short-listed companies. As the mistake was made after the establishment of the short-listing of companies, and to avoid further delays in the project, the tendering process was therefore restarted at the stage where the error was made. A second round of the tender was launched in November 2004 and the evaluation Committee concluded in December the assessment, proposing to award the contract to the Company Amsterdam Logistic Group. The Long term Technical Assistance is expected to take duties in March 2005.
- Physical rehabilitation of the Port: the first draft tender dossier for works received in December 2003 was commented by the Delegation. A second draft dossier was submitted in May 2004. Difficulties were experienced in the finalisation of the tender documents as no 9th EDF works tender dossier template existed in 2003 nor early 2004. The final draft tender dossier for works has been delivered in January 2005. However, the tendering process can only be launched once the accompanying measures of the FA are implemented.

*Degree of integration of crosscutting themes:*

The preparatory study concluded on the legal and institutional settings, its management and organization, institutional capacity building of all actors and has an environmental impact assessment as an integral part of the study. Gender issues will be addressed in the capacity building activities.

**d) Construction Road to the Ferry Terminal - 7.ACP.SUR.048/ 8.ACP.SUR.012 (€ 13.2 Mio)**

*Results:*

- The TA supervision (Roughton International/ILACO) reviewed the road designs and proposed an optimised design within the initial project budget forecast for the works: €12 Mio.
- The advice on design resulted in a discussion on the asphalt layer thickness: The Ministry of Public Works defined the asphalt layer design criterion at 80 mm. The TA proposed a 50 mm

asphalt layer. The impact on the estimated cost of the additional 30 mm for the work contract, and therefore also directly the opportunity cost for the Suriname's society, would amount to €1.2 Mio.

- Protracted decision taking (2002) on the road design formulation (80 mm versus 50 mm of asphalt layer) and related tender dossier at the Ministry of Public Works, resulted in a 50%-reduction of the forecasted financial performance for the EDF in 2003.

*Progress in activities:*

- The contract award for the TA supervision services took place in December 2002. (Roughton International, UK).
- The final draft tender dossier for Works has been submitted to the EC in December 2003, 8 months later than scheduled and agreed for in the ToR of the Technical Assistant.
- The tender dossier for works was finalized by the Delegation and sent to the NAO on 29th April 2004. The tendering process can be launched at the time the accompanying measures of the Financing Agreement n° 6445/SUR are implemented.

*Degree of integration of crosscutting themes:*

A comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment study has been conducted. The results of this study have been incorporated in the tender for works to minimize the environmental hazards during construction and use of the road. The project will support the upgrading of the primary road network, thereby supporting the implementation of the RA mandate, the autonomous institute for road maintenance in Suriname.

<b>e) Feasibility Study to the Rehabilitation of 3 bridges – East Connection – 9.ACP.SUR.004 (€ 80,000)</b>
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*Results:*

- Upgrading/rehabilitation of the road Paramaribo – Albina would improve the road transport link to French Guyana and support the regional integration process of the Guyanas.

*Progress in activities:*

- The feasibility study took place in March 2004 and the complete draft tender dossier for works was submitted by the consultant in May 2004 and the draft Financing Proposal in June 2004.
- In December 2004 the Delegation sent the NAO a first draft of the Financing Proposal, but at the end of the same month the Delegation learned through the media that the Ministry of Public Works had signed a contract with a private company to rehabilitate the Commetewane bridge (one of the three bridges included in the Project document). The Delegation has requested clarification from the NAO.

The implementation of this project is also subject to the same transport sector prior actions as the Port Rehabilitation and the Road to the Ferry projects are. However, it is likely that this project will be cancelled.

*Degree of integration of crosscutting themes:*

The institutional strengthening of NGO's –by active participation in defining the destination of the programme-, the strengthening and awareness building of grassroots organizations focuses on poverty and gender issues.

## **4.2. Projects and programmes outside focal sector**

The intervention framework in the Country Support Paper for the non-focal area states that the overall objective is to “accelerate growth and poverty reduction by facilitating trade and regional co-operation and integration” with an intervention objective of “increased trade through strengthened capacity of relevant state and non-state actors.”

In the non-focal area, the EC has been funding, from previous European Development Funds (EDF), a tourism development programme as well as several activities in support of NGOs. Funding has also been made available to assist the Surinamese banana and rice sectors integrate into the regional and

world economies. Elsewhere, financial assistance for Government capacity building in support of the preparation of a regional Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) has been made available and Suriname is included in the Trade.com Caribbean region “hubs and spokes” initiative. Possible funding under the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF in support of the Surinamese Domestic Private Sector is under consideration. Suriname also benefits from various regional EDF programmes.

In 2004 the ongoing EC funded projects in Suriname (notably in agriculture) have unquestionably contributed to one of the overall objectives; “facilitating trade”. However, the other objective of “regional co-operation and integration” remains only partly fulfilled, as the CSME is not yet in place and Suriname, a CARICOM member state, trades predominately with non-CARICOM countries: Exports still flow primarily to Northern Europe (including Norway and Iceland) and North America and imports come from Europe and North America although an increasing share is coming from China and there are some signs of growing trade with Trinidad and Tobago and, to a lesser extent Brazil.

Nevertheless, in terms of achieving the logical framework indicators, Suriname’s performance since the signing of the CSP has been good mainly because of excellent macroeconomic management by the Central Bank and a rise in commodity prices; i) GDP is growing, albeit slowly ii) the budget, although still in deficit, is approaching balance iii) inflation is around 15% and falling towards the 10% target. As far as poverty reduction is concerned, Suriname has no Poverty Reduction Strategy and achievement of the MDGs has, to date, been mixed, with the rise in HIV/AIDS infection rates causing some concern. As far as increased exports to the region are concerned, this does not seem to have grown significantly although there are signs of increased Surinamese participation in trade fairs and policy meetings.

#### **4.2.1. EDF 6 – Non-Focal sector**

##### **a) Drug Demand Reduction Programme - 6.ACP.SUR.060 – (€ 0.745 Mio)**

###### *Results:*

- A Drug Demand Reduction (DDR) Office has been set up and is now functional. A National Director, paid by the Ministry of Health, heads the DDR Office.
- A Project Supervisory Board (PSB), comprised of State and Non State Actors, is functioning with a clear mandate (MoU) agreed by all Board members.
- National Epidemiological Network (SURENDU) is operational and is owned by the stakeholders

###### *Progress in activities*

- The DDR Programme is currently running a 12 month Programme Estimate. Funds are earmarked for a number of trainings, surveys and outreach work.
- An individual Technical Expert is active full time on the project providing project coordination, troubleshooting and training.
- Field trip to Aruba and Curacao run to establish best practice in DDR activities
- Monitoring Mission December 2004 rated this project with straight “b”s, making it the best performing EC project in Suriname in 2004.
- A request to increase the FA by 19 % (148 000€) is to be submitted to headquarters during 2005 to provide additional funding for the successful completion of project activities.

###### *Degree of integration of crosscutting themes:*

The programme focuses on poverty issues and has been constructed in a way that the DDR Office should be sustainable. Training of Non State Actors is part of the programme. Special attention is given to gender in the implementation as drug use has different impacts on male and female drug users and family members.

#### 4.2.2. EDF 8 – Non-Focal Sector

##### **a) Micro Projects Programme II - 8 ACP SUR 003 (€ 5 Mio)**

###### *Results*

The projects have been designed to target populations in Paramaribo, the Coastal Areas and the Interior and are grouped into three sectors, social infrastructure (40%), income generating/production projects (40%) and awareness (20%). There are also 5 specific sub-sectors: Health, Education, Social Infrastructure, Gender and Interior. The formation of a Micro projects Board representing the 5 sub-sectors has allowed for the development of a partnership and dialogue between Government and civil society. The Board's 5 members were selected by 25 NGO's, who in turn were pre-selected in cooperation with the national NGO Forum on the basis of set criteria. The Board is re-elected every two years by the NGOs. The Board's operation has led to a better cooperation and understanding among NGO's in the various sub-sectors although the original distribution target of funds at 40%, 40% 20% has been difficult to adhere to.

The Project Management Unit (Bureau Microprojects) is disbursing funds regularly, but accounting for the use of funds and the provision of NGO trainings has been slow. The Supervisory Board set up under the project does not appear to have fully supported the role of the Bureau Microprojects in their role as NGO capacity builders.

###### *Progress in activities*

- The total amount committed up to 31.12.2004 is approximately €4.6 Mio and a total of 112 projects were under implementation; the last 12 projects were approved in mid December 2004. The project has successfully targeted small-scale self-help projects, and at the same time has taken into account a need for ownership and sustainability. The quality of the microprojects themselves seems to vary quite considerably, with 75% of high technical content, whilst the remaining 25% is less good. The performance of the NGO's supervising the CBO's also seems to be quite irregular due to lack of technical capacity and training.
- A final evaluation is planned for first quarter 2005. Terms of reference for this are under discussion with PLOS.
- Three audits are foreseen to cover the different types of activities covered under the work programmes.
- An international TA will assist the Bureau during the closing months of project implementation. The project ends in May 2005 and special efforts are needed from all stakeholders, including the project, NAO and the Delegation to bring the project to a smooth closure.

###### *Degree of integration of crosscutting themes:*

In each of the micro project designs attention is paid towards improving the target group's awareness of environmental and gender issues. This is particularly relevant to health and infrastructure projects. Beneficiaries show interest in receiving information on environment and gender issues although the impact of this information on people's behaviour cannot be gauged in the short term. Private sector development as a cross cutting issue is gaining momentum in the interior as indigenous people and maroons are trying to develop a capacity to sell crafts and bio-products.

##### **b) Integrated Tourism Development Programme (Phase 2) - 8.ACP.SUR.008 (€ 2,475 Mio)**

###### *Results:*

###### **Legal and Institutional Framework:**

- The draft Tourism Act under review with the Private Sector
- Business plan for the new Tourism Authority under preparation

- An Inter-Ministerial Tourism Co-ordination Committee has also been proposed. Key issues include restrictive visa regulations, the cumbersome post-entry immigration system, and the operation of the international airport at Zanderij.

***Product Development, Market Intelligence and Marketing Support:***

- 4 pilot projects proposed and possible financing covered under the Annual Work Programme no III. Awaiting implementation
- A Management Information System for Tourism (MIST) was installed at the STF. This is used to record arrival statistics collected from the land and air arrival points. Statistics have been produced since July 2003.
- A considerable number of occasional papers on Tourism development in Suriname and a number of information/destination guides have been produced.

***Human Resource Development:***

- A large number of trainings, Curriculum advice, Assistance in the preparation of works and supplies documents for a Tourism Training Centre independently proposed by Government.

The FA foresaw that the support to the tourism sector would contribute to poverty reduction through employment creation and increase in the sector's contribution to the GDP.

An independent Mid Term Evaluation concluded that the project had been a well managed and successful project to date despite the implementation delays of certain activities (e.g. Tourism legislation and pilot projects).

***Progress in Activities:***

The draft Tourism Legislation has been under consideration for around two years, but its approval is proving difficult because of differences in opinion between the Public and Private sector, primarily over method of appointment of the Tourism Authority Board members and Director of the soon to be established Tourism Authority, granting of licenses to Tourism related businesses etc. Regarding *Community Based Product Development* (including implementation of Pilot Projects); the project has shown limited involvement of Community Based Organizations (CBO's). The Project Steering Committee (PSC) is chaired by the Ministry of TCT.

More specifically, regarding the *Pilot Projects*, a consultation process has been run by the Programme and 4 pilot projects were selected. STINASU and which was mentioned as one of the beneficiaries in the Financing Agreement, does not actively participate in the PSC. A new website for the existing STF has been designed.

Regarding *Human Resources Development (HRD)*, as required by the FA a temporary Tourism Training Coordination Centre was set up in the Suriname Tourism Foundation (STF) and, based on a HRD strategy, has provided a large number of trainings of staff in the industry. However plans in the FA for the establishment of basic training courses at the Nijverheidsschool have been overtaken by Government's new plans to build a Hotel and Tourism Training Centre. As this represented a change in project activities planned in the FA, though not in the objectives, it meant that a new solution needed to be found which could be accommodated by the FA. Therefore, an EC contribution to the Hotel and Tourism Training Centre was proposed but limited to supplies and equipment originally foreseen for the Nijverheidsschool. The PIU agreed to seek funding of the works from other donors.

The project is due to end in mid-2005 and special efforts are needed from all stakeholders, including the project, NAO and the Delegation to ensure the sustainability of the achieved results and to bring the project to a smooth closure.

***Degree of integration of crosscutting themes:***

The project was designed to provide sustainable development of the tourism sector involving the private sector as well as CBOs. While the private sector has been targeted adequately, additional attention could be paid to CBOs. The project design emphasised the need to pay close attention to the cultural identity of the interior population and to secure the protections and conservation of the environment.

#### **4.2.3. EDF 9 – Non-Focal sector**

##### **a) Restoration of the St. Paul and Peter Cathedral - Project 9.ACP.SUR.09 (€ 2.8 Mio)**

###### *Results:*

- The EDF-committee in September 2003 approved the Financing Proposal for €2.8 Mio. The signing of the Financing Agreement by the NAO took place on 8th April 2004.

###### *Progress in activities:*

- The tender dossier for services (Review Works tender dossier and Supervision of Works) was finalised in September 2004. The service contract will be divided into three distinctive parts as follow: i) review of the existing studies carried out and update of the tender dossier for works submitted during the project preparation phase in 2000 (project 7.ACP.SUR.046); ii) support to the NAO during the works tendering period to evaluate the offers and iii) supervision of the rehabilitation works. The Procurement Notice was published on AIDCO website in October 2004, and the Opening Session undertaken in December 2004. Due to non compliance with the requirements expressed in the Procurement Notice, the NAO in agreement with the EC Delegation decided to launch a second Procurement Notice with new Terms of Reference. The Opening Session for the selection of the short listed companies will be the 17/02/05.

###### *Degree of integration of crosscutting themes:*

Capacity building of artisans is addressed in the project and constitutes a component to ensure sustainability. Environmental issues are addressed with regard to the execution of the works contract.

##### **b) Technical Cooperation Facility – Project 9.ACP.SUR.05 (€ 1,129 Mio)**

###### *Results:*

- Funding is made available for studies, audits and trainings not foreseen under other FAs.

###### *Progress in activities*

- Funds used for NAO staff participation in training in Guyana (September 2004) on EDF procedures
- Possible actions to be funded: the final evaluation of the Micro Projects Programme, audits of the same programme, Country Environmental Profile study, study to further develop the transport sector indicators in relation to MDG and the project preparation mission for the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of support to the Road authority..

##### **c) Consolidation of Democracy and Support to Election Activities 2005 in Suriname. Project 9.ACP.SUR.06 (€ 499,000)**

###### *Results (expected)*

1. Improved quality, effectiveness and efficiency of the organization of the elections by the electoral authorities, with specific focus on sustainable improvement of the electoral register;
2. Increased awareness and involvement of the electorate in the elections and related governance areas;
3. Enhanced capacity of NGOs and CBOs to successfully implement civic education programs; Increased credibility for the electoral process and related democracy outcomes through sustainable, national improvements in transparency.

###### *Progress in activities*



- Feasibility study undertaken by UNDP and Draft Financing Proposal prepared and submitted to Brussels for approval, expected for end March 2005
- Draft Contribution Agreement contract with UNDP prepared.
- Agreement granted by Headquarters for retroactive payment as of 31.1.2005.

<p><b>d) Support to the Domestic Private Sector/ Suriname Business Forum (SBF)- 9.ACP.SUR. (€ 2,4 Mio)</b></p>
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*Results:*

- The Financing Proposal remains in the approval circuit in Brussels since September 2003
- Expected results of the project
  - R1 The SBF is formally legalised as an operational platform for continuous dialogue between the Public and Private Sectors before project activities start.
  - R2 Business and trade promotion support services and information will be co-ordinated and delivered through a Suriname Business Centre, including capacity building and institutional strengthening of the DPS and organisations for the Private Sector.
  - R3 The operational environment of the DPS in Suriname will have been improved and
  - R4 Public Sector key officials will have the skills mix to create an enabling environment for the DPS based on international benchmarks and standards.

*Progress in activities*

- The ToR for TA prepared. The NAO/EC to take a decision as to whether the TA tender should be launched with a suspensive clause whilst the final decision concerning the Financing Proposal is taken by EC Headquarters. Also a decision is needed on who will be responsible for the management of the Programme Estimates.
- After some considerable time analysing the FP, Brussels concluded that Trade Promotion activities should also be included in the Financing Agreement.
- The Suriname Business Forum is seeking recognition as a legal entity.

*Degree of integration of crosscutting themes:*

Policy changes, institutional development and capacity building are among the main themes of the project. The Suriname Business Forum is made up of members of the private and public sectors. Environmental principles will be addressed mainly in awareness training on sustainable development.

### **4.3. Utilisation of resources for Non-State Actors (NSA)**

A review of 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> EDF indicates that no direct funding has been specifically allocated to the non-State actors. However, operations in the sector of concentration (Transport) and in the non-focal area (Reinforcement and capacity building of economic actors) involves Non State Actors in different ways as follows;

- a. Support to the Road Authority: A Road Board was established in 2001 consisting of members of the line Ministries and the road users.
- b. Rehabilitation of the Port: A Port Council has been established involving members of the line Ministries and the port operators.
- c. Support to the Banana Sector: Resources of the European Commission have benefited the NSAs, namely the private sector.
- d. Integrated Tourism Development Programme. NSAs have been involved in the consultations on the drafting of the Tourism Legislation. A restricted number also sit on the Tourism Foundation Board and are part of the Project Steering Committee.
- e. Support to the Domestic Private Sector (Suriname Business Forum). Project was designed with input from the Suriname Business Forum, which is the sole Public Private Platform in Suriname where Government and the private sector can dialogue.

- f. Micro projects: The project's board consists of 5 members who were selected by 25 NGO's, who in turn were pre-selected in cooperation with the national NGO Forum on the basis of set criteria.
- g. Drug Demand Reduction Programme. The project is designed in a way that allows representatives from three NGO thematic groups to sit on the project Board. The two other members will come from Government.

Active participation of the civil society in the Preparation and programming of the Country Support Paper (9<sup>th</sup> EDF) was achieved through seminar, workshop and consultation in 2001.

#### **4.4. Utilisation of Envelope B**

Envelope B exists to cover unforeseen needs such as emergency assistance where such support cannot be financed from the EC budget, contributions to internationally agreed debt relief initiatives and support to mitigate adverse effects of the instability of export earnings. In the case of Suriname the B envelope consists of two amounts; Euro 1.1 million under the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF and Euro 7 million originally from Sysmin. As a result of the MTR the Sysmin funds were transferred to Envelope A to be used for the Port project.

#### **4.5. Other instruments**

##### ***4.5.1. European Investment Bank (EIB)***

Suriname settled its arrears with EIB in November 2001. In October 2004 the EIB came on mission to Suriname. Staatsolie represents the most likely potential investment. Second refinery at €46 Mio, a hydro cracker at €67 Mio, a 40 megawatt power plant at €37 Mio or civil works at €17 Mio) Suriname Electricity Company (EBS) (Strengthening of the electricity network).

The Development Finance Limited (DFL) Caribbean Group opened an office in Suriname under the name DFLSA Incorporated (DFLSA). DFLSA is a private sector development bank interested in industry, agro-industry, mining, tourism, information technology, private health and education and related services in Suriname. DFLSA has applied to the Central Bank of Suriname to establish a branch for making loans to SME's in Suriname. In the meantime, DFLSA will concentrate on advisory services to SMEs. The initiative is being supported by the EIB through a loan of 4 M €

##### ***4.5.2. Centre for the Development of Enterprise (CDE)***

In 2004 the CDE continued to be based at the Suriname Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KKF). Funds were spent primarily on TA and missions in support of the wood and wood-processing sector. More specifically, during the year TA on forest and timber certification was provided to Randoe Suriname NV and Toaval/Ansoa. In a complimentary activity, in June 2004 a CDE associate expert in the wood sector undertook a "Monitoring Mission" to Suriname and provided advice to several wood companies and organisations, including the Caribbean Parquet Flooring, Toaval/Ansoa, Randoe Suriname, Ranzom N.V. In addition, the CDE sponsored participation of around eight Surinamese companies in a Maintenance training workshop in Trinidad.

##### ***4.5.3. Pro€invest***

It is intended to have a person dedicated in Suriname to advise on the activities of Pro€invest. A first assessment mission to Suriname was undertaken in 2003. In 2004 Pro€invest visited Suriname to promote the launch of the Caribbean wide Partnership Roles & Opportunities For Investors in Tourism (PROFIT) project aimed at promoting the stream of investments and technology towards enterprises in the tourism sector. In June Suriname participated in a Pro€invest seminar in Mexico looking to match make investment/business opportunities between South/Latin America and the Caribbean and EU. In October Pro€invest organised a regional Tourism investment seminar in Jamaica which was well

attended by Surinamese entrepreneurs. Also in the year ASFA (Association of Surinamese Producers) visited the Netherlands on a fact-finding mission using ProInvest funding.

#### **4.5.4. Community Budget Lines:**

##### **a) Special Framework of Assistance for banana producers: BL B21 0218 (€ 13.2 Mio)**

The aggregated amount of the 5 approved Financing Agreements under this budget line is €13.2 Mio.

In April 2002, the state-owned banana company Surland NV had to close its operations due to insurmountable financial burdens, affecting around 2.500 employees. As a result the Government of Suriname presented in August 2002 the Revised Strategy for the banana sector. On basis of the revised strategy, the joint efforts of the Suriname-EC co-operation in the banana sector have focused on:

##### *1. Increasing the production capacity of the banana estates and restarting exports:*

- 21.000 tons of bananas have been exported in 2004 to the EU;
- 1700 employees have been re-employed by SBBS by December 2004;
- Replanting with EC-financed plant material, has reached 60% of the total area;
- Implementation of 2 EC-financed contracts for an under-tree irrigation system for the Nickerie estate will be fully implemented by February 2005;
- EC-financed supply contract for drainage-laser equipment has been implemented;

##### *2. Preparations for privatization*

The Government of Suriname contracted a second privatization study funded by UNDP in order to be advised as broadly as possible. Findings were presented in April 2004. Consequently a strategy of privatization has been discussed and elaborated. The provisional strategy for privatization is:

- Sell shares of a new to be established banana company
- Scope: both estates' useful banana assets & rice operations
- Management of Surland NV creditors: through a privatization law
- Investors profile: strategic investors with a strong position in commercialization
- Method of sale: tendering

In July 2004 a market sounding and a call for expression of interest was launched to 29 EU banana operators. The results of the sounding were obtained in October; 6 banana companies made an expression of interest in the sale. The privatization, foreseen in 2004, has been delayed due to:

1. Complications of the privatization experts contract (7.ACP.SUR.49);
2. Complications with regards to the extension of the long-term TA contract;
3. Uncertainties on the future EU banana regime.

Currently also other (faster) strategy options are being considered. It is expected that the company will be privatised in mid-2005.

##### *3. Issues regarding the implementation of the Banana Budget Line*

#### **New Financial Regulation (Council Regulation 1605)**

SFA2003 had been approved by the Member State Committee in November 2003 but could not be signed before the applicable level of decentralization was determined (Art 53 & 164 of Council Regulation 1605) by means of an audit. The assessment of the audit recommendations confirmed that the level of decentralization applicable for the previous 4 SFA's (i.e. mixed centralized/decentralized) should be applied for SFA2003 as well. The SFA2003 document was received and signed by the NAO on 30 December 2004, just within the N+1 deadline.

#### **Extension long-term TA contract**

The Long-term TA contract expired in October 2004. A request for extension of the contract, to be financed by the remaining funds of SFA2000 by means of a Rider, was submitted by the Delegation to Headquarters in June 2004. The Rider was approved by 30 December 2004. Because of the gap between contract end date and approval date of the Rider, a new service contract had to be concluded. Consequently, 2 experts of the TA team worked in Suriname for 2,5 months at their own expenses. The new service contract signed in December 2004 will expire the 31 December 2005.

#### **Financing Proposal 2004**

The Financing Proposal of 2004 (€2,31 Mio) has been prepared and was approved by the Member State Committee on 25 November 2004. The FP comprises of the supply and installation of cableway and irrigation system and technical assistance.

#### *4. Issues regarding the EU import regime*

For the export of 21.000 tons of bananas in 2004 a total of €3 Mio was spent on obtaining licenses from European banana importers. For 2005 this amount is estimated to be €9 Mio. The current EC-ACP quota system is constrictive for the emerging Suriname banana sector as licenses are allocated to European importers based on the imports during 1994 - 1996. Therefore Suriname, as well as Belize, Cameroon and Ivory Coast, called upon the EC to implement modalities to access the EU market by allocating ACP licenses to market operators identified by the ACP states concerned.

#### **b) Suriname/EC/UNFPA Joint Programme in Sexual and Reproductive Health (UN Population Fund) (€ 32 Mio, € 1,7 Mio earmarked for Suriname)**

The programme's purpose is to contribute to increased availability and utilization of integrated and quality reproductive health by strategic focus on: capacity building advocacy, behaviour change communication and data collection and research.

In August 2003 the 3 year Programme was signed between UNFPA and the Government of Suriname. Subsequently, an Advisory Council (to include amongst others, National Youth Council, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Planning, PAHO, UNFPA, NGOs, EC Delegation) has been established by the Ministry of Health who also appointed the National Coordinator for the programme in December 2003. The Ministry of Health and Ministry of Planning will jointly chair the Advisory Council.

#### *Results:*

- Only 30% of the annual programme 2004 had been realized; mainly due to procedural and communication problems
- Poor local coordination has led to UNFPA appointment of a permanent TA who will assume duties in 2005

The Annual Review Meetings, which should be held during the mission of UNFPA, were not prepared by local counterparts.

#### **c) Water Facility for ACP countries**

The EU launched in November 2004 its €500 million Water Facility for ACP countries. The facility will drive progress towards achievement of the water and sanitation related Millennium Development Goals as well as the targets set at the World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD), held in Johannesburg in 2002. At the end of 2004 it is not yet known if any applications have been made by Surinamese organizations, some did however show interest during the information sessions organized by the Delegation. NGOs expressed criticism concerning the short application period.

#### **4.5.5. Regional cooperation**

#### **a) Caribbean Regional Anti-Money Laundering Programme 8 ACP RCA 1 (€4,000,000)**

In 2003 the project assisted in the establishment of a Suriname Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) based at the Ministry of Justice and staffed by civilian personnel. Training of FIU staff was provided in 2004, Training of Judges was also offered, as was training of the staff of the Central Bank of Suriname, training of the domestic bank staff and other financial organizations. Computers, internet services and other office Equipment have also been provided. The project finished in 2004.

**b) Regional Aids Programme 8 ACP TPS 018 : Strengthening the Institutional Response to HIV/AIDS/STD in the Caribbean (SIRHASC) - € 6.9 Mio**

Set up in 2001 the PMU was based within the offices of CARICOM in Guyana. Activities have focused on supporting development of the five following institutions: 1. University of West Indies 2. Caribbean Epidemiology Centre (CAREC) 3. Caribbean Regional Network plus (CRNPLUS) 4. Caribbean Health Research Council (CHRC) and 5. UNAIDS.

*Results*

- The Study on the Economic Impact of HIV/AIDS in Suriname was completed in November 2004. Undertaken jointly by the St. Augustine Campus of UWI and the University of Suriname
- Research studies on “Behavioural Factors and Seroprevalence of Commercial Sex Workers in Suriname” and “MSM: Combined Behavioural Research and HIV Prevalence in Suriname” are currently in progress with a project completion date of March 2005.
- Supported the involvement of Suriname in Annual Meetings of National AIDS Programme Coordinators, National Epidemiologists and Laboratory Directors conducted by CAREC. These meetings were held as follows: 5 July 2002, June 2003 and June 2004.
- SIRHASC also supported the attendance of the National AIDS Programme Coordinator to the Annual Meetings of the Caribbean Coalition of National AIDS Programme Coordinators held in October 2001, November 2002, and October 2004.

**c) Regional programme: Strengthening the capacity of medical laboratories in the Caribbean (8 ACP RCA 20)**

*Results*

- National Workshop held in Suriname
- National project Steering Committee established

**d) Regional CARIFORUM Rice Program – 9.ACP.RPR.006 - € 24 Mio**

The FA for support to the CARIFORUM Rice Program for € 24 Mio, of which € 9,255 Mio is allocated to Suriname, was signed on 17 December 2003 between CARIFORUM and the EC.

The overall programme comprises support to rice sector, for both the State and non-State actors:

1. TA for institutional support to formulate strategic plans for development of the sector, to promote the development of quality standards, strong brands and access to regional markets.
2. Private sector operators, represented by farmers, millers and exporters will have access to Expertise and Training.
3. Rehabilitation of Drainage and Irrigation (D&I) Infrastructure will be undertaken to complement the Water Authority and/or Water Boards in Suriname.
4. A Credit/Investment Facility will be created via a 50% matching grant principle to promote innovative investments and improve access to working capital.
5. A regional call for proposals for Research and Extension will be launched, enabling research and extension institutions to benefit from programme funds.

*Progress in activities:*

- SPMU (project management unit) has been set up in Nickerie and 2 short-term experts for Institutional Strengthening and D&I have been recruited.
- Meeting with the water users on the pre-condition that a Water Authority Act has to be in place and water users have to pay water fees to maintain the D&I system.
- Establishment of the Suriname Steering Committee (SRSC) chaired by a representative of the Ministry of Agriculture, as an advisory entity. First meeting of the RRSC in Georgetown attended by Chairman of the SRSC, Alternate DRAO, Temp. Head of SPMU and Imprest Accounting Officer;

#### **d) Integrated Development for the Caribbean Rum Sector 8 ACP TPS 125 – 70 M €**

##### *Expected results*

The programme aims to develop the Caribbean ACP rum sector by enhancing the competitiveness and profitability of rum producers and shall ensure healthy growth of the industry through gains in the EU market and by making it less dependent on the commodity rum market. Improving the technical and marketing performance of the industry will maintain direct and indirect jobs within the sector. The programme will assist in the transition from bulk rum exports to branded products by addressing technical and marketing issues and positioning Caribbean rum producers in a competitive situation. One Surinamese company, SAB, is a beneficiary of this project.

##### *Progress in Activities*

All components 1. Capacity building; 2) Business Development Services; 3) Waste Treatment and Environmental Protection; 4) Modernisation – Capital Investment and 5) Mark Development component started during 2004.

#### **5. Programming perspectives**

Two projects are presently in the approval circuit in the EC Headquarters: Support to the elections and Support to the Business Forum. The elections project is expected to be approved in March 2005 and authorisation for retroactive payment as of 31 January 2005 has already been granted to UNDP, the implementing agency. As for the Business Forum, the situation remains embarrassing for the Commission. The draft proposal was submitted to the headquarters in September 2003, numerous changes have been made to the document since then, presently further clarification is sought concerning the implementation modalities of the programme estimates. It is hoped that the project be approved by mid 2005.

However, the main issues concerning the implementation and programming of the NIP for Suriname are related to the transport sector, which is the sector of concentration and covers 70 % of the present EDF support to Suriname. The two main projects in the sector: Rehabilitation of the port (29.8 M EURO) and Road to the Ferry (13.5 M EURO) are stalled due to the non-fulfilment of the prior actions foreseen in the Financing Agreements. The Government has provided some clarification of the situation in December 2004 and these have been submitted to AIDCO/C for a formal position of the Commission. The Government has stated on many occasions that it is committed to the fulfilment of the prior actions, but as of February 2005 much remains still to be done. It is unlikely that due to the election period significant advancements be made during the first half of the year. As a result extensions to the two FAs related to the Road to the Ferry will be required.

A new issue related to the third transport sector infrastructure project (Three Bridges) rose at the end of 2004 as newspapers indicated that those bridges would be covered through other funding from the Government. Clarification has been sought from the Government. As it seems that these projects will no longer be financed by the EDF a decision needs to be taken how to use the 1.7 M EURO earmarked originally for this project.

The non-infrastructure transport sector projects foreseen in the NIP for the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF are not bound by the fulfilment of the prior conditions. As a result, the preparation of the following projects should be intensified during 2005: Preparation of the Transport Sector Master Plan (400 000 €) ; Support to the Road Authority (second phase) (1 M €), and Support to the Implementation of the Transport Policy (1.530 M €). However, in order to advance the Government needs to formally approve the Transport Sector Policy Paper, which is the basis for the further development of all the above-mentioned projects. In addition, a decision needs to be taken how to facilitate the use of the Transport Indicators, including gathering and analysis of the data. Funds have been earmarked under the TCF for this activity.

Based on the above, assuming the non-infrastructure transport sector projects go ahead and that the Three bridges project is cancelled, an amount of 3.1 M EURO remains available for programming. In this context it is important to remember that the deadline for commitments to be made under the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF is the end of 2007. If the Three bridges project is maintained, the amount available would be 2.258 M € as the project has been estimated to cost in reality only 900 000 € and not the originally earmarked 1.7 M €. Also during the MTR regional integration and trade was raised as a possible sector for EC supported intervention. In any case, it is important to launch the discussion how to use these funds in the context of the CSP, and that decisions are taken as soon as possible. Possible areas of intervention to be considered for further support under the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF could be support to the NGO sector to enhance their capacities and/or further support to the tourism sector. Both of these would be within the framework of the CSP. Considering the time needed for feasibility and elaboration studies, for the approval circuit and subsequent tendering, the decision on the use of the funds should be taken by the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2005. In addition it is likely that the Government will request an additional amount of €148 000 (19 % of the FA) for the Drug demand reduction project to further enhance the already very positive results of this project.

## **6. Dialogue in country with the National Authorising Officer (NAO) and Non State Actors (NSAs) and donor coordination**

### **6.1. Dialogue in country with the NAO and NSAs**

Meetings on the technical level with the office of the NAO take place on a regular basis related to specific implementation issues of specific projects as the need arises. However, during the year it has not been possible to maintain regular portfolio meetings. The last one was organised by the NAO in July. Meetings have been held between the NAO and the Head of Delegation when the latter has visited the country, but the need for regular portfolio meetings is clearly felt in order to be able to address programming and implementation issues on a timely manner and in order to avoid misunderstandings and to better understand reasons behind certain decisions.

Concerning meetings with the NSAs, the delegation maintains regular contacts with different NSA organisations. In general these contacts do not pose any problems and are constructive and fruitful for both parties. The draft JAR will be submitted to the main NSA organisations for their inputs.

### **6.2. Donor Coordination**

The donor community has regular monthly meetings. In addition at times of missions of Headquarters' staff or consultants specific meetings are held. Briefings and de-briefings in relation to missions and studies are held routinely and information is shared. There are only two member states present in the country: The Netherlands and France. Contacts with both embassies are frequent. The draft JAR will be submitted to both for eventual comments and inputs. Unfortunately there are no regular Government led donor coordination meetings and Government representatives only rarely participate in the donor led meetings.



## 7. Conclusions

During 2004 the **political situation** in Suriname remained stable and preparations for the 25 May 2005 elections started towards the end of the year. There are three main presidential candidates: the incumbent president Venetiaan and two previous heads of state Mr. Wijdenbosch and Mr. Bouterse. Government estimates that the organization of the general 2005 elections would cost the State around 3 Million Euros. The EC is contributing 0.5 Million Euro.

The macro **economic situation** also remained stable, the GDP grew by 4.2 % and the deficit was an impressive 1.8 % of the GDP only. The new currency Surinamese dollar was introduced smoothly early in the year. During 2004 the Government continued its efforts to reduce poverty and to fight against Narco trafficking, money laundering and corruption. The Government also intensified its efforts concerning public sector reform with support from IDB, the Netherlands and UNDP. The ongoing EC funded projects: Tourism, Reform of the banana sector, Drug demand reduction and Micro Projects Programme all contributed to poverty reduction and the two first ones also directly to the integration of Suriname into the world economy.

Economic growth and **poverty reduction** are mentioned as central objectives in the National Development Strategy (NDS). The NDS is part of the five-year (2001-2005) Multi-Annual Development Programme (MOP). The institutional setting for the Government's Multi-Annual Development Programme is characterised by weak line ministerial coordination, which does not facilitate donor coordination; and by the fact that different donors have different ministries as contact points e.g. Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation (PLOS) for the Netherlands and the EC; the Ministry of Finance for the Inter American Development Bank (IBD).

One of the overarching goals of EC-Government of Suriname development cooperation is poverty reduction. The 10 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have been chosen as key indicators of poverty reduction. However, gathering of timely and consistent statistics is hampered by the fact that the national authorities (General Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and line ministries) do not publish the MDGs or collect all of the statistics. Most data is obtained during "one off" studies or projects. In 2004 the UNDP stated that only one of the eight MDGs was on schedule: the access to safe potable water. The fight against HIV/AIDS was the one lagging behind the most. Nevertheless, the UNDP Human Development Report 2004 seemed to confirm an improving social trend in Suriname. Suriname was ranked at 67<sup>th</sup> position, an improvement on 2003, when Suriname was ranked at 77<sup>th</sup> place. The rise is attributed to increased life expectancy and the increased income per capita. The ABS poverty line for the third quarter of 2004 was SRD 350.57 per adult (approx Euro 100).

The Government of Suriname strongly supports initiatives to improve governance and declared this in the 5 year Multi Annual Development plan established in 2000. These initiatives include the creation of a modern and efficient public sector founded on accountability, predictability, transparency and integrity. Guaranteeing the principles of democracy has high priority. Measures to be taken include: improving the operational capacity of Parliament, strengthening regional democratic structures, strengthening the independence of the judiciary, introduction of legislation on the openness of governance, strengthening of key institutions, such as the Central Bank and the Office of the Auditor General.

An important part of the PSR process is the creation of jobs and economic growth within the Domestic Private Sector. However, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) placed Suriname at the end of the country list (140<sup>th</sup> position) in their 2004 World Investment Report. To deal with this issue, the Government has already initiated a number of measures to try and improve the investment climate in Suriname.

Concerning the **implementation of EC assistance**, the amount of 4.86 M EURO was disbursed which is the highest amount since 1999.

As far as the non-focal sectors are concerned, in 2004 the ongoing EC funded projects in Suriname (notably in agriculture) have unquestionably contributed to one of the overall objectives; “facilitating trade”. However, the other objective of “regional co-operation and integration” remains only partly fulfilled, as the CSME is not yet in place and Suriname, a CARICOM member state, trades predominately with non-CARICOM countries: Exports still flow primarily to Northern Europe and North America and imports come from Europe and North America although an increasing share is coming from China and there are some signs of growing trade with Trinidad and Tobago and, to a lesser extent Brazil.

Nevertheless, in terms of achieving the logical framework indicators, Suriname’s performance since the signing of the CSP has been good mainly because of excellent macroeconomic management by the Central Bank and a rise in commodity prices; i) GDP is growing, albeit slowly ii) the budget, although still in deficit, is approaching balance iii) inflation is around 15% and falling towards the 10% target. As far as poverty reduction is concerned, Suriname has no Poverty Reduction Strategy and achievement of the MDGs has, to date, been mixed, with the rise in HIV/AIDS infection rates causing some concern. As far as increased exports to the region are concerned, this does not seem to have grown significantly although there are signs of increased Surinamese participation in trade fairs and policy meetings.

Support to the banana sector, Micro Projects Programme and the Tourism Programme continued, though experiencing some delays and problems in relation to approval of payments and contract related issues. These problems in great part were due to the centralisation of decision making to the headquarters in the case of bananas; and in the case of the other two projects due to the devolution and the teething problems related to this. It took some time before a functioning modus operandi could be put in place. In addition, mail contacts between Suriname and Guyana, where the “mother” delegation is, are particularly problematic. Until now the restructuring of the banana sector has been a great success, however, the on-going WTO negotiations concerning the EU banana regime may totally jeopardize the successes made so far if the present license system is maintained. The on-going reform has been implemented with the view that at the end of 2005 the license system would disappear and a tariff only system would be put in place.

The Drug Demand Reduction Programme started and gained full speed in mid 2004. The Suriname component of the Regional Rice programme started in December 2004. The tendering for the design up date and supervision of works were launched for the Rehabilitation of the Cathedral towards the end of the year.

Two projects are presently in the approval circuit in the EC Headquarters: Support to the elections (0.5 M €) and Support to the Business Forum ( 2.4 M €). The elections project is expected to be approved in March 2005 and authorisation for retroactive payment as of 31 January 2005 has already been granted to UNDP, the implementing agency. As for the Business Forum, the situation remains embarrassing for the Commission. The draft proposal was submitted to the headquarters in September 2003, numerous changes have been made to the document since then, presently further clarification is sought concerning the implementation modalities of the programme estimates. It is hoped that the project be approved by mid 2005.

However, the main issues concerning the implementation and programming of the NIP for Suriname are related to the **transport sector, the sector of concentration** identified in the EC Country Support Strategy and the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF NIP for Suriname. In agreeing to this, the EC emphasized the importance of continued regular maintenance of built infrastructures to safeguard the made investments. This in mind the Financing Agreements (FAs) for infrastructure in this sector include prior actions to be taken by the Government in order to establish and fund a Road Fund, among other actions, to ensure regular and sufficient maintenance. The Government committed itself in these FAs to a number of actions to

be implemented before the projects, namely Rehabilitation of the Port (see below) and Road to the Ferry (see below) could start. As the EC is of the view that sufficient implementation of these actions is still pending, the two above-mentioned projects continued to be stalled during 2004. The EC has indicated to the government that based on further detailed clarification and justifications from the government and/or a possible request for renegotiating the FAs, the EC is open to reassess the situation. The non-implementation of these two projects, which represent 70 % of the present EDF allocations, have resulted in very low disbursement rates in this sector. This risks having a negative effect on the future EDF allocations to Suriname.

The two main projects in the sector: Rehabilitation of the port (29.8 M EURO, approved in August 2004) and Road to the Ferry (13.5 M EURO) are stalled due to the non-fulfillment of the prior actions foreseen in the Financing Agreements. The Government has provided some clarification of the situation in December 2004 and these have been submitted to AIDCO/C for a formal position of the Commission. The Government has stated on many occasions that it is committed to the fulfillment of the prior actions, but as of February 2005 much remains still to be done. It is unlikely that due to the election period significant advancements be made during the first half of the year. As a result extensions to the two FAs related to the Road to the Ferry will be required next year.

Support to the Road Authority came to an end during the year. The Transport Sector Policy Study was completed and submitted to the Government for endorsement. The issue of the Three bridges project (1.7 M EURO) rose at the end of the year as it seems that these bridges will be funded from Government's own resources. Clarification has been sought from the Government.

However, the non infrastructure projects in the transport sector are not tied to the implementation of the prior actions and as such their preparation could be continued as soon as the Transport Sector Policy is endorsed by the Government. The related projects are: Support to the Road Authority (2<sup>nd</sup> phase, 1 M €), Preparation of a Transport Sector Master Plan (0.4 M €) and Support to the Implementation of the Transport Sector Policy (1.53 M €), all in total 3.1 M EURO. However, due to the upcoming national elections in May, it is unlikely that much advancement will take place in the sector before the third quarter of 2005.

In addition funds have been earmarked under the TCF to facilitate the use of the indicators related to the transport sector, including data gathering and analysis. The list of the transport sector indicators has been further simplified and the present list constitutes the minimum indicators required in order to assess the developments in the sector in any meaningful manner. These indicators are also measured by the national authorities. However, due to institutional weakness of the national authorities, the statistics only become available on average 2 years late.

Concerning **future programming**, assuming the non-infrastructure transport sector projects go ahead and that the Three bridges project is cancelled, an amount of 3.1 M EURO remains available for programming. Possible areas of intervention to be considered for further support under the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF could be support to the NGO sector to enhance their capacities and/or further support to the tourism sector. Both of these would be within the framework of the CSP. Also during the MTR regional integration and trade was raised as a possible sector for EC supported intervention. The remaining funds under the B-envelope could also be used for these three sectors mentioned here. In addition it is likely that the Government will request an additional amount of €148 000 (19 % of the FA) for the Drug demand reduction project to further enhance the already very positive results of this project. In this context it is important to remember that the deadline for commitments to be made under the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF is the end of 2007. As a result of the above and considering the time needed for feasibility and elaboration studies, for the approval circuit and subsequent tendering, the decision on the use of the funds should be taken by the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2005. However, one should keep in mind the uncertainties created by the elections to be held in the end of May 2005.

## ANNEX Ia CSP – Transport Sector and Non-Focal Area Intervention Framework, - including an overview of policy measures and indicators

### Transport sector

	Performance indicators	Sources of verification	Assumptions	Status
<b>Overall objective</b> Accelerate growth and poverty reduction by facilitating trade and regional co-operation and integration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Growth of GDP</li> <li>◆ Balanced budget (in 3 years)</li> <li>◆ Low inflation (&lt; 10%)</li> <li>◆ Poverty reduction</li> <li>◆ Increased exports to region</li> </ul>	Bureau of Statistics Ministry of Planning (PLOS) Customs	Stable macro economic environment ensured Further deregulation and liberalisation for a conducive private sector environment Public sector reform programme carried out	Partially implemented
<b>Intervention objective</b> Improved competitiveness of export sector through improving the efficiency of the transport sector	Volume and value of goods traded increased	Ministries of TCT, Trade and Industry and Public Works, Port and airport Authority, shipping agents and private sector associations	Sufficient funding to Road Authority Effective involvement of private sector in policy formulation and implementation Positive private sector response to enhanced market opportunities New investment law accepted	Partially implemented
<b>Results</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Improved regulatory framework for the export and transport sector</li> <li>◆ Enhanced policy preparation and implementation at relevant institutions in the export and transport sector</li> <li>◆ Definitions of roles of public and private sector actors clarified</li> <li>◆ Efficient management and operating procedures for the harbour/airport/roads</li> <li>◆ Improved infrastructure and modern handling equipment for the harbour/airport/roads</li> </ul>	Improvement of the procedure to obtain licenses New legislation approved Number of trained staff on harbour/airport/roads management increased Reduction of cost/tonne to handle ships/aircrafts Increased tonnage/berth/passengers Infrastructure and handling equipment up to regional standards	Ministries of TCT, Trade and Industry and Public Works, Port and airport Authority, shipping agents and private sector associations	Appropriate transport sector policy adopted Capacity to implement transport policy strengthened Guaranteed financing for maintenance Clear mandate of Port Authority Sufficient means to remunerate staff Improvement of customs procedures	Not implemented
<b>Identified projects:</b> Harbour of Paramaribo: Institutional strengthening and improved infrastructure. Follow up on transport sector study				

## Reinforcement and capacity building of economic actors

	Performance indicators	Sources of verification	Assumptions
<b>Overall objective</b> Accelerate growth and poverty reduction by facilitating trade and regional co-operation and integration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Growth of GDP</li> <li>◆ Balanced budget (in 3 years)</li> <li>◆ Low inflation (&lt; 10%)</li> <li>◆ Poverty reduction</li> <li>◆ Increased exports to region</li> </ul>	Bureau of Statistics Ministry of Planning (PLOS)	Stable macro economic environment Deregulation and liberalisation Public sector reform programme
<b>Intervention objectives</b> Strengthen capacity of relevant state and non-state actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Increased number of regional trade fairs and policy meetings</li> </ul>	PLOS Line ministries Bureau of Statistics Ministry of Finance Ministry of TCT	Private sector responsive to market opportunities in region Government committed to privatisation programme
<b>Results</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Planning and monitoring capacity of PLOS and line ministries improved</li> <li>◆ Evaluation skills and techniques for MOP and donor activities improved</li> <li>◆ Improved Project Cycle Management procedures and skills</li> <li>◆ Donor co-ordination capacity enhanced</li> <li>◆ Capacity for rolling programming of MOP and CSS improved</li> <li>◆ Consequences of REPA and regional integration initiatives understood and responsive policies for public and private sector prepared</li> <li>◆ Improved trade relations with the Guyana's</li> <li>◆ Privatisation programme for transport sector prepared</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Indicators for monitoring MOP formulated</li> <li>◆ Information system with line ministries operational</li> <li>◆ Evaluation and PCM procedures in place and increased number of trained staff</li> <li>◆ Donor co-ordination mechanism in place</li> <li>◆ Staff trained in monitoring and planning for rolling programming</li> <li>◆ Implementation of EC programme to schedule</li> <li>◆ Public sector policies formulated to promote trade and regional integration</li> <li>◆ Private sector aware of market opportunities and threats</li> <li>◆ Impediments to trade with Guyana's listed and responsive strategy formulated</li> <li>◆ Negotiation strategy for REPA prepared</li> <li>◆ Privatisation strategy for public enterprises in the transport sector prepared</li> </ul>	PLOS Line ministries Bureau of Statistics Ministry of Finance Ministry of TCT Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Legal status of role PLOS with regard to monitoring and rolling planning of MOP secured Co-operation of line ministries Sufficient qualified and motivated staff secured Public and private sector incorporate findings of studies in policies and negotiation strategies Working relation between MOF and PLOS established on integrating the development budget and the current budget Donor co-ordination procedures accepted by donors
<b>Projects identified:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Assist the Ministry of TCT and the Ministry of Finance in formulating a privatisation strategy for public entities in the transport sector.</li> <li>◆ Studies and policy support for REPA and regional integration.</li> <li>◆ Support to PLOS and relevant line ministries to monitor the MOP and to strengthen the capacity of PLOS to implement the EC programme.</li> </ul>			

## ANNEX Ib Transport Policy Matrix Proposal

Policy	Relevance	Feasibility	Sustainability	Status
<b>Measures to Control Monopoly</b>				
<b>Transport Sector Regulation</b> Creation of an independent transport regulator,  <b>or</b> Setting up rule based licensing system for transport service and infrastructure operations	Good Governance measure. Monopoly is leading to high costs and unresponsive service. Clear licensing rules will create a contestable market	Proposal consistent with national policy. Sector policy will need modification	Requires on-going commitment by Government and guaranteed independence for the Regulator	Other option selected by TCT
				Not implemented
<b>Air Transport Sector</b> Removal of SLM monopoly on ground services Implement CARICOM open skies  Extend international aviation agreements	More competition will improve service quality, extend the range of services and reduce costs and prices. Removal of ground services monopoly is CARICOM commitment	Proposal consistent with national policy. Sector policy will need modification	SLM has to become more efficient (link to privatisation proposal)	SLM monopoly on ground services continues
				Small steps have been taken towards liberalization of the Atlantic route
<b>Ports</b> Rule based system for port development	Contestable market will encourage NVHS to become more efficient	MTCT currently oppose this policy proposal	Requires change of policy	No decisions have been taken
<b>Measures to Promote Transparency</b>				
<b>Airports</b> Separation of airfields from CAA	Good governance measure to avoid conflicts of interest	Administrative measure; can be made when CAA is formed	Will require a decision on PSO payments for minor airfields	Not available
<b>Measures to Promote Efficiency</b>				
<b>Part Privatization of SLM</b>	Will help reduce costs and improve competitive position.	Consistent with national policy	Will help SLM survive; partnership with major foreign operator could strengthen market position	Not implemented
<b>Part Privatization of ZAL</b>	Will help reduce costs	Consistent with national policy		Not implemented
<b>Airfield Public Service Obligations</b>	Subsidies should be explicit and need to be reduced			Not implemented
<b>Part Privatization of Havenbeheer</b>	Will help reduce costs and improve service	MTCT is currently opposed to this proposal	Requires change of policy; sale process must be transparent	Not implemented
<b>Inland Waterways</b> Closure of SMS	SMS no longer has any strategic role. Losses are becoming unacceptable	Unavoidable; alternative of restructuring likely to be	Private operators will need subsidy for ferry PSO. Redundant workers should be offered retraining and placement assistance.	TCT disagrees with proposed

Policy	Relevance	Feasibility	Sustainability	Status
IWW Public Service Obligations	Subsidies should be limited to socially necessary services	expensive and ineffective Consistent with national policy	Will require GoS commitment to pay subsidies	Not implemented
<b>Public Transport</b> Removal of monopoly on big bus services	Will promote service improvements	Administrative measure: consistent with national policy	Bus transport industry is efficient and competitive, so there will be no shortage of market entrants.	Not implemented
NVB public service obligations	Subsidies should be limited to socially necessary services	Consistent with national policy	Will require GoS commitment to pay subsidies	Not implemented
<b>Measures to Promote Sustainability</b>				
<b>Funding Road Maintenance</b> Road Authority – increase RA road levy  Ministry of Public Works Road levy for MPW Improve maintenance management Ministry of Regional Development – increase funding	Road maintenance is badly under-funded. Roads are in a cycle of failure, which is creating donor dependence	Proposal is consistent with national policy of “user pays”, but may attract opposition. Increases should be phased	Requires firm GoS commitment. Levies should be set in US\$ terms to avoid erosion through domestic inflation	Not implemented
			Implemented by the MPW, but it should be implemented by the RA	
			Not implemented	
<b>Control of Heavy Vehicles</b> Increase taxation on heavy vehicles  Modernize vehicle weights & dimensions legislation	Taxes do not reflect costs of road damage and encourage use of heavy vehicles  Axle load limits inefficiently low; VWD should be coordinated with neighbouring countries	Legal measure that should attract general support  Legal measure that should attract general support	Charges should be set in real (or US\$) terms to avoid erosion by domestic inflation.  Measure only advisable if road maintenance is improved	Not implemented  Not implemented
<b>Inland Waterways</b> Formation of Saramacca Canal Foundation	Canal has been neglected; user involvement will ensure better maintenance	Requires acceptance by MPW	Prime use of Canal is irrigation and drainage. Sustainability will depend mainly on fee income from non-transport users	Not implemented
<b>Measures to Promote Road Safety</b>				
<b>Road Safety Improvements</b> Use of seat belts and limits on alcohol	These are measures known to be effective at reducing road casualties	Legal measure; enforcement will require training, equipment and funding	Requires GoS commitment and funding	Not implemented

Policy	Relevance	Feasibility	Sustainability	Status
Increase effectiveness of annual inspections	Current inspection system is ineffective	Requires training and funding	Companies licensed for inspections will have to be monitored	Not implemented
Increase technical capacity of police and MPW	Improved capabilities should help improve enforcement, safety education and road layout	MPW and Police staff are able to benefit from training	Requires GoS commitment and funding	Not implemented
<b>Measures to Protect the Environment</b>				
<b>Environmental Monitoring and Protection</b> Monitoring air quality in Paramaribo	Monitoring is needed to establish effectiveness of control measures and need (if any) for more stringent limits	Technically feasible	Requires GoS commitment and funding	Not implemented
Legal limits on vehicle emissions	Will improve air quality in central Paramaribo	Legal measure; enforcement will require training, equipment and funding	Requires GoS commitment and funding	Not implemented
Legal requirement for Environmental Impact Assessment	Need for a consistent national framework for environmental assessments	Draft Environmental Law expected to be passed in 2004. Implementation will require training and funding.	Requires GoS commitment and funding	Not implemented
<b>Urban Traffic Management Improvement</b>	Paramaribo is becoming increasingly congested; relatively simple measures could make a significant improvement	Technically feasible; will require training, equipment and funding	Requires GoS commitment and funding	Not implemented
<b>Regional Integration</b>				
<b>Promotion of Regional Integration</b> Securing an international transport agreement	CARICOM commitment; needed to promote regional trade	Major negotiation effort required, involving CARICOM, EC, Brazil and (possibly) Mercosur	Sustainable, once negotiated	Not available
Securing customs agreements on transit			Not available	
<b>Infrastructure Development</b>				
<b>Roads</b> Rehabilitation of main road network	Maintenance of un-rehabilitated roads impractical; economic benefits from road	Technically feasible. Econ. Feasibility has been assessed	Sustainable only if maintenance is improved	Implemented by the Ministry of PW



<b>Policy</b>	<b>Relevance</b>	<b>Feasibility</b>	<b>Sustainability</b>	<b>Status</b>
Road maintenance strengthening	improvement Maintenance planning and control need to be improved; will become increasingly important as the expenditure levels increase	case by case Technically feasible	Requires GoS commitment and funding	The Road Authority has not been empowered yet
<b>Ports</b> Rehabilitation of Nieuwe Haven, Paramaribo  Redevelopment of N. Nickerie in collaboration with potential users	EC committed project  Potentially important to rice, banana and off-shore oil industries	Technically feasible. Economic and financial feasibility should be reviewed.	Depends on traffic guarantees or funding contributions from users	The rehabilitation project is blocked because of the RA preconditions The Islamic development bank announced the interest of rehabilitate the harbour.

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Relevance</b>	<b>Feasibility</b>	<b>Sustainability</b>
<b>Measures to Control Monopoly</b>			
<b>Transport Sector Regulation</b> Creation of an independent transport regulator; or Setting up rule based licensing system for transport service and infrastructure operations	Good Governance measure. Monopoly is leading to high costs and unresponsive service. Clear licensing rules will create a contestable market	Proposal consistent with national policy. Sector policy will need modification	Requires on-going commitment by Government and guaranteed independence for the Regulator
<b>Air Transport Sector</b> Removal of SLM monopoly on ground services  Implement CARICOM open skies Extend international aviation agreements	More competition will improve service quality, extend the range of services and reduce costs and prices. Removal of ground services monopoly is CARICOM commitment	Proposal consistent with national policy. Sector policy will need modification	SLM has to become more efficient (link to privatization proposal)
<b>Ports</b> Rule based system for port development	Contestable market will encourage NVHS to become more efficient	MTCT currently oppose this policy proposal	Requires change of policy
<b>Measures to Promote Transparency</b>			
<b>Airports</b> Separation of airfields from CAA	Good governance measure to avoid conflicts of interest	Administrative measure; can be made when CAA is formed	Will require a decision on PSO payments for minor airfields
<b>Measures to Promote Efficiency</b>			
<b>Part Privatization of SLM</b>	Will help reduce costs and improve competitive position.	Consistent with national policy	Will help SLM survive; partnership with major foreign operator could strengthen market position
<b>Part Privatization of ZAL</b>	Will help reduce costs	Consistent with national policy	
<b>Airfield Public Service Obligations</b>	Subsidies should be explicit and need to be reduced		

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Relevance</b>	<b>Feasibility</b>	<b>Sustainability</b>
<b>Part Privatization of Havenbeheer</b>	Will help reduce costs and improve service	MTCT is currently opposed to this proposal	Requires change of policy; sale process must be transparent
<b>Inland Waterways</b> Closure of SMS	SMS no longer has any strategic role. Losses are becoming unacceptable	Unavoidable; alternative of restructuring likely to be expensive and ineffective	Private operators will need subsidy for ferry PSO. Redundant workers should be offered retraining and placement assistance.
IWW Public Service Obligations	Subsidies should be limited to socially necessary services	Consistent with national policy	Will require GoS commitment to pay subsidies
<b>Public Transport</b> Removal of monopoly on big bus services	Will promote service improvements	Administrative measure: consistent with national policy	Bus transport industry is efficient and competitive, so there will be no shortage of market entrants.
NVB public service obligations	Subsidies should be limited to socially necessary services	Consistent with national policy	Will require GoS commitment to pay subsidies
<b>Measures to Promote Sustainability</b>			
<b>Funding Road Maintenance</b> Road Authority – increase RA road levy	Road maintenance is badly under-funded. Roads are in a cycle of failure, which is creating donor dependence	Proposal is consistent with national policy of “user pays”, but may attract opposition. Increases should be phased	Requires firm GoS commitment. Levies should be set in US\$ terms to avoid erosion through domestic inflation
Ministry of Public Works Road levy for MPW Improve maintenance management			
Ministry of Regional Development – increase funding			
<b>Control of Heavy Vehicles</b> Increase taxation on heavy vehicles	Taxes do not reflect costs of road damage and encourage use of heavy vehicles	Legal measure that should attract general support	Charges should be set in real (or US\$) terms to avoid erosion by domestic inflation.
Modernize vehicle weights & dimensions legislation	Axle load limits inefficiently low; VWD should be coordinated with	Legal measure that should attract general support	Measure only advisable if road maintenance is improved

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Relevance</b>	<b>Feasibility</b>	<b>Sustainability</b>
	neighbouring countries		
<b>Inland Waterways</b> Formation of Saramacca Canal Foundation	Canal has been neglected; user involvement will ensure better maintenance	Requires acceptance by MPW	Prime use of Canal is irrigation and drainage. Sustainability will depend mainly on fee income from non-transport users
<b>Measures to Promote Road Safety</b>			
<b>Road Safety Improvements</b> Use of seat belts and limits on alcohol	These are measures known to be effective at reducing road casualties	Legal measure; enforcement will require training, equipment and funding	Requires GoS commitment and funding
Increase effectiveness of annual inspections	Current inspection system is ineffective	Requires training and funding	Companies licensed for inspections will have to be monitored
Increase technical capacity of police and MPW	Improved capabilities should help improve enforcement, safety education and road layout	MPW and Police staff are able to benefit from training	Requires GoS commitment and funding
<b>Measures to Protect the Environment</b>			
<b>Environmental Monitoring and Protection</b> Monitoring air quality in Paramaribo	Monitoring is needed to establish effectiveness of control measures and need (if any) for more stringent limits	Technically feasible	Requires GoS commitment and funding
Legal limits on vehicle emissions	Will improve air quality in central Paramaribo	Legal measure; enforcement will require training, equipment and funding	Requires GoS commitment and funding
Legal requirement for Environmental Impact Assessment	Need for a consistent national framework for environmental assessments	Draft Environmental Law expected to be passed in 2004. Implementation will require training and funding.	Requires GoS commitment and funding

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Relevance</b>	<b>Feasibility</b>	<b>Sustainability</b>
<b>Urban Traffic Management Improvement</b>	Paramaribo is becoming increasingly congested; relatively simple measures could make a significant improvement	Technically feasible; will require training, equipment and funding	Requires GoS commitment and funding
<b>Regional Integration</b>			
<b>Promotion of Regional Integration</b> Securing an international transport agreement  Securing customs agreements on transit	CARICOM commitment; needed to promote regional trade	Major negotiation effort required, involving CARICOM, EC, Brazil and (possibly) Mercosur	Sustainable, once negotiated
<b>Infrastructure Development</b>			
<b>Roads</b> Rehabilitation of main road network  Road maintenance strengthening	Maintenance of unrehabilitated roads impractical; economic benefits from road improvement  Maintenance planning and control need to be improved; will become increasingly important as the expenditure levels increase	Technically feasible. Economic feasibility had be assessed case by case  Technically feasible	Sustainable only if maintenance is improved  Requires GoS commitment and funding
<b>Ports</b> Rehabilitation of Nieuwe Haven, Paramaribo  Redevelopment of N.Nickerie in collaboration with potential users	EC committed project  Potentially important to rice, banana and off-shore oil industries	Technically feasible. Economic and financial feasibility should be reviewed.	Depends on traffic guarantees or funding contributions from users
<b>Inland Waterways</b>			
Rehabilitation of Saramacca Canal	Canal has important irrigation and drainage functions, as well as a minor transport role	Technically feasible. Economic viability depends on non-transport uses	Effective maintenance will depend on the formation of the Saramacca Canal Foundation



**ANNEX Ic Proposed Transport Indicators – January 2004**

(The figures for 2004 are not yet available)

**PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**

				2001	2002	2003	Authority
<b>Network extend</b>	Roads	Kilometres of primary, secondary and tertiary roads	Primary road			1,455 km	RA, MPW
			Others			3,115 km	
	Port and shipping	length of quay, depth at berth, by port	Length of quay			520 m	Port companies
			Depth at berth			5-8 m	
	Aviation	Number of Airstrips length & width of runways	Length < 500 m			14	DCA, ZAL
			500 m<Length<1000m			33	
			1000 m<Length<3000			0	
			Length > 3000 m			1(*)	
			<b>Total</b>			<b>48</b>	

(\*) J.A. PENGEL – Zanderij International Airport

				2001	2002	2003	Authority
<b>Network condition</b>	Roads	Percent of network in good, poor condition / IRI by section	Good condition			64%	RA, MPW
			Fair condition			5%	
			Poor condition			31%	

				2001	2002	2003	Authority
<b>Funds allocated to routine and periodic maintenance, rehabilitation and construction</b>	Roads	Allocated per kilometer of road USD/year		0.862	1.09	1.099	RA, MPW
		Allocated to Road Fund					RA, MPW, M Finance

			1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Authority
<b>Traffic flows</b>	Roads	Density per road type (primary/secondary road network)						RA, MPW
	Ferries	Passengers and vehicles departing and arriving at borders						Ferry companies

Port and shipping (*)	Freight by port in tons	Import		290,836	269,870	309,253	348,597	579,848	MAS, Port companies
		Export		33,816	11,970	28,272	14,580	23,967	
	Number of ships calling per location	Ships		534	471	553	594	603	
		Schooners/coasters		266	186	62	135	231	
	Average container through put time for importing	Import containers	20" FT	6,598	6,987	6,644	7,367	7,912	
			40" FT	4,493	4,601	5,002	5,845	6,857	
			45" FT	15	27	66	103	169	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>11,106</b>	<b>11,615</b>	<b>11,712</b>	<b>13,315</b>	<b>14,938</b>	
		Export Containers	20" FT	1,470	1,172	1,489	2,303	1,472	
			40" FT	663	774	945	1,057	1,169	
45" FT			0	0	0	1	0		
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,133</b>	<b>1,946</b>	<b>2,434</b>	<b>3,361</b>	<b>2,641</b>		
Aviation	Passengers departing and arriving								DCA, ZAL
	Freight arriving and departing								
	Number of aircraft calling per location	J.A. Pengel			2,656	2,484	2,606	3,388	
		Zorg en Hoop			8,899	8,545	13,476	13,144	
		Passing over			11,513	10,479	7,068	6,319	
		<b>Total</b>			<b>23,068</b>	<b>21,508</b>	<b>23,150</b>	<b>22,851</b>	
<b>International</b>			<b>1,718</b>	<b>1,885</b>	<b>1,685</b>	<b>1,971</b>			

(\*) Nieuwe Haven Terminal



					2001	2002	2003	Authority	
<b>Fleet</b>	Roads	Number of vehicles in the country	Cars	P1<800kg	5,431	5,871		Central Bank?	
				800kg<P2<1200kg	34,846	39,985			
				1200kg<P3<1600kg	10,149	12,214			
				1600kg<P4	4,221	5,405			
			<b>Total</b>	<b>54,647</b>	<b>63,475</b>				
			Buses	B1<20 pers	610	1238			
				20 pers <B2<30 pers	1273	1813			
	30 pers <B3	190		419					
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,073</b>	<b>3,470</b>						
				Trucks	V1<1000kg	12598	14928		
					1000kg<V2<2000kg	2561	2985		
					2000kg<V3<3000kg	1069	1262		
					3000kg<V4<4000kg	610	745		
					4000kg<V5<5000kg	296	362		
					5000kg<V6	1780	2149		
					<b>Total</b>	<b>18,914</b>	<b>22,431</b>		
	Aviation	Aircraft registered in Suriname		Commercial			13	DCA	
Agricultural						16			
Private						7			
Flight instruction						3			
Certification						3			
<b>Total</b>						<b>42</b>			

					2001	2002	2003	Authority
<b>Fuel sales</b>	Roads	Quantity of fuel sale each year		l/year				Oil companies

<b>IMPACT INDICATORS</b>						
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			2001	2002	2003	Authority
<b>Vehicle operating costs</b>	Roads	Percentage of primary Road network maintained by the Road Authority as function of decrease of the Vehicle operating costs			21%	RA, MPW

				2001	2002	2003	Authority
<b>User charges</b>	Port and shipping	Freight rates	Break bulk cargos			3.83 USD/tons	Port companies
			Liquid bulk cargos			1.50 USD/tons	
			20" FT			42.50 USD/tons	
			40" FT			85.00 USD/tons	
			45" FT			110.00 USD/tons	
	Roads	Bus fares			0.45 SRD	0.63 SRD	
Aviation	Freight rates and passenger fares					DCA, ZAL	

				2001	2002	2003	Authority
<b>Accidents</b>	Roads	Deaths and injuries in road accidents	Fatalities (billion vehicle/km)			39.3	ABS
			(per 100,000 population)			15.8	

**ANNEX Id      Precondition implementation Status**

**Memorandum Of Understanding (MOU) between the Government of Suriname and the Road Authority signed by the Ministers of OW, PLOS, TCT, Finances, the President of the Board and the Director of the Road Authority on 25<sup>th</sup> October 2000.**

<b>Actions Required and Targets</b>	<b>MOU Target date</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
The Ministry of Finance shall carry out the State Resolution “Opcenten”, according to the procedure describe in the MOU annexes	1 <sup>st</sup> December 2000	Partially Implemented	The “Opcenten” Resolution was approved out in due time according to the MOU. The Road Authority receives each year around USD 1million. However the funding foreseen in the opcenten is not sufficient to allow the RA to carry out its works in full.
The concept of the State Resolution “Primary Roads” shall be submitted to the Council of Ministers by the Ministry of Public Works	31 <sup>st</sup> October 2000	Implemented	The Primary Road Network (PRN) represents 1455 km. The routine and Periodic maintenance yearly cost of the total Primary Road Network can be estimated to USD 9.5 million.
The Primary Road Network will be transfer progressively to the Road Authority	Starting year one	Partially Implemented	Only 305 km of road (21% of PRN) have been officially transferred from the Ministry of Public Works to the Road Authority.
The deposit of financial resources will be transferred in a Road Fund	General objective	Not implemented	The “Opcenten” is directly transferred from the Ministry of Finance to the Road Authority bank account, and not to a Fund.

**Special conditions/Accompanying Measures included in Financing Agreements related to Transport Sector**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Special conditions / accompanying measures</b>	<b>When</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Support to the Road Authority 7.ACP.SUR.43 Euro 1,847,000</b>	The Government will undertake to complete the present Road Authority Act by comprehensive description of tasks and responsibilities of the Road Authority and a specification of Members of Board.	Not Specified	Not implemented	In May 2004 the GoS announced the allocation of extra-budgetary 800.000 USD to be used by the RA for the maintenance of the Primary Road Network. After similar other announcements, by the14/01/05,

<b>FA n°5837/SUR rev1</b>	The Government will, before the end of the first year of the project, complement present legislation by decrees: on definition of primary, secondary and tertiary roads, on the definition of roads which will fall under the responsibility of the Road Authority and on user fees, i.e. on additional road tax and levies on fuel and/or on the charging of tolls.	End of Project first year December 2001	Not implemented	according to the RA, this money has not yet been received. This extra budgetary support would allow to cover only 450 of the 1455 km established in year 2000 that should be maintained. In different occasions the GoS expressed its impossibility to apply a raise of the gasoline prize due to the fragile macro-economic stability and the closeness of elections in May 2005.
	The Government will establish the Road fund and pass legislation to secure that road user contributions be made available to the Road Fund.	Not Specified	Not implemented	The NAO announced the 23/12/05 that a transfer of funds for 2005 is under discussion with the Minister of Public Works.
	The Government will make available the contributions to the Road Fund through the national budget before the start of the project.	Before project start	Partially Implemented	Road Fund: does not exist. The "Opcenten" is directly transferred from the Ministry of Finance to the Road Authority account. RA building: after the cancellation of the tender in October '04 due to expired time schedule for the signature of the contract, and the not sufficient period to realize the works, the EC has proposed the GoS to introduce the building in the scope of the Second Phase of the RA. RA Director: the 31/12/04 the Director of the RA (the only one since the beginning of the Authority) quit officially due to retirement. The RA is now temporarily without a Director. The post has been officially published, and a new person is awaited before the end of February.

<b>Project</b>	<b>Special conditions / accompanying measures</b>	<b>When</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Construction of</b>	The Road Authority and the Road fund become functional	Not specified	Not implemented	Due to the non accomplishment of the

<b>Road to Ferry terminal Suriname – Guyana</b>  <b>7.ACP.SUR.48</b> <b>Euro 404,000</b>  <b>8.ACP.SUR.12</b> <b>Euro 11,796,000</b>  <b>FA n°6445/SUR</b>	Before the works contract may be endorsed for EDF funding, the Government must provide a firm commitment and implementation planning with regard to the accompanying measures of the present Financing Agreement	Before Works contract	Not implemented	conditionalities mentioned in the Financing Agreement of the project, the already prepared tender dossier for works cannot be launched.
	The government of Suriname must forward and adapt the existing traffic regulations, as well as effectively enforce these regulations, with a special emphasis on prevention of axle overloading. Before the end of the project, the Road Authority must be capable to measure axle loads for which they will have to be supported by proper traffic police interventions.	Before end of project	Not implemented	
	The regulation for the use of the road by agricultural equipment must be enforced as soon as the provisional acceptance of the Works will take place, with a special emphasis on prohibiting the road use by combines, tractors with wheel cages and loading/unloading of agricultural equipment and produce on the road	Before end of project	Not implemented	
	A national strategy on the transport sector will be presented by the Government of Suriname before the end of the project	Before end of project	Not implemented	

<b>Project</b>	<b>Special conditions / accompanying measures</b>	<b>When</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Rehabilitation, upgrading and institutional strengthening of the port of Paramaribo</b>  <b>9.ACP.SUR.02</b> <b>EURO 29,800,000</b>  <b>FA n°9083/SUR</b>	The Road Authority mandate will be implemented in accordance to the MOU "Setting up the Road Authority" of October 2000.	Before Works contract	Not implemented	Tendering process for the recruitment of the Long Term Technical Assistance for the Institutional Strengthening is on going.
	The Government has substantially met the conditions set down in the FA 5837/SUR rev1 "Support to the Road Authority".	Before Works contract	Not implemented	The award of the contract is expected at the end of January 2005. Signature of contract expected for February 2005.
	The user fees will have to increase substantially before the end of 2003, in accordance to the JAR 2002 (art 7.5)	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2003	Not implemented	Some representatives of the private sector have not yet been assigned.
	Full implementation of the MOU of 17 September 2002 regarding the Rehabilitation, Upgrading, the Expansion and Institutional Strengthening of Nieuwe Haven Terminal.		Partially implemented	The Tender Dossier for Works is under final elaboration.
	NV Havenbeheer will co-finance for EURO 300,000 the technical assistance.		Implemented	Due to the non accomplishment of the conditionalities mentioned in the Financing Agreement of the project regarding the Physical Rehabilitation of the Harbour, the tender dossier for works, ones finalized in February 2005, can not be launched.
	The technical assistance will provide a road map for the legal, institutional, organisational, regulatory and operational reforms before the commencement of the implementation of the physical rehabilitation.	Before Works contract	Not implemented	
	Installation of the Havenraad (Port council) at the latest 31 December 2003 with explicit representation of non-state actors.	31 December 2003	Implemented	
	NV Havenbeheer will remain disengaged in cargo handling operation and will preserve an unbiased status of landlord and regulator in the port.			
NV Havenbeheer will publish its annual balance sheets and make reservations for sound maintenance according to its formalised business strategy.				

## ANNEX II Donor Matrix

- General – on-going and foreseen support

Donor	Grant/ Loan	Economic Development /Capacity building	Social Development	Productivity Sector Activity	Environment, gender	Total
India*	<i>Loan</i>		4.2 Mio €	3.4 Mio €		7.6 Mio €
Indonesia			No amount specified			
China*	<i>Grant Grant/Loan</i>	3.9 Mio €	1.6 Mio €	149.7 Mio €		5.5 Mio € 149.7 Mio €
France	<i>Grant Loan</i>	0.67 Mio €	1.35 Mio € 3.00 Mio €		1.6 Mio €	3.62 Mio € 3.0 Mio €
Netherlands**	<i>Grant</i>	189.0 Mio €	98.3 Mio €	38.7 Mio €	30.8 Mio €	356.8 Mio €
EC	<i>Grant</i>	7.9 Mio €	10.3 Mio €	70.8 Mio €		89.0 Mio €
IDB*	<i>Grant Loan</i>	3.0 Mio € 10.6 Mio €	0.9 Mio € 30.1 Mio €	0.7 Mio €	1.6 Mio €	6.2 Mio € 40.7 Mio €
PAHO*	<i>Grant</i>		5.2 Mio €			5.2 Mio €
UNDP*	<i>Grant</i>	0.6 Mio €	0.3 Mio €	0.1 Mio €	9.7 Mio €	10.7 Mio €
CIS						
WWF					0.7 Mio €	0.7 Mio €
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Grant Loans</b>	<b>205.07 Mio € 10.6 Mio €</b>	<b>117.95 Mio € 37.3 Mio €</b>	<b>110.3 Mio € 153.1 Mio €</b>	<b>44.4 Mio €</b>	<b>477.72 Mio € 201.00 Mio €</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>					<b>LOANS &amp; GRANTS</b>	<b>678.72 Mio €</b>

\* Originally stated in US\$ amounts: converted at a rate of 1.25 €US\$

\*\* This includes 136 Mio € of the Parity Fund. Moreover, of the remaining €220.8 Mio, €73.4 Mio was spent at the end of 2003.

N.B.: The amounts expressed by the donors are mostly committed funds. Part of these committed funds has already been spent, but since the project is not yet completed the amounts spent will show up in the total committed amount.

## Donor matrix – Specific – on-going and foreseen support

Donor	Project Description	Economic Development/ Capacity building	Social Development	Productivity Sector Activity	Environment /Gender
<b>India*</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water drainage project (concessional loan)</li> </ul>		4.2 Mio €		
<b>Loan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Steel rolling mill at Paranam (concessional loan)</li> </ul>			2.0 Mio €	
<b>7.6 Mio €</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14 heavy duty earth excavators (concessional loan)</li> </ul>			1.4 Mio €	
<b>Loan</b>			<b>4.2 Mio €</b>	<b>3.4 Mio €</b>	
<b>Indonesia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Per year 3 scholarships for 3 master degrees are awarded</li> <li>Per year 2 scholarships for dance and culture are awarded</li> </ul>				
<b>China*</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New office building for the Ministry of Foreign affairs, in preparation</li> <li>Housing programme, ongoing</li> <li>Cold Storage Project Int. Airport, completed Jan '04 ((free interest loan)</li> <li>Support to industrial development, in preparation (grant/loan)</li> <li>Road Rehabilitation Project (2nd phase), in preparation (buyer's credit)</li> <li>Palm Tree Plantation &amp; Processing Project, in preparation</li> </ul>	3.90 Mio €	1.60 Mio €	0.70 Mio €	
<b>Grant</b>				13.60 Mio €	
<b>5.5 Mio €</b>				42.60 Mio €	
<b>Loan/grant</b>				92.80 Mio €	
<b>150 Mio €</b>					
<b>Grant</b>		<b>3.90 Mio €</b>	<b>1.60 Mio €</b>		
<b>Loan/grant</b>				<b>149.7 Mio €</b>	
<b>France</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Combat transmittable diseases, especially malaria, amongst maroons, 3 yr program</li> <li>Institutional support to increase security in the interior, 3 year program</li> <li>TA in support of project implementation</li> <li>Sustainable development of forest resources at the Guyana Shield (implemented by WWF)</li> <li>Promotion of the French language</li> <li>Cultural and sportive exchange across the Guiana shield</li> <li>Financing of project studies</li> <li>TA to urban development plan for Paramaribo</li> <li>Financing of project studies (loan)</li> <li>Community Development Funds Suriname (CDFS) (loan)</li> </ul>	0.41 Mio € 0.26 Mio €	0.38 Mio €		1.6 Mio €
<b>Grant</b>			0.10 Mio €		
<b>Mio €</b>			0.32 Mio €		
			0.30 Mio €		
			0.25 Mio €		
			0.50 Mio €		
			2.50 Mio €		
<b>Grant</b>		<b>0.67 Mio €</b>	<b>1.35 Mio €</b>		1.6 Mio €
<b>Loan</b>			<b>3.0 Mio €</b>		



<b>Netherlands</b>	• Institutional Strengthening Ministry of Finance	10.6 Mio €			
	• Land management	10.9 Mio €			
	• Cycle international relationships	0.1 Mio €			
	• Start fund sectoral approach	25.2 Mio €			
	• Preparation fund PLOS	3.0 Mio €			
	• National Archive	5.4 Mio €			
	• Justice building	1.8 Mio €			
	• IDB program Low Income shelter		2.9 Mio €		
	• Sector Fund Housing		17.5 Mio €		
	• Health care projects		34.7 Mio €		
	• Sector Fund Health care		12.0 Mio €		
	• Educational projects		2.9 Mio €		
	• Sector Fund Education		10.0 Mio €		
	• Fund NGO's		2.7 Mio €		
	• Socially related projects		4.0 Mio €		
	• PRM IFONS		11.3 Mio €		
	• Social safety net		0.3 Mio €		
	• Agricultural projects			7.1 Mio €	
	• Sector Fund Agriculture			17.0 Mio €	
	• Export oriented Investment Comfish			0.4 Mio €	
• Rehabilitation Airport JA Pengel			6.5 Mio €		
• Renovation Sea dike Nickerie			5.8 Mio €		
• TA private sector			1.8 Mio €		
• Environmental projects				17.8 Mio €	
• Suriname Conservation International				3.0 Mio €	
• Water project				10.0 Mio €	
• Parity Fund					
		136.0 Mio €			
<b>Grant</b>		<b>189.0 Mio €</b>	<b>98.3 Mio €</b>	<b>38.7 Mio €</b>	<b>30.8 Mio €</b>

<b>EC</b>  <b>Grant</b> <b>89 Mio €</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated Transport Policy Study, closing</li> </ul>	0.50 Mio €			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to the Road Authority (Phase I)</li> </ul>	1.85 Mio €			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study Road Authority (phase II), ongoing</li> </ul>	1.08 Mio €			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Privatisation Programme Transport</li> </ul>	0.40 Mio €			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening of public/private partnership, ongoing</li> </ul>	0.08 Mio €			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional Strengthening of State and NSA's in policy development</li> </ul>	0.50 Mio €			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business Forum; Support to the Private/Public Partnership</li> </ul>	2.40 Mio €			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9<sup>th</sup> EDF Technical cooperation facility</li> </ul>	1.13 Mio €			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suriname/EC/UNFPA Joint Programme in Sexual Reproductive Health</li> </ul>		1.70 Mio €		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Micro Projects, ongoing</li> </ul>		5.00 Mio €		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drug demand reduction programme, ongoing</li> </ul>		0.75 Mio €		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restoration of the Cathedral, in preparation</li> </ul>		2.80 Mio €		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated Tourism Development Programme, ongoing</li> </ul>			2.48 Mio €	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of road to the ferry, ongoing</li> </ul>			13.20 Mio €	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation, upgrading of harbour, in preparation</li> </ul>			29.80 Mio €	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TA to port rehabilitation, ongoing</li> </ul>			1.00 Mio €	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study for construction of two new bridges</li> </ul>			0.08 Mio €	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TA for preparation and implementation of privatisation of banana sector</li> </ul>			0.15 Mio €		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to banana sector</li> </ul>			13.20 Mio €		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to rice sector, ongoing</li> </ul>			9.23 Mio €		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation 3 bridges East connection</li> </ul>			1.70 Mio €		
<b>Grant</b>		<b>7.9 Mio €</b>	<b>10.3 Mio €</b>	<b>70.8 Mio €</b>	

<p><b>IDB*</b></p> <p><u>Grant</u> <b>6.2 Mio €</b></p> <p><u>Loan</u> <b>40.7 Mio €</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Census preparation, ongoing (loan)</li> <li>• Decentralization, ongoing (loan)</li> <li>• Institutional strengthening of National Assembly, ongoing (grant)</li> <li>• Institutional Strengthening of Debt Management, ongoing (grant)</li> <li>• Strengthening Financial Sector, in preparation (grant)</li> <li>• Strengthening Public Management (loan)</li> <li>• Public Sector Reform Road Map (grant)</li> <li>• Sustainable Tourism Development (grant)</li> <li>• Integrated Coastal Zone Management (grant)</li> <li>• Power Sector Assessment (grant)</li> <li>• Strengthening legal and instit. Foundation for private investment (grant)</li> <li>• Support for public sector (grant)</li>   <li>• Low income shelter, in preparation (loan)</li> <li>• Community Development Fund, ongoing (loan)</li> <li>• Basic Education Improvement, in preparation (loan)</li> <li>• Health sector reform program, ongoing (loan), ongoing (grant)</li> <li>• Judicial Education in Domestic Violence, closing (grant)</li> <li>• Youth Empowerment and Development, ongoing (grant)</li> <li>• Indigenous People and Mining (grant)</li>   <li>• Forest Policy Reformulation, closing (grant)</li> <li>• Entrepreneurship promotion, in preparation (grant)</li> <li>• Strengthening Airport Security (grant)</li>   <li>• Preparation of Land Policy Reform, closing (grant)</li> <li>• Environmental Management Program, ongoing (grant) closing (grant)</li> </ul>	<p>2.69 Mio €</p> <p>3.92 Mio €</p> <p>0.49 Mio €</p> <p>0.48 Mio €</p> <p>0.40 Mio €</p> <p>4.00 Mio €</p> <p>0.55 Mio €</p> <p>0.68 Mio €</p> <p>0.08 Mio €</p> <p>0.16 Mio €</p> <p>0.08 Mio €</p> <p>0.12 Mio €</p>	<p>7.84 Mio €</p> <p>8.24 Mio €</p> <p>10.00 Mio €</p> <p>4.00 Mio €</p> <p>0.60 Mio €</p> <p>0.04 Mio €</p> <p>0.12 Mio €</p> <p>0.11 Mio €</p>	<p>0.10 Mio €</p> <p>0.20 Mio €</p> <p>0.35 Mio €</p>	<p>0.12 Mio €</p> <p>1.10 Mio €</p> <p>0.40 Mio €</p>
<p><b>Grant</b></p> <p><b>Loan</b></p>		<p><b>3.0 Mio €</b></p> <p><b>10.6 Mio €</b></p>	<p><b>0.9 Mio €</b></p> <p><b>30.1 Mio €</b></p>	<p><b>0.7 Mio €</b></p>	<p><b>1.6 Mio €</b></p>
<p><b>PAHO*</b></p> <p><u>Grant</u> <b>5.2 Mio €</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Several small health programmes combined</li> <li>• Screening and treatment cervical cancer, ongoing</li> <li>• Promotion of Safe Physical Environment, ongoing</li> <li>• Immunization, ongoing</li> <li>• Healthy growth and development, ongoing</li> <li>• Healthy systems and services development, ongoing</li> <li>• (UN) Transforming Reproductive health, ongoing</li> <li>• Amazon Malaria Initiative, ongoing</li> </ul>		<p>0.50 Mio €</p> <p>0.75 Mio €</p> <p>0.50 Mio €</p> <p>0.20 Mio €</p> <p>0.30 Mio €</p> <p>0.30 Mio €</p> <p>2.44 Mio €</p> <p>0.20 Mio €</p>		
<p><b>Grant</b></p>			<p><b>5.2 Mio €</b></p>		

<b>UNDP*</b> <b>Grant</b> <b>10.7 Mio €</b>	• Awareness for regional and international trade issues, ongoing	0.09 Mio €			
	• Study impacts regional + int. trade agreements	0.16 Mio €			
	• Public sector reform, ongoing	0.18 Mio €			
	• Parliamentary Strengthening, ongoing	0.14 Mio €			
	• Involving volunteers in national development efforts, ongoing		0.05 Mio €		
	• Counselling and support to HIV positive persons		0.02 Mio €		
	• Advocacy for changes in legislation regarding STD, ongoing		0.02 Mio €		
	• National Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS, completed		0.04 Mio €		
	• Poverty Targeting of Labour Training Institutions		0.18 Mio €		
	• Support bauxite negotiations, completed			0.04 Mio €	
	• Facilitation of SME's in cultural and natural local capital, ongoing			0.05 Mio €	
• Prepare Suriname's report for Convention on Climate Change, ongoing				0.28 Mio €	
• Prepare Suriname's National Biodiversity Action Plan, ongoing				0.07 Mio €	
• Biodiversity conservation in Central Suriname Nature Reserve, ongoing				9.21 Mio €	
• Support to democracy, ongoing				0.14 Mio €	
<b>Grant</b>		<b>0.6 Mio €</b>	<b>0.3 Mio €</b>	<b>0.1Mio €</b>	<b>9.7 Mio €</b>
<b>WWF</b> <b>Grant</b> <b>0.7 Mio €</b>	• Effective and Sustainable management Brownsberg Nature Park				0.23 Mio €
	• Statistical analysis Forest research data				0.02 Mio €
	• Several gold mining pollution projects				0.29 Mio €
	• Database improvement Zoological Collection and Herbarium Suriname				0.01 Mio €
	• Forest Certification				0.02 Mio €
	• Creation of the North-western Surname Reserves				0.05 Mio €
	• Wildlife trade management Improvement				0.04 Mio €
• Marine Turtle monitoring and protection season 2003				0.06 Mio €	
<b>Grant</b>					<b>0.72 Mio €</b>

<b>Conservation International Suriname (CIS)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management plans for Central Suriname and Sipaliwini, Nature Reserves</li> <li>• Pikin Rio and Gran Rio mapping project (funds provided by GCF)</li> <li>• Upper Suriname consultation project (GCF)</li> <li>• Werehapi scooping project (GCF)</li> <li>• Raleigh falls eco-tourism project</li> <li>• Modernizing/ upgrading nature science curriculum for primary schools</li> <li>• Educational trips for teachers</li> <li>• Rapid assessment of the waters of the Suriname River</li> <li>• National awareness program: biodiversity conservation</li> <li>• Bioprospecting along upper Suriname Rivver and Kwamalasemutu area</li> <li>• Establish libraries in schools of Kayana and Kwamalasemutu</li> <li>• Operational assistance to Suriname Tourism Foundation</li> <li>• River otter monitoring field trip on Coppename River</li> </ul>				
<b>Grant</b>					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Grant Loan</b>	205.07 Mio € 10.6 Mio €	117.95 Mio € 37.3 Mio €	110.3 Mio € 153.1 Mio €	44.4 Mio € -

\* Originally stated in US\$ amounts: converted at a rate of 1.25 €/US\$



## ANNEX IIIa

## On going 6th, 7th , 8th and 9th EDF and BL projects in 2004

SECTOR OF CONCENTRATION	Available	Subtotal in €
<b>Transport</b>		
<i>Ongoing 6<sup>th</sup> EDF Projects</i>		
6.ACP.SUR.046 Transport Policy Sector Study	500,000	
<i>Ongoing 7<sup>th</sup>/8<sup>th</sup> EDF Projects</i>		
7.ACP.SUR.043 Support to the Road Authority; Project	1,847,000	
7.ACP.SUR.045 Rehabilitation upgrading, expansion+institutional strengthening of the Nieuwe Haven Terminal Paramaribo	495,000	
7.ACP.SUR.048/ 8.ACP.SUR.012 Construction of the Road to the Ferry Terminal	13,200,000	
<i>Ongoing 9<sup>th</sup> EDF Projects</i>		
9.ACP.SUR.002 Rehabilitation upgrading, expansion+institutional strengthening of the Nieuwe Haven Terminal Paramaribo	29,800,000	
9.ACP.SUR.003 Rehabilitation upgrading, expansion+institutional strengthening of the Nieuwe Haven Terminal Paramaribo	500,000	
9.ACP.SUR.004 Feasibility Study to the Rehabilitation of 3 bridges – East Connection	80,000	
<b>TOTAL FOCAL SECTOR</b>		<b>46,422,000</b>
<b>NON-FOCAL AREA</b>		
<b>Reinforcement and capacity building of economic actors</b>		
<i>Ongoing 6<sup>th</sup> EDF Projects</i>		
6 SUR 60 Drug Demand Reduction Programme	745,000	
<i>Ongoing 8<sup>th</sup> EDF</i>		
8 SUR 03 Microprojects II	5,000,000	
8 SUR 08 Integrated Tourism Development Programme	2,475,000	
<i>Ongoing 9<sup>th</sup> EDF Projects</i>		
9.SUR.01 Restoration of the Cathedral	2,800,000	
9 SUR 05 Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF)	1,129,000	
<i>Ongoing regional 9<sup>th</sup> EDF Projects with direct impact on Suriname</i>		
9 <u>Regional Rice Programme</u>	9,255,000	
<i>All ACP Funds</i>		
Health Conditions Fishery Products (44,860,000)		
Trade.com (50,000,000)		
Capacity building in support of the EPA negotiations (20 Meuro)	150,000	
<i>Regional Funds</i>		
Regional HIV/AIDS/STD (SIRHASC)		
Regional Agricultural & Fishery Program (22,200,000)		
Integrated Development for the Caribbean Rum Sector (70,000,000)		
<i>Budget Line</i>		
Suriname/EC/UNFPA Joint Program in Sexual Reproductive Health	1,700,000	
Special Framework of Assistance to the Banana Sector	8.026000	
<b>TOTAL Ongoing Non Focal Sector</b>		<b>31,280,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>77,702,000</b>

**ANNEX IIIb Overview Of Disbursements Per Year – Period 1990-2004**

GRANTS – NIP	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
EDF V	499,016	2,574,776	6,314,208													
EDF VI	4,233,761	3,723,302	1,625,932	1,925,732	1,396,072	2,439,108		783,189					66,391	242,712		
EDF VII					358,884	2,167,101	856,406	9,532,473	2,219,042	3,919,162	402,316	928,971	1,184,869	1,207,510		
EDF VIII											1,643,142	638,548	981,313	1,223,165	2,219,738*(a)	
EDF IX																
SFA Banana Budget Line 1995- 2002								150,000	1,750,000	1,050,000	344,578		1,342,365	1,266,898	2,640,741*	
<b>TOTAL IN €</b>	<b>4,732,777</b>	<b>6,298,078</b>	<b>7,940,140</b>	<b>1,925,732</b>	<b>1,754,956</b>	<b>4,606,209</b>	<b>856,406</b>	<b>10,465,662</b>	<b>3,969,042</b>	<b>4,969,162</b>	<b>2,390,036</b>	<b>1,567,519</b>	<b>3,574,938</b>	<b>3,940,285</b>	<b>4,860,479*</b>	

\* Provisional

\*\* Projected

(a) combined figures for VI<sup>th</sup> VII<sup>th</sup>, VIII<sup>th</sup> and IX<sup>th</sup> EDF



**ANNEX IIIc Financial Situation for 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th EDF projects in 2004**

**Financial Situation for 6<sup>th</sup> EDF**

Project no	Title	Primary Commitment	Secondary Commitment	Total Disbursements until Dec 2004	Total Disbursement in %	State of Project
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) = c/a	(e)
<b>CLOSED PROJECTS</b>		15,913,154.47	15,913,154.47	15,913,154.47	100%	CLOSED
<b>ONGOING PROJECTS</b>						
6 ACP SUR 046	Integrated Transport Sector Study	500,000.00	449,466.55	449,466.55	89.89%	To be closed
6 ACP SUR 060	Drugs Demand Reduction Program	745,000.00	528,400.00	260,754.57	35.00%	Ongoing
<b>TOTAL 6<sup>th</sup> EDF (EURO)</b>		<b>17,151,304.47</b>	<b>16,891,021.02</b>	<b>16,623,375.59</b>	<b>96.92%</b>	

\* \* Please note that these figures are based on information taken from hard copies of OLAS project cards per February 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2005

**Financial Situation for 7<sup>th</sup> EDF**

Project no	Title	Primary Commitment	Secondary Commitment	Total Disbursements until Dec 2004	Total Disbursements in %	State of Project
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) = c/a	(e)
<b>CLOSED PROJECTS</b>		10,643,492.48	10,643,492.48	10,643,492.48	100%	CLOSED
<b>ONGOING PROJECTS</b>						
7 SUR 013	Rice Research & Breeding Station	1,100,000.00	991,079.63	991,079.63	90.10%	To be closed in 2005
7 SUR 014	Rice Research & Breeding Station	2,115,000.00	1,771,870.93	1,669,119.36	78.92%	To be closed in 2005
7 SUR 033	STD Health Services in the Interior	680,000.00	607,855.34	422,969.64	62.20%	To be closed in 2005
7 SUR 043	Support Road Authority	1,847,000.00	1,366,704.21	964,534.06	52.22%	To be closed in 2005
7 SUR 045	Engineering & Consult. Paramaribo Port	495,000.00	495,000.00	397,689.60	80.34%	To be closed in 2005
7 SUR 046	Preparation Dossier Restoration Cathedral	80,000.00	80,000.00	66,171.43	82.71%	To be closed in 2005
7 SUR 048	Construction Road to the Ferry Guyana	404,000.00	0.00	0.00	-	Ongoing
7 SUR 049	TA for Preparation of Privatization	150,000.00	150,000.00	77,786.30	51.86%	To be closed in 2005
<b>TOTAL 7<sup>th</sup> EDF (EURO)</b>		<b>17,514,492.48</b>	<b>16,106,002.59</b>	<b>15,232,842.50</b>	<b>86.97%</b>	

- Please note that these figures are based on information taken from hard copies of OLAS project cards per February 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2005

### Financial Situation for 8<sup>th</sup> EDF

Project no	Title	Primary Commitment	Secondary Commitment	Total Disbursements until Dec 2004	Total Disbursements in %	State of Project
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) = c/a	(e)
<b>CLOSED PROJECTS</b>		2,033,399.03	2,033,399.03	2,033,399.03	100%	CLOSED
<b>ONGOING PROJECTS</b>						
8 SUR 003	Micro Projects Programme	5,000,000.00	4,642,050.08	2,494,800.75	49.90%	Ongoing
8 SUR 008	Integrated Tourism Development Programme	2,475,000.00	2,443,141.00	1,303,806.76	52.68%	Ongoing
8 SUR 012	Construction of Road to the Ferry Guyana	12,796,000.00	1,119,000.00	203,003.08	18.14%	Ongoing
	<b>TOTAL 8<sup>TH</sup> EDF (EURO)</b>	<b>22,304,399.03</b>	<b>10,237,590.11</b>	<b>6,035,009.62</b>	<b>27.06%</b>	

- Please note that these figures are based on information taken from hard copies of OLAS project cards per February 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2005

### Financial Situation for 9<sup>th</sup> EDF

Project no	Title	Primary Commitment	Secondary Commitment	Total Disbursements until Dec 2004	Total Disbursements in %	State of Project
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) = c/a	(e)
<b>ONGOING PROJECTS</b>						
9 SUR 001	Restoration of St. Peter & Paul Cathedral	2,800,000.00	-	-	-	Ongoing
9 SUR 002	Rehab., Upgrading & Instit. Strength. Port	29,800,000.00	-	-	-	Ongoing
9 SUR 003	TA to the Rehabilitation of the Port of Par'bo	500,000.00	-	-	-	Ongoing
9 SUR 004	Study – Construction of 2 New Bridges	80,000.00	77,442.00	67,636.42	84.55%	Ongoing
9 SUR 005	Technical Cooperation Facility	1,129,000.00	50,000.00	20,152.91	1.79 %	Ongoing
	<b>TOTAL 9<sup>TH</sup> EDF (EURO)</b>	<b>34,309,000.00</b>	<b>127,442.00</b>	<b>87,789.33</b>	<b>0.26%</b>	

- \* Please note that these figures are based on information taken from hard copies of OLAS project cards per February 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2005

**ANNEX III d      Chronogramme of activities**

**Country: SURINAME**

	2005												2006		Amount of proposal in million €	Budget line		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	1st semester	2nd semester				
<b>Transport Policy Implement. (Study)</b>																	1,530,000	EDF
a) forecast				PIF								DFP						
b) actual realised																		
<b>Transport Master Plan</b>																	400,000	EDF
a) forecast				PIF								DFP						
b) actual realised																		
<b>Road Authority 2nd Phase</b>																	1,000,000	EDF
a) forecast					PIF								DPF					
b) actual realised																		
<b>Institutional Strengthening, MDG/Indicators to Transport</b>																	500,000	EDF
a) forecast					PIF					DPF								
b) actual realised																		

PIF = Submission of Project Identification Fiche (where applicable)  
 DFP = Submission of Draft Financing Proposal to HQ

Please fill in the table indicating with an \* the projects/programs the preparation of which would require support from Headquarters providing details in part 2 of the Management Plan (including support needed after the adoption of Annual Action Plans, where appropriate)

## ANNEX IIIe

## EDF Forecasts 2005-2006 Payments, Decommittments &amp; extensions on ongoing projects

\*\*Extension of indiv.comm. by 5 mths &amp; increase of €65,000. FA increase of 20%, total amount of €149,000

EUROPEAID CO-OPERATION OFFICE		COUNTRY: SURINAME		EDF FORECASTS 2005 - 2006: PAYMENTS, DECOMMITMENTS & EXTENSIONS on ONGOING PROJECTS (Amounts in 1)																			
YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOBAL COMMIT.	N INDIV COMMIT.	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	END date of imple- mentat'	N' CAT. OLD BAL.	EXTENS' REQUEST on GLOB. Y/M	SITUATION END 2004			FORECAST DECOMMITMENTS 2005				FORECASTS on PAYMENTS 2005						FORECAST PAYMENTS 2006			COMMENTS
							GLOBAL COMMIT. AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV.	INDIV. COMMIT. PAYMENTS ON	RAC RAP	on GLOBAL on INDIV. DECOMMIT.	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			1 <sup>st</sup> SEMESTER	2 <sup>nd</sup> SEMESTER	TOTAL	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			1 <sup>st</sup> SEMESTER	2 <sup>nd</sup> SEMESTER	TOTAL	
											Low X	Medium Y	High Z				Low L	Medium M	High H				
<b>ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS</b>							<b>1,000,000,000</b>			<b>0</b>													
<b>ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS</b>							<b>11,956,040</b>	<b>6,681,031</b>	<b>5,275,009</b>	<b>933,785</b>	<b>143,131</b>	<b>790,653</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>983,762</b>	<b>483,309</b>	<b>1,467,071</b>	<b>358,310</b>	<b>933,761</b>	<b>175,000</b>	<b>176,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>326,000</b>	
2001	6ACP SUR46	1	GOPA	20031011	7	N	449,467	449,467	0														
2002	6ACP SUR60	1	INDIVIDUAL EXPERT	20043110	1	*	265,000	116,691	148,309					30,000	58,309	148,309		148,309			26,000		26,000**
2002	6ACP SUR60	2	STARTUP PROGRAMME EST#1 FOR PERIOD 01/11 TO 31/03/2004	20041031	1		59,400	54,733	4,667	4,667	4,667												
2002	6ACP SUR60	3	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE NO. 2	20051031	1		204,000	83,330	114,670						50,000	50,000		50,000					0
1995	TACP SUR14	4	AUTOMOTIVE SUPPLY INTERNATIONAL	20010421	3	N	380,000	308,811	71,189	71,189	71,189												0
1995	TACP SUR14	5	AUTOMOTIVE SUPPLY INTERNATIONAL (SERVICES)	20010421	3		57,000	25,437	31,563	31,563	31,563												0
1995	TACP SUR14	12	M.Sc in Management of Agricultural Knowledge Systems (MAKS)	20020220	7		28,051	28,051	0														0
1997	TACP SUR33	1	CONTRACT WITH THE MEDISCHE ZEMMING	20021217	3	N	585,000	405,826	179,174	179,174	179,174												0
1997	TACP SUR33	3	STD/HIV TASK FORCE/ WP 1.12.1999 - 30.11.2000	20001130	3		11,500	5,788	5,712	5,712	5,712												0
1999	TACP SUR43	1	DHV CONSULTANTS BV SRG	20040319	1	N	842,000	600,336	241,664					11,000		11,000		11,000					0
1999	TACP SUR43	4	FERNANDES CONCERN BEHEER N.V.	20030802	7		30,154	30,154	0														0
1999	TACP SUR43	5	WP 2	20040630	4		291,000	130,433	160,507	160,507	160,507												0
1999	TACP SUR43	6	JACOBS CONSULTANCY	20031017	7		59,997	59,997	0														0
1999	TACP SUR45	1	PORT MGMT CONSULTANTS BV SRG	20020326	1	Y	495,000	397,690	97,310					97,310		97,310		97,310					0
1999	TACP SUR46	1	ACE (PREP. OF THE REST. OF ST.PETER AND RAIL CATH.)	20000423	7	N	80,000	80,000	0														0
2002	TACP SUR49	1	IDC	20030711	1	N	149,999	77,786	72,213														0
1999	8ACP SUR3	1	IRAM	20050710	1	N	488,100	324,115	163,985					100,000		100,000		100,000					0
1999	8ACP SUR3	4	MICRO PROJECTS OFFICE SURINAME	20040814	4		1,324,000	790,074	533,926					200,000		200,000		200,000					0
1999	8ACP SUR3	5	MICRO PROJECTS OFFICE SURINAME	20040814	4		221,000	56,277	164,723					50,000		50,000		50,000					0
1999	8ACP SUR3	8	WORK PROGRAMME 3 (11/2/02-30/11/2003)	20031130	4		226,000	127,249	98,751	30,000	30,000												0
1999	8ACP SUR3	9	PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATION PROG.	20040814	1		1,590,000	731,599	858,401					50,000		50,000		50,000					0
1999	8ACP SUR3	10	MPP - NGO SUPPORT PROGRAMME NO2	20040814	1		250,000	58,583	191,417					150,000		150,000		150,000					0
1999	8ACP SUR3	11	WP NO 4 - MPP II	20041130	1		200,000	158,153	41,847					100,000		100,000		100,000					0
2000	8ACP SUR8	1	CARL BRO INTERNATIONAL	20051105	1	N	1,001,000	769,016	231,984					100,000	150,000	250,000		250,000					0
2000	8ACP SUR8	2	WP (01/09/2002-31/08/2003)	20031031	4		339,000	97,872	241,128	241,128	241,128												0
2000	8ACP SUR8	4	WP 2	20041130	4		351,800	169,887	181,913	179,999	179,999												0
2000	8ACP SUR8	5	LOC with ECODES/GOPA MIDTERM EVALUATION	20043112	1	N	61,131	36,679	24,452					24,452		24,452		24,452					0
2000	8ACP SUR8	6	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE NO. 3	20043112	1		670,000	210,143	459,857						50,000	50,000		50,000					0
2001	8ACP SUR12	1	ROUGHTON INTERNATIONAL	20070228	1	Y	1,119,000	203,003	915,997					175,000		175,000		175,000		150,000	150,000	300,000	FA extension foreseen, also of FA TACPSUR 48 to be extended.
2003	8ACP SUR4	1	HALCROW GRP - EKUND SUR 2004/01	20040630	1	N	77,442	67,636	9,806					11,000		11,000		11,000					0
2003	8ACPSUR5	1	ANNUAL PROGRAMME ESTIMATE NO.1	20050831	1	N	50,000	20,153	29,847	29,847	29,847												0

## ANNEX IIIf

## EDF Forecasts 2005-2006: New individual commitments on ongoing projects




COUNTRY: SURINAME

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

(amounts in €)

YEAR GLOB. COMMIT.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER (GLOBAL COMMIT.)	TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT	FORECASTS 2005						ESTIMATION OF RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS			FORECASTS 2006					
			1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL 2005		Low L	Medium M L+M+H = B+B'	High H	1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL 2006	
			INDIVID. COMMIT. A	PAYMENTS B	INDIVID. COMMIT. A'	PAYMENTS B'	TOTAL INDIV. COMMIT. A + A'	TOTAL PAYMENTS B + B'				INDIVID. COMMIT. C	PAYMENTS D	INDIVID. COMMIT. C'	PAYMENTS D'	TOTAL INDIV. COMMIT. C + C'	TOTAL PAYMENTS D + D'
<b>TOTALS on NEW INDIVIDUAL Commitments</b>			<b>1,149,262</b>	<b>249,262</b>	<b>33,126,859</b>	<b>971,859</b>	<b>34,276,121</b>	<b>1,221,121</b>	<b>191,121</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>940,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>6,900,000</b>	<b>110,000</b>	<b>7,641,600</b>	<b>140,000</b>	<b>14,541,600</b>
2002	6ACP SUR60	Audit Service Contract No. 1			5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000		5,000					0	0	
		Interim (final) Evaluation			25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000		25,000		25,000	25,000		25,000	25,000	
		Programme Estimate No. 3			150,000	75,000	150,000	75,000	75,000				75,000		0	75,000	
		Programme Estimate No. 4					0	0					110,000	36,600	110,000	36,600	
		Audit Service Contract No. 2					0	0				5,000		5,000	5,000	5,000	
							0	0						0	0		
1999	7ACP SUR43	Audit Service Contract	5,000	5,000			5,000	5,000	5,000						0	0	
							0	0						0	0		
1999	8ACP SUR3	Audit Service Contract No. 1	5,000	5,000			5,000	5,000	5,000						0	0	
		Audit Service Contract No. 2	5,000	5,000			5,000	5,000	5,000						0	0	
		Audit Service Contract No. 3	5,000	5,000			5,000	5,000	5,000						0	0	
		Interim (final) Evaluation	60,000	60,000			60,000	60,000		60,000					0	0	
							0	0						0	0		
2000	8ACP SUR8	Audit Service Contract for WP 1&2	5,000	5,000			5,000	5,000	5,000						0	0	
		Audit Service Contract for PE 3			2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000						0	0	
		Interim (final) Evaluation			24,859	24,859	24,859	24,859	24,859						0	0	
							0	0						0	0		
2003	9ACP SUR1	Service Contract Supervisor	500,000	100,000		150,000	500,000	250,000			250,000	100,000	100,000	0	200,000		
		Works Contract			2,300,000		2,300,000	0				230,000	1,000,000	0	1,230,000		
							0	0						0	0		
2003	9ACP SUR2	Service Contract Supervision		0	1,200,000	0	1,200,000	0				240,000	300,000	0	540,000		
		Works Contract		0	29,300,000	600,000	29,300,000	600,000		600,000		6,000,000	6,000,000	0	12,000,000		
							0	0						0	0		
2003	9ACPSUR3	TA Service Contract	500,000				500,000	0				200,000	200,000	0	400,000		
							0	0						0	0		
2003	9ACPSUR5	Programme Estimate No. 2			50,000	20,000	50,000	20,000		20,000		30,000		0	30,000		
		CEP	64,262	64,262			64,262	64,262	64,262					0	0		
		Study Road Authority 2nd Phase			70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000		70,000				0	0		

**ANNEX IIIg EDF Forecasts 2005-2006: New global commitments**

				EDF FORECASTS 2005-2006 : NEW GLOBAL Commitments (including individual commitments & Payments).														amounts in €)	
				COUNTRY: SURINAME															
				FORECASTS 2005								FORECASTS 2006							
				1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL 2005		ESTIMATION RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS		1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL 2006			
DECISION DATE (MM - YYYY)	PROJECT TITLE (GLOBAL COMMITMENT)	AMOUNT	RISK	INDIVID. COMMIT. A	PAYMENTS B	INDIVID. COMMIT. A'	PAYMENTS B'	TOTAL INDIV. COMMIT. A + A'	TOTAL PAYMENTS B + B'	Low L	Medium M L+M+H =B+B'	High H	INDIVID. COMMIT. C	PAYMENTS D	INDIVID. COMMIT. C'	PAYMENTS D'	TOTAL INDIV. COMMIT. C + C'	TOTAL PAYMENTS D + D'	
TOTALS on NEW GLOBAL Commitments.				470,000	376,000	3,230,000	394,000	3,700,000	770,000	470,000	300,000	500,000	1,100,000	1,300,000	400,000	1,120,000	1,500,000	2,420,000	
2nd/2004	SUPPORT TO THE DOMESTIC PRIVATE SECTOR/SURINAME BUSINESS FORUM *	2,400,000				800,000	300,000	800,000	300,000		300,000		400,000	250,000	400,000	250,000	800,000	500,000	
																		0	
	INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING MDG/Indicators to transport *	500,000				500,000		500,000	0			500,000	300,000	200,000				500,000	
																		0	
1rst/2005	SUPPORT TO THE ELECTIONS 2005 *	499,000		470,000	376,000		94,000	470,000	470,000	470,000								0	
																		0	
end 2005	TRANSPORT POLICY IMPLEMENT. *	1,530,000				1,530,000							400,000	400,000				800,000	
																		0	
end 2005	TRANSPORT MASTER PLAN *	400,000				400,000							200,000	200,000				400,000	
																		0	
end 2005	ROAD AUTHORITY 2ND PHASE *	1,000,000											700,000	150,000	70,000			220,000	
																		0	
																		0	

Please fill in the table indicating with an \* the projects/programmes on which you would require support from Headquarters, providing details in part 2 of the Management Plan

# ANNEX IIIh EDF Forecasts 2005-2006: Summary

## SURINAME

( amounts in € )

PAYMENTS	FORECASTS 2005			ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			TARGET 2005	FORECASTS 2006		
	1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2005	Low L	Medium M	High H		1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2006
PAYMENTS on ONGOING INDIVIDUAL commitments.	983,762	483,309	1,467,071	358,310	933,761	175,000	825,191	176,000	150,000	326,000
PAYMENTS on NEW INDIVIDUAL commitments	249,262	971,859	1,221,121	191,121	90,000	940,000	236,121	6,900,000	7,641,600	14,541,600
PAYMENTS on NEW GLOBAL commitments	376,000	394,000	770,000	470,000	300,000		620,000	1,300,000	1,120,000	2,420,000
<b>TOTAL PAYMENTS</b>	<b>1,609,024</b>	<b>1,849,168</b>	<b>3,458,192</b>	<b>1,019,431</b>	<b>1,323,761</b>	<b>1,115,000</b>	<b>1,681,312</b>	<b>8,376,000</b>	<b>8,911,600</b>	<b>17,287,600</b>
%	47%	53%		29%	38%	32%		48%	52%	

INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS	FORECASTS 2005			ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			TARGET 2005	FORECASTS 2006		
	1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2005	Low L	Medium M	High H		1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2006
NEW INDIV. commit. on ONGOING GLOBAL commitments.	1,149,262	33,126,859	34,276,121	comparable to risk profile of payments (%)				30,000	110,000	140,000
NEW INDIV. commit. on NEW GLOBAL commitments	470,000	3,230,000	3,700,000					1,100,000	400,000	1,500,000
<b>TOTAL INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS</b>	<b>1,619,262</b>	<b>36,356,859</b>	<b>37,976,121</b>	<b>11,194,877</b>	<b>14,536,876</b>	<b>12,244,368</b>	<b>18,463,315</b>	<b>1,130,000</b>	<b>510,000</b>	<b>800,000</b>
%	4%	96%		29%	38%	32%		141%	64%	

GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	FORECASTS 2005			ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			TARGET 2005	FORECASTS 2006		
	1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2005	Low L	Medium M	High H		1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2006
<b>TOTAL NEW GLOBAL COMMITMENTS</b>	<b>499,000</b>	<b>2,400,000</b>	<b>2,899,000</b>	<b>499,000</b>	<b>2,400,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,699,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,430,000</b>	<b>3,430,000</b>
%	17%	83%		17%	83%	0%		0%	100%	

REDUCTION OF OLD RAL (projects decided before 2000)	FORECASTS 2005				
	TOTAL 2005	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			TARGET 2005
		Low L	Medium M	High H	
DECOMMITMENTS on ONGOING GLOBAL Commitments.	465,807	50,533	415,274	0	258,170
DECOMMITMENTS on ONGOING INDIV. Commitments.	933,785	143,131	790,655	0	538,459
PAYMENTS	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL REDUCTIONS</b>	<b>1,399,592</b>	<b>193,664</b>	<b>1,205,929</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>796,629</b>
%		14%	86%	0%	

RAL	SITUATION on 01/01/2005		SITUATION on 31/12/2005	
	ALL PROJECTS	PROJETS decided before YEAR 2000	ALL PROJECTS	PROJETS decided before YEAR 2000
Σ Ongoing GLOBAL COMMITMENT	62,696,000	11,317,000	64,395,000	11,317,000
<b>RAC</b>	<b>47,923,990</b>	<b>1,362,440</b>	<b>45,922,990</b>	<b>1,362,440</b>
<b>RAP</b>	<b>5,186,107</b>	<b>2,921,611</b>	<b>5,186,107</b>	<b>2,921,611</b>
<b>RAL</b>	<b>53,110,097</b>	<b>4,284,051</b>	<b>51,109,097</b>	<b>4,284,051</b>
% RAL / Σ GLOBAL COMMI	<b>85%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>38%</b>
Nbr of years to absorbe RA	<b>32</b>		<b>30</b>	

Number of EXTENSION REQUESTS on GLOBAL Commitments - 2005 #VALUE!

N° CAT	CATEGORIES "OLD RAP"	AMOUNT	%	Nbr of Contracts	%
0	File not found / missing.	0	0%	0	0%
1	Ongoing valid legal commitment.	0	0%	0	0%
2	Final report awaited, incomplete or being examined.	0	0%	0	0%
3	Financial report awaited, incomplete or being examined (e.g. advance payment not yet	0	0%	0	0%
4	Audit to be carried out at commission's request.	0	0%	0	0%
5	Audit completed, results being examined.	0	0%	0	0%
6	Legal dispute ongoing.	0	0%	0	0%
7	(Final payment and/or de-commitment (shortly to be) initiated in OLAS or to be request	0	0%	0	0%
8	Other.	0	0%	0	0%
	<b>Not indicated</b>	<b>2,921,611</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100%</b>

## ANNEX IVa

## Project Data sheets 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th EDF

<b>PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>UPDATED</b>	<b>02/2005</b>
		<b>STATUS</b>	ONGOING
<b>Project title</b>	Drug Demand Reduction Programme		
<b>Project n°</b>	6 ACP SUR 60	<b>Project amount in €</b>	745,000 EUR
<b>Date of signature of FA</b>	20 Jan. 2003	<b>Project Duration</b>	43 months
<b>Date of end of validity of FA</b>	31 July 2007	<b>Extended to</b>	
<b>Date of start of project</b>	01.01.2004	<b>Date of end of Project</b>	31 July 2007
<b>Date of signature rider n°</b>		<b>Rider n° amount in €</b>	
<b>Date mid-term review</b>		<b>Date final evaluation</b>	
<b>Project description</b>	Decreasing the demand of drugs by addressing issues related to awareness, "kick-the-habit", and rehabilitation, as well as policy issues and supporting Government and NGOs capacity to intervene in the sector		

**TECHNICAL INFORMATION**

<b>Objectives to be achieved</b>	The overall objective is to contribute to the reduction of drug use and the problems related to drug use.					
<b>Results expected</b>	<p>Strengthening the national policy capacity :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Operational National Anti-Drugs Council executive office</li> <li>- Properly skilled National Anti-Drugs Council management on DDR</li> <li>- Operational network of existing NGOs and governmental institutions for experience exchange</li> </ul> <p>Monitoring system, surveillance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthened OAS/CICAD SIDUC drug monitoring system on drugs demand reduction</li> <li>- Analysis, information and recommendations from a school survey on drug use among school children at the end of the project</li> <li>- Analysis, information and recommendations from an in-depth research on drug use by a focus study</li> </ul> <p>Primary, Secondary and Tertiary prevention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased awareness in schools and prisons</li> <li>- Skilled trainers in primary, secondary and tertiary prevention</li> <li>- Strengthened 6 existing treatment centres in and around Paramaribo</li> <li>- Guidelines on minimum standards of care for drug treatment available</li> <li>- Assistance mechanisms in place in favour of drug users and street children</li> </ul>					
<b>Achievements to date</b>	<p>The DDR Office Staff members have been appointed</p> <p>The Nationale Anti-Drugs Raad ( the national drug control coordinating body) was re-instituted in September 2004</p> <p>A workshop on their mandate and on the revision of the Drugs Masterplan for Suriname was held in February 2005</p> <p>Training workshop for all stakeholders was held as well as follow-up site visits to primary data collection sources for the monitoring system (Suriname Epidemiological Network on Drug Use) were conducted in October 2004</p> <p>A countrywide Rapid Situation Assessment on Drug Use in Suriname has been carried out in January 2005 and the results will be available by end February 2005</p> <p>A workshop on training needs assessment for stakeholders was held and an NGO/GO network was also formed to be responsible for the implementation of primary, secondary and tertiary drug abuse prevention activities.</p> <p>An educational study tour to Aruba, Bonaire and Curacao was conducted for 22 local implementers of primary, secondary and tertiary drug abuse prevention programmes, representing the education system, NGO's and treatment centers.</p> <p>A training workshop on Primary Prevention of Drug Abuse was held February 24-26, 2005</p>					
<b>Annual work plan valid</b>	<b>From</b>	01/11/04	<b>To</b>	31/10/05	<b>Annual report due</b>	
<b>Technical problems</b>						
<b>Actions to be taken</b>						<b>By:</b>
<b>Comments</b>						

**FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

<b>Commitments</b>	<b>Amounts in €</b>	<b>Payments</b>	<b>Amounts in €</b>	<b>%</b>	
Individual Expert	265,000		116,691.03	44.03	
Start-up Programme Estimate 1	59,400		54,733.27	92.14	
Programme Estimate No. 2	204,000		89,330.27	43.79	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>528,400</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>260,754.57</b>	<b>49.35</b>	
		<b>By</b>			
<b>Financial problems</b>					
<b>Actions to be taken</b>					<b>By:</b>
<b>Comments</b>					



**PROCEDURAL INFORMATION**

<b>Tender for TA</b>	<b>Consulting company</b>	Type of tender	<b>Address of consulting company</b>
<b>Tender for civil works</b>			
<b>Tender for equipment</b>			
<b>Procedural problems</b>			
<b>Actions to be taken</b>	Increase of 148 000€ to be requested and processed	<b>By:</b> NAO and HQ	
<b>Comments</b>			

**PROJECT INFORMATION**

<b>Project Team Leader</b>		<b>Delegation Suriname</b>	Darrell Sexstone
<b>Project Co Director</b>		<b>EuropAid</b>	
<b>Project Implementation Unit</b>		<b>DDR Office</b>	Ingrid Caffé
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	DDR Office Suriname		
<b>Address of project</b>	Letitia Vriesdelaan		
<b>Technical Assistance</b>	Individual Expert : John Strijdom		

<b>PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>UPDATED</b>	<b>02/05</b>
		<b>STATUS</b>	<b>OPERATIONAL</b>
<b>Project title</b>	Support to the Road Authority		
<b>Project n°</b>	7 ACP SUR 043	<b>Project amount in €</b>	1,847,000
<b>Date of signature of FA</b>	06/07/00	<b>Project Duration</b>	3 years
<b>Date of end of validity of FA</b>	-	<b>Extended to</b>	31/12/05
<b>Date of start of project</b>	20/03/01	<b>Date of end of Project</b>	31/12/05
<b>Date of signature rider n°</b>		<b>Rider n° amount in €</b>	
<b>Date mid-term review</b>		<b>Date final evaluation</b>	
<b>Project description</b>	The project shall contribute to the efficient management of the Road Authority .		

#### TECHNICAL INFORMATION

<b>Objectives to be achieved</b>	The overall objective of the project is the reduction of total transport costs by improving the quality of the road network and a reduction of the Vehicle Operating Cost.				
<b>Results expected</b>	Effective and efficient road management structure Development and implementation of maintenance technologies Effective controls on use of roads and means of transport				
<b>Achievements to date</b>					
<b>Annual work plan valid</b>	<b>From</b>		<b>To</b>		<b>Annual report due</b>
<b>Technical problems</b>					
<b>Actions to be taken</b>	The final report of the LT TA has been delivered. Final approval by the NAO is waited.			<b>By:</b> NAO	
<b>Comments</b>					

#### FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	<b>Commitments</b>	<b>Amounts in €</b>	<b>Payments</b>	<b>Amounts in €</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>1</b>	Technical Assistance contract - DHV	842,000.00		600,336.00	71.3
<b>2</b>	Work Programme n°1	101,853.21		101,853.00	100
<b>3</b>	Car supply contract	41,700.00		41,700.00	100
<b>4</b>	Car supply contract	30,154.00		30,154.00	100
<b>5</b>	Work Programme n°2	291,000.00		130,493.00	44.8
<b>6</b>	Mid-term Evaluation	59,997.00		59,997.00	100
<b>7</b>	Road Authority Building construction	300,000.00		0.00	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,666,704</b>		<b>964,534</b>	<b>57.9</b>
<b>Date of last audit report</b>				<b>By:</b>	
<b>Financial problems</b>					
<b>Actions to be taken</b>					<b>By:</b>
<b>Comments</b>					

#### PROCEDURAL INFORMATION

	<b>Consulting company</b>	<b>Type of tender</b>	<b>Address of consulting company</b>
<b>Tender for TA 1</b>	DHV	International	Netherlands
<b>Tender for TA 2</b>	Jacobs	FMC	England
<b>Tender for civil works</b>			
<b>Tender for equipment 1</b>	City Garage	Local	Suriname
<b>Tender for equipment 2</b>	Fernandez	Local	Suriname
<b>Procedural problems</b>			
<b>Actions to be taken</b>			<b>By:</b>
<b>Comments</b>			

#### PROJECT INFORMATION

<b>Project Team Leader</b>	J. Pello	<b>Delegation Suriname</b>	Claudio Bacigalupi Head of the Technical Section
<b>Project co-director</b>		<b>Europe Aid</b>	A. Riehm
<b>Project Implementation Unit</b>		<b>RAO</b>	
		<b>DRAO</b>	
<b>Implementing Agency</b>			
<b>Address of project</b>			
<b>Technical Assistance</b>	DHV		

<b>PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>UPDATED</b>	<b>02/05</b>
		<b>STATUS</b>	<b>OPERATIONAL</b>
<b>Project title</b>	Rehabilitation, upgrading, expansion and Institutional Strengthening of "Nieuwe Haven" terminal, Paramaribo, Suriname		
<b>Project n°</b>	7 ACP SUR 045	<b>Project amount in €</b>	495,000
<b>Date of signature of FA</b>	27/04/01	<b>Project Duration</b>	11 Months
<b>Date of end of validity of FA</b>	-	<b>Extended to</b>	-
<b>Date of start of project</b>	16/03/01	<b>Date of end of Project</b>	2007
<b>Date of signature rider n°</b>	-	<b>Rider n° amount in €</b>	-
<b>Date mid-term review</b>	-	<b>Date final evaluation</b>	-
<b>Project description</b>	Engineering and consultancy services for Paramaribo port rehabilitation and extension		

#### TECHNICAL INFORMATION

<b>Objectives to be achieved</b>	<p>The primary objective of this study is to determine the feasibility of rehabilitating the existing "Nieuwe Haven" at Paramaribo, Suriname, to serve the country's needs for port facilities at Paramaribo, in a sustainable manner, for the foreseeable future (Stage - 1).</p> <p>A secondary objective of the study is to elaborate further on the recommendations of the 1999 Banana Strategy Study regarding the future development of port facilities and the feasibility, or otherwise, of incorporating them within the rehabilitation proposals for the 'Nieuwe Haven'.</p> <p>The third objective of the project will be to draw of the tender dossier for the rehabilitation works.</p>		
<b>Results expected</b>	<p>First phase: The upgrading and updating of an existing Feasibility Study and preparation of a draft Financing Proposal in line with the Manual "Towards sustainable transport infrastructure".</p> <p>Second phase: Engineering Design and Tender Documents for Works and Supplies, and Tender Dossier for Technical assistance.</p>		
<b>Achievements to date</b>	Tender Dossier for works, last activity to undertake under First Phase, almost finished		
<b>Annual work plan valid</b>	<b>From</b>	-	<b>To</b> - <b>Annual report due</b>
<b>Technical problems</b>			
<b>Actions to be taken</b>	<p>Presentation of the Final version of the Tender Dossier for works made in January 2005</p> <p>Approval of the Final version of the Tender Dossier for works expected for end of February 2005</p>		<b>By:</b> Del GUY and Del SUR
<b>Comments</b>	-		

#### FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	<b>Commitments</b>	<b>Amounts in €</b>	<b>Payments</b>	<b>Amounts in €</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>1</b>	Port Management Consultants	495,000		397,689.60	<b>80.34</b>
<b>2</b>					
<b>3</b>					
<b>4</b>					
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>TOTAL</b>		
<b>Date of last audit report</b>			<b>By:</b>		
<b>Financial problems</b>					
<b>Actions to be taken</b>				<b>By:</b>	
<b>Comments</b>					

#### PROCEDURAL INFORMATION

<b>Tender for TA</b>	<b>Consulting company</b>	<b>Type of tender</b>	<b>Address of consulting company</b>
<b>Tender for civil works</b>			
<b>Tender for equipment</b>			
<b>Procedural problems</b>			
<b>Actions to be taken</b>			<b>By:</b>
<b>Comments</b>			

#### PROJECT INFORMATION

<b>Project Team Leader</b>		<b>Delegation Suriname</b>	Claudio Bacigalupi Head of Infrastructure Sector
<b>Project co-director</b>		<b>Europe Aid</b>	Antonio Torres Martinez
<b>Project Implementation Unit</b>		<b>RAO</b>	
		<b>DRAO</b>	
<b>Implementing Agency</b>			
<b>Address of project</b>			
<b>Technical Assistance</b>	Short-term consultant (4 mths.) <b>-Dr. Omawale</b>		

<b>PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>UPDATED</b>	<b>02/05</b>
		<b>STATUS</b>	<b>OPERATIONAL</b>
<b>Project title</b>	Construction Road to the Ferry		
<b>Project n°</b>	7.ACP.SUR.048	<b>Project amount in €</b>	404,000
<b>Date of signature of FA</b>	15/10/01	<b>Project Duration</b>	2 years (works)
<b>Date of end of validity of FA</b>		<b>Extended to</b>	
<b>Date of start of project</b>		<b>Date of end of Project</b>	
<b>Date of signature rider n°</b>		<b>Rider n° amount in €</b>	
<b>Date mid-term review</b>		<b>Date final evaluation</b>	
<b>Project description</b>	Construction of road to the ferry terminal Suriname – Guyana		

#### TECHNICAL INFORMATION

<b>Objectives to be achieved</b>	Improve the integration of Suriname to the region by constructing the last missing part of the East-West connection		
<b>Results expected</b>	Construction of the road to the Ferry		
<b>Achievements to date</b>	The Tender Dossier for Works has been approved and its ready to be launched		
<b>Annual work plan valid</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>To</b>	<b>Annual report due</b>
<b>Technical problems</b>			
<b>Actions to be taken</b>	The tender can be launched after the implementation of the RA Pre-conditions by the GoS. An extension of the FA required.		<b>By:</b> NAO
<b>Comments</b>			

#### FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	<b>Commitments</b>	<b>Amounts in €</b>	<b>Payments</b>	<b>Amounts in €</b>	<b>%</b>
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
<b>Date of last audit report</b>			<b>By:</b>		
<b>Financial problems</b>					
<b>Actions to be taken</b>				<b>By:</b>	
<b>Comments</b>					

#### PROCEDURAL INFORMATION

	<b>Consulting company</b>	<b>Type of tender</b>	<b>Address of consulting company</b>
<b>Tender for TA</b>			
<b>Tender for civil works</b>			
<b>Tender for equipment</b>			
<b>Procedural problems</b>			
<b>Actions to be taken</b>			<b>By:</b>
<b>Comments</b>			

#### PROJECT INFORMATION

<b>Project Team Leader</b>		<b>Delegation Suriname</b>	Claudio Bacigalupi Head of the Technical Section
<b>Project co-director</b>		<b>Europe Aid</b>	
<b>Project Implementation Unit</b>		<b>RAO</b>	
		<b>DRAO</b>	
<b>Implementing Agency</b>			
<b>Address of project</b>			
<b>Technical Assistance</b>	Roughton		

<b>PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>UPDATED</b>	<b>02/2005</b>
		<b>STATUS</b>	OPERATIONAL
<b>Project title</b>	Micro Projects Programme II Suriname		
<b>Project n°</b>	8 ACP SUR 003	<b>Project amount in €</b>	5 Mio
<b>Date of signature of FA</b>	05/08/1999	<b>Project Duration</b>	60 months
<b>Date of end of validity of FA</b>	31/05/2005	<b>Extended to</b>	
<b>Date of start of project</b>	01 June 2000	<b>Date of end of Project</b>	31 May 2005
<b>Date of signature rider n°</b>		<b>Rider n° amount in €</b>	
<b>Date mid-term review</b>	n.a.	<b>Date final evaluation</b>	Mid April 2005
<b>Project description</b>	Reduction of poverty, social inequality and dependence on state intervention. Strengthening of the civil society in Suriname and enhancement of the dialogue between the Government of Suriname and the civil society.		

#### TECHNICAL INFORMATION

<b>Objectives to be achieved</b>	Institutional strengthening of the NGO sector in Suriname thru assistance to a democratically elected Board Assisting NGOs and GROs in project cycle management Implementation of communities self-help schemes in the interior and in the coastal areas in the following sectors: education, health, environment, forestry, income generating activities and construction/rehabilitation/maintenance of community socio-economic infrastructures				
<b>Results expected</b>	Successfully completed 120 micro projects in the interior, districts and urban areas of Suriname which contribute to: Better organised and more self-reliant communities More income for target groups Access to improved and/or extended social services (education, health, etc) and public utilities Access to improved and/or extended economic infrastructure Strengthening of the NGO sector Strengthening of dialogue between GoS and NGO sector				
<b>Achievements to date</b>	(Febr.2005): 44 micro projects implemented and finalised 42 micro project in implementation, with outstanding financial balance 21 micro projects approved, yet to receive financial means 4 micro projects almost completed without outstanding financial balance 15 completed micro projects with outstanding financial balance 2 micro projects not fully  Division of projects by thematic sector: 25 awareness / 28 income generation/ 75 social infrastructure) Division by geographical area: Interior: 31 projects / Coastal 52 projects/ Paramaribo 45 projects  Democratically elected Board managed the programme as from 2001 Various training on institutional strengthening of NGOs A more coherent cooperation among NGOs in the various sectors mentioned above Dialogue between Government of Suriname and NGO sector partly achieved via regular meetings between State and Non-State actors (NGOs)				
<b>Annual work plan valid</b>	<b>From</b>		<b>To</b>		<b>Annual report due</b>
<b>Technical problems</b>					
<b>Actions to be taken</b>	Final evaluation to be organised and project to be closed			<b>By:</b> NAO, Del	
<b>Comments</b>					

#### FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	<b>Commitments (ongoing)</b>	<b>Amounts in €</b>	<b>Payments</b>	<b>Amounts in €</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>1</b>	IRAM Technical Assistance	488,100		324,115	<b>66.40</b>
<b>4</b>	Projects Imprest Account 1	1,324,000		790,074.46	<b>59.67</b>
<b>5</b>	NGO Support Imprest Account 1	221,000		56,276.52	<b>25.46</b>
<b>9</b>	Projects Imprest Account 2	1,590,000		731,599.31	<b>46.01</b>
<b>10</b>	NGO Support Imprest Account 2	250,000		58,582.61	<b>23.43</b>
<b>11</b>	Work Programme No. 4	294,200		158,153.49	<b>53.76</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>TOTAL</b>		
<b>Date of last audit report</b>	<b>Feb. 2005</b>	<b>By: European Court of Auditors (3 local audits are foreseen for all Work Programmes/Cost Estimates under the Programme)</b>			
<b>Financial problems</b>	Inaccurate replenishment requests from the PIU delays efficient replenishments of imprest accounts and thus delays in progress of project implementation Audits for each of the Imprest Account yet to take place				
<b>Actions to be taken</b>	Intervention/Assistance to assure accurate and more efficient presentation of invoices from PIU First Audit (covering 3 annual imprest accounts ready to take place in first week of March 2005) and second audit planned for 1 <sup>st</sup> week April 2005			<b>By: NAO/ Technical Assistance IRAM</b>	
<b>Comments</b>					

**PROCEDURAL INFORMATION**

<b>Tender for TA</b>	<b>Consulting company</b>	Type of tender	<b>Address of consulting company</b>
<b>Tender for civil works</b>			
<b>Tender for equipment</b>			
<b>Procedural problems</b>			
<b>Actions to be taken</b>			<b>By:</b>
<b>Comments</b>			

**PROJECT INFORMATION**

<b>Project Team Leader</b>		<b>Delegation Suriname</b>	Dorinda Brons (Programme Manager Social)
<b>Project Implementation Unit</b>	Bureau Micro Projects		
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Bureau Micro Projects, supported by various NGOs and CBOs		
<b>Address of project</b>	-Herman Snostraat no 8 Paramaribo, Suriname		
<b>Technical Assistance</b>	IRAM - France		

<b>PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>UPDATED</b>	<b>02/2005</b>
		<b>STATUS</b>	<b>ONGOING</b>
<b>Project title</b>	Integrated Tourism Development Programme		
<b>Project n°</b>	8 ACP SUR 08	<b>Project amount in €</b>	2,475,000
<b>Date of signature of FA</b>	02 April 2001	<b>Project Duration</b>	4 years
<b>Date of end of validity of FA</b>	31 December 2004	<b>Extended to</b>	31 July 2005
<b>Date of start of project</b>	31 December 2001	<b>Date of end of Project</b>	
<b>Date of signature rider n°</b>	31 March 2003	<b>Rider n° amount in €</b>	No change in amount, only extension of time
<b>Date mid-term review</b>	November 2004	<b>Date final evaluation</b>	
<b>Project description</b>	Strengthening the foundations for the development of a sustainable tourism industry, and securing the protection and conservation of the environment and the preservation of the country's cultural heritage.		

#### TECHNICAL INFORMATION

<b>Objectives to be achieved</b>	Contribute to reducing poverty by the diversification and development of the Surinamese economy, with emphasis on supporting integrated economic development		
<b>Results expected</b>	<p>A strengthened legal and institutional framework for tourism</p> <p>(2) Establishing an integrated tourism product development strategy in association with CBOs, NGOs, STF, STINASU and other agencies and the implementation of a limited number pilot projects and joint regional projects</p> <p>(3) Establishment of a Tourism Training Coordination Programme, especially for hotels participating in the Apprenticeship[ Scheme</p> <p>(4) Strengthened capacity of a location to deliver training courses</p>		
<b>Achievements to date</b>	<p>(Febr.2005):</p> <p>Increased tourism awareness at all levels and ages in society</p> <p>Training has been widespread and successful with the demand of repeat courses</p> <p>Training-to-trainers has been particularly successful</p> <p>The draft Suriname Tourism Act is still under agreement between stakeholders</p> <p>The establishing of the Suriname Tourism Authority Board and the establishment of a licensing and inspectorate system are depending on the approval of the tourism act and regulations</p> <p>A comprehensive framework for HRD in the tourism sector has been developed, covering both the formal pre-employment education institutions and the post-employment skills up-grading of staff already working in the sector</p> <p>A tourism awareness programme, comprising an easy reader for primary school children and a more elaborated awareness programme for secondary school children has been produced</p>		
<b>Annual work plan valid</b>	<b>From</b>	01/12/04	<b>To</b> 31/07/05 <b>Annual report due</b>
<b>Technical problems</b>			
<b>Actions to be taken</b>	Tourism Act is pending approval; project closure		<b>By:</b> Government of Suriname; Del
<b>Comments</b>			

#### FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	<b>Amounts in €</b>	<b>Payments</b>	<b>Amounts in €</b>	<b>%</b>
Carl Bro International	1,001,000		769,016.36	76.82
Work Program No. 1	339,000		97,872.16	28.80
Work Program No. 2	351,800		169,886.74	48.40
LOC with Ecodes for Midterm Evaluation	61,131		36,678.60	60.00
Programme Estimate No. 3	670,000		210,142.90	31.36
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,443,141</b>		<b>1,303,806.76</b>	<b>53.37</b>
		<b>By</b>		
<b>Financial problems</b>				
<b>Actions to be taken</b>	WP audits to be organised		<b>By:</b> Del, NAO	
<b>Comments</b>				

#### PROCEDURAL INFORMATION

<b>Tender for TA</b>	<b>Consulting company</b>	<b>Type of tender</b>	<b>Address of consulting company</b>
<b>Tender for civil works</b>			
<b>Tender for equipment</b>			
<b>Procedural problems</b>			
<b>Actions to be taken</b>			<b>By:</b>
<b>Comments</b>			

#### PROJECT INFORMATION

<b>Project Team Leader</b>		<b>Delegation Suriname</b>	Darrell Sexstone
<b>Project Co Director</b>		<b>EuropAid</b>	
<b>Project Implementation Unit</b>		<b>ITDP Office</b>	Armand Li-A-Young
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	ITDP PIU		
<b>Address of project</b>	Dr. J.F. Nassylaan		
<b>Technical Assistance</b>	Jan- Bjarni Bjarnason		

<b>PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>UPDATED</b>	<b>02/05</b>
		<b>STATUS</b>	<b>OPERATIONAL</b>
<b>Project title</b>	Construction Road to the Ferry		
<b>Project n°</b>	8.ACP.SUR.012	<b>Project amount in €</b>	12,796,000
<b>Date of signature of FA</b>	15/10/01	<b>Project Duration</b>	2 years (works)
<b>Date of end of validity of FA</b>	31/08/06	<b>Extended to</b>	
<b>Date of start of project</b>	01/03/03	<b>Date of end of Project</b>	28/02/07
<b>Date of signature rider n°</b>		<b>Rider n° amount in €</b>	
<b>Date mid-term review</b>		<b>Date final evaluation</b>	
<b>Project description</b>	Construction of road to the ferry terminal Suriname – Guyana		

#### TECHNICAL INFORMATION

<b>Objectives to be achieved</b>	Improve the integration of Suriname to the region by constructing the last missing part of the East-West connection		
<b>Results expected</b>	Construction of the road to the Ferry		
<b>Achievements to date</b>	The Tender Dossier for Works has been approved and its ready to be launched		
<b>Annual work plan valid</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>To</b>	<b>Annual report due</b>
<b>Technical problems</b>			
<b>Actions to be taken</b>	The tender can be launched after the implementation of the RA Pre-conditions by the GoS. Extension of FA required.		<b>By:</b> NAO; Del
<b>Comments</b>			

#### FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	<b>Commitments</b>	<b>Amounts in €</b>	<b>Payments</b>	<b>Amounts in €</b>	<b>%</b>
1	Roughton International	1,119,000		203,003	18.14
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
	<b>Date of last audit report</b>		<b>By:</b>		
	<b>Financial problems</b>				
	<b>Actions to be taken</b>		<b>By:</b>		
	<b>Comments</b>				

#### PROCEDURAL INFORMATION

	<b>Consulting company</b>	<b>Type of tender</b>	<b>Address of consulting company</b>
<b>Tender for TA</b>	Roughton	International	England
<b>Tender for civil works</b>			
<b>Tender for equipment</b>			
<b>Procedural problems</b>			
<b>Actions to be taken</b>		<b>By:</b>	
<b>Comments</b>			

#### PROJECT INFORMATION

<b>Project Team Leader</b>		<b>Delegation Suriname</b>	Claudio Bacigalupi Head of the Technical Section
<b>Project co-director</b>		<b>Europe Aid</b>	
<b>Project Implementation Unit</b>		<b>RAO</b>	
		<b>DRAO</b>	
<b>Implementing Agency</b>			
<b>Address of project</b>			
<b>Technical Assistance</b>	Roughton		



<b>PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>UPDATED</b>	<b>02/05</b>
		<b>STATUS</b>	<b>OPERATIONAL</b>
<b>Project title</b>	Restoration of Saint Peter and Paul Cathedral, Paramaribo		
<b>Project n°</b>	9 ACP SUR 001	<b>Project amount in €</b>	2,800,000
<b>Date of signature of FA</b>	08/08/04	<b>Project Duration</b>	4 years
<b>Date of end of validity of FA</b>	31/12/10	<b>Extended to</b>	
<b>Date of start of project</b>		<b>Date of end of Project</b>	31/12/08
<b>Date of signature rider n°</b>		<b>Rider n° amount in €</b>	
<b>Date mid-term review</b>		<b>Date final evaluation</b>	
<b>Project description</b>	The overall objective of the restoration of the St Peter and Paul Cathedral in Paramaribo is to support an initiative of the civil society in preserving and promoting its cultural heritage and thereby contributing to the poverty alleviation objectives identified by the state and non-state actors in Suriname.		

#### TECHNICAL INFORMATION

<b>Objectives to be achieved</b>	
<b>Results expected</b>	The main result to be delivered by the project is the restoration and modernisation Cathedral to suit its future multipurpose use. Further results arising from the implementation of the project are the improved skills and knowledge of the artisans, craftsmen and carpenters on restoration work as well as an increased awareness on preservation of cultural heritage.
<b>Achievements to date</b>	The recruitment of the Long Term Technical assistance that will provide de revision of the Tender Dossier for Work and the Supervision of the works is under evaluation
<b>Annual work plan valid</b>	<b>From</b> <input type="text"/> <b>To</b> <input type="text"/> <b>Annual report due</b> <input type="text"/>
<b>Technical problems</b>	
<b>Actions to be taken</b>	<b>By:</b> Del SUR and Del GUY
<b>Comments</b>	

#### FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	<b>Commitments</b>	<b>Amounts in €</b>	<b>Payments</b>	<b>Amounts in €</b>	<b>%</b>
1					
2					
3					
4					
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>TOTAL</b>		
<b>Date of last audit report</b>			<b>By:</b>		
<b>Financial problems</b>					
<b>Actions to be taken</b>					<b>By:</b>
<b>Comments</b>					

#### PROCEDURAL INFORMATION

	<b>Consulting company</b>	<b>Type of tender</b>	<b>Address of consulting company</b>
<b>Tender for TA</b>			
<b>Tender for civil works</b>			
<b>Tender for equipment</b>			
<b>Procedural problems</b>			
<b>Actions to be taken</b>			<b>By:</b>
<b>Comments</b>			

#### PROJECT INFORMATION

<b>Project Team Leader</b>		<b>Delegation Suriname</b>	Claudio Bacigalupi Head of the Technical Section
<b>Project co-director</b>		<b>Europe Aid</b>	
<b>Project Implementation Unit</b>		<b>RAO</b>	
		<b>DRAO</b>	
<b>Implementing Agency</b>			
<b>Address of project</b>			
<b>Technical Assistance</b>			

<b>PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>UPDATED</b>	02/05
		<b>STATUS</b>	OPERATIONAL
<b>Project title</b>	Rehabilitation, upgrading and institutional strengthening of the Nieuwe Haven Terminal, Paramaribo		
<b>Project n°</b>	9 ACP SUR 002	<b>Project amount in €</b>	29,800,000
<b>Date of signature of FA</b>	13/08/04	<b>Project Duration</b>	3 years
<b>Date of end of validity of FA</b>	31/12/09	<b>Extended to</b>	
<b>Date of start of project</b>		<b>Date of end of Project</b>	
<b>Date of signature rider n°</b>		<b>Rider n° amount in €</b>	
<b>Date mid-term review</b>		<b>Date final evaluation</b>	
<b>Project description</b>	The project purpose is to rehabilitate the Port and thus improve conditions for trade.		

#### TECHNICAL INFORMATION

<b>Objectives to be achieved</b>	The overall objective of the project is to improve the accessibility for international trade and to reduce poverty through enhanced economic growth in Suriname.		
<b>Results expected</b>	Rehabilitated port assets Improved port maintenance and environmental protection		
<b>Achievements to date</b>	Finalization of the tender dossier for Works foreseen for March 2005.		
<b>Annual work plan valid</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>To</b>	<b>Annual report due</b>
<b>Technical problems</b>			
<b>Actions to be taken</b>	Finalization of the Draft Tender Dossier for Work	<b>By:</b> Del SUR and Del GUY	
<b>Comments</b>	The tender for works can only be launched when pre-conditions will be met by NAO.		

#### FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	<b>Commitments</b>	<b>Amounts in €</b>	<b>Payments</b>	<b>Amounts in €</b>	<b>%</b>
1					80
2					
3					
4					
<b>Date of last audit report</b>			<b>By:</b>		
<b>Financial problems</b>					
<b>Actions to be taken</b>				<b>By:</b>	
<b>Comments</b>					

#### PROCEDURAL INFORMATION

<b>Tender for TA</b>	<b>Consulting company</b>	<b>Type of tender</b>	<b>Address of consulting company</b>
<b>Tender for civil works</b>	To be launched	Open international	
<b>Tender for equipment</b>			
<b>Procedural problems</b>			
<b>Actions to be taken</b>			<b>By:</b>
<b>Comments</b>			

#### PROJECT INFORMATION

<b>Project Team Leader</b>		<b>Delegation Suriname</b>	Claudio Bacigalupi Head of the Technical Section
<b>Project co-director</b>		<b>Europe Aid</b>	Antonio Torres Martinez
<b>Project Implementation Unit</b>	To be established	<b>RAO</b>	
		<b>DRAO</b>	
<b>Implementing Agency</b>			
<b>Address of project</b>			
<b>Technical Assistance</b>			

<b>PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>UPDATED</b>	<b>02/05</b>
		<b>STATUS</b>	<b>OPERATIONAL</b>
<b>Project title</b>	Rehabilitation, upgrading, expansion and Institutional Strengthening of "Nieuwe Haven" terminal, Paramaribo, Suriname		
<b>Project n°</b>	9 ACP SUR 003	<b>Project amount in €</b>	500,000
<b>Date of signature of FA</b>	13/08/04	<b>Project Duration</b>	2 years
<b>Date of end of validity of FA</b>	31/12/09	<b>Extended to</b>	-
<b>Date of start of project</b>		<b>Date of end of Project</b>	
<b>Date of signature rider n°</b>	-	<b>Rider n° amount in €</b>	-
<b>Date mid-term review</b>	-	<b>Date final evaluation</b>	-
<b>Project description</b>	The project purpose is guaranteed increased port capacity and improved port efficiency to facilitate economic development.		

#### TECHNICAL INFORMATION

<b>Objectives to be achieved</b>	<b>The overall objective of the project is to improve the accessibility for international trade and to reduce poverty through enhanced economic growth in Suriname.</b>		
<b>Results expected</b>	<p>The Nieuwe Haven Terminal will deliver the following services to users and beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed institutional reform to a Common User's Berth</li> <li>Efficient cargo handling with a transparent tariff structure</li> <li>Stable or decreased port costs</li> <li>Sustainable institutional and financial port management and organisation of operations</li> <li>Improved port maintenance and environmental protection</li> </ul>		
<b>Achievements to date</b>	Award of the contract to Amsterdam Port Logistic group done		
<b>Annual work plan valid</b>	<b>From</b>	-	<b>To</b> - <b>Annual report due</b>
<b>Technical problems</b>			
<b>Actions to be taken</b>	<b>By:</b>		
<b>Comments</b>			

#### FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	<b>Commitments</b>	<b>Amounts in €</b>	<b>Payments</b>	<b>Amounts in €</b>	<b>%</b>
1					
2					
3					
4					
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>TOTAL</b>		
<b>Date of last audit report</b>				<b>By:</b>	
<b>Financial problems</b>					
<b>Actions to be taken</b>					<b>By:</b>
<b>Comments</b>					

#### PROCEDURAL INFORMATION

<b>Tender for TA</b>	<b>Consulting company</b>	<b>Type of tender</b>	<b>Address of consulting company</b>
<b>Tender for civil works</b>			
<b>Tender for equipment</b>			
<b>Procedural problems</b>			
<b>Actions to be taken</b>	<b>By:</b>		
<b>Comments</b>			

#### PROJECT INFORMATION

<b>Project Team Leader</b>		<b>Delegation Suriname</b>	Claudio Bacigalupi Head of Infrastructure Sector
<b>Project co-director</b>		<b>Europe Aid</b>	Antonio Torres Martinez
<b>Project Implementation Unit</b>	To be established	<b>RAO</b>	
		<b>DRAO</b>	
<b>Implementing Agency</b>			
<b>Address of project</b>			
<b>Technical Assistance</b>			

<b>PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>UPDATED</b>	02/01
		<b>STATUS</b>	OPERATIONAL
<b>Project title</b>	SURINAME 1999 - B7-8710/856/07 - SUR/BL7/1999/01		
<b>Project n°</b>	B7-8710/856/07	<b>Project amount in €</b>	3,100,000
<b>Date of signature of FA</b>	20/11/2000	<b>Project Duration</b>	6 years
<b>Date of end of validity of FA</b>	31/12/2004	<b>Extended to</b>	31/12/2006
<b>Date of start of project</b>	13/08/2001	<b>Date of end of Project</b>	31/12/2006
<b>Date of signature rider n°</b>		<b>Rider n° amount in €</b>	
<b>Date mid-term review</b>		<b>Date final evaluation</b>	
<b>Project description</b>	B7-8710/SURINAME 1999/856-07 - SUR/1999/01		

#### TECHNICAL INFORMATION

<b>Objectives to be achieved</b>	<b>Competitiveness of Suriname's banana sector on the European market by 2004.</b>			
<b>Results expected</b>	<p>A multi-disciplinary executive team established within Surland, having been trained to assist the management in restructuring and reorganising the company, as well as in planning, designing, testing and implementing the programs funded within the overall strategy</p> <p>The production and transport infrastructure (drainage system, internal road network...) are adequately maintained and past investments in the productive area (e.g. irrigation, cableways etc.) are used in an optimum way.</p>			
<b>Achievements to date</b>	<p>A new board of directors and a new managing director have been appointed in August 2002 and the top management of the former Surland NV has been replaced.</p> <p>The elaboration of a business plan and program of investment 2003-2007, the organisation of the new banana company in different fields (organisation chart, field work organisation, salary and social benefits schemes, jobs description, tasks system, internal regulations, agronomic policies and management information system) have been achieved.</p>			
<b>Annual work plan valid</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>To</b>	<b>Annual report due</b>	
<b>Technical problems</b>				
<b>Actions to be taken</b>				<b>By:</b>
<b>Comments</b>				

#### FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	<b>Commitments</b>	<b>Amounts in €</b>	<b>Payments</b>	<b>Amounts in €</b>	<b>%</b>
1	Technical Assistance	1,938,000		1,466,590	76
2	Equipment 1	417,327		417,327	100
3	Equipment 2	363,440		363,440	100
4	Audits	50,000		0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,100,000</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,247,357</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Date of last audit report</b>			<b>By:</b>		
<b>Financial problems</b>					
<b>Actions to be taken</b>				<b>By:</b>	
<b>Comments</b>					

#### PROCEDURAL INFORMATION

	<b>Consulting company</b>	<b>Type of tender</b>	<b>Address of consulting company</b>
<b>Tender for TA</b>	SOFRECO	International Restricted	France
<b>Tender for equipment 1</b>	GEEST	International Open	UK
<b>Tender for equipment 2</b>	SEMC	International Open	Suriname
<b>Procedural problems</b>			
<b>Actions to be taken</b>			<b>By:</b>
<b>Comments</b>			

#### PROJECT INFORMATION

<b>Project Team Leader</b>		<b>Delegation Suriname</b>	Richard van der Horst
<b>Project co-director</b>		<b>Europe Aid</b>	Myriam Chaibi
<b>Project Implementation Unit</b>		<b>RAO</b>	
		<b>DRAO</b>	
<b>Implementing Agency</b>			
<b>Address of project</b>			
<b>Technical Assistance</b>	SOFRECO		

<b>PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>UPDATED</b>	<b>02/01</b>
		<b>STATUS</b>	<b>OPERATIONAL</b>
<b>Project title</b>	SURINAME 2000 - STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE BANANA SECTOR IN SURINAME IMPLEMENTATION YEAR 2000		
<b>Project n°</b>	B7-8710/856/16	<b>Project amount in €</b>	2,700,000
<b>Date of signature of FA</b>	26/03/2001	<b>Project Duration</b>	6 years
<b>Date of end of validity of FA</b>	31/03/2007	<b>Extended to</b>	
<b>Date of start of project</b>	31/05/2004	<b>Date of end of Project</b>	31/12/2006
<b>Date of signature rider n° 1</b>	12/12/2002	<b>Rider n°1 amount in €</b>	
<b>Date of signature rider n° 2</b>	24/12/2004	<b>Rider n°2 amount in €</b>	
<b>Date mid-term review</b>		<b>Date final evaluation</b>	
<b>Project description</b>	B7-8710/856/16 SURINAME /2000 B7-8710/856/16		

#### TECHNICAL INFORMATION

<b>Objectives to be achieved</b>	The overall objective is for Suriname's banana sector to retain its share of the European market in 2005 as an efficient producer.				
<b>Results expected</b>	Increased productivity of higher quality produce of specific attributes at lower cost per exported unit.				
<b>Achievements to date</b>	Implementation of the contract for an under-tree irrigation system for the Nickerie estate has started in November 2003 and will be fully implemented by February 2005.				
<b>Annual work plan valid</b>	<b>From</b>		<b>To</b>		<b>Annual report due</b>
<b>Technical problems</b>					
<b>Actions to be taken</b>					<b>By:</b>
<b>Comments</b>					

#### FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	<b>Commitments</b>	<b>Amounts in €</b>	<b>Payments</b>	<b>Amounts in €</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>1</b>	Technical Assistance	314,300		0	<b>0</b>
<b>2</b>	Equipment - Irrigation	2,383,622		1,149,954	<b>48</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,697,922</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,149,954</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Date of last audit report</b>			<b>By:</b>		
<b>Financial problems</b>	Rider No.2 (to allocate funds for extension TA of SFA99) was approved 2,5 months after the original TA contract expired.				
<b>Actions to be taken</b>	Assess if funding of the "TA gap" is possible				<b>By: Delsur/Delguy</b>
<b>Comments</b>	Approval process of Rider No.2 took 6 months				

#### PROCEDURAL INFORMATION

	<b>Consulting company</b>	<b>Type of tender</b>	<b>Address of consulting company</b>
<b>Direct agreement TA</b>	SOFRECO	Direct negotiation	France
<b>Tender for equipment</b>	Eral	International Open	France
<b>Procedural problems</b>			
<b>Actions to be taken</b>	<b>By:</b>		
<b>Comments</b>			

#### PROJECT INFORMATION

<b>Project Team Leader</b>		<b>Delegation Suriname</b>	Richard van der Horst
<b>Project co-director</b>		<b>Europe Aid</b>	Myriam Chaibi
<b>Project Implementation Unit</b>		<b>RAO</b>	
		<b>DRAO</b>	
<b>Implementing Agency</b>			
<b>Address of project</b>			
<b>Technical Assistance</b>	SOFRECO		

<b>PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>UPDATED</b>	<b>02/01</b>
		<b>STATUS</b>	OPERATIONAL
<b>Project title</b>	SURINAME 2001- BANANA SUPPORT PROGRAMME		
<b>Project n°</b>	B7-8710/856/26	<b>Project amount in €</b>	2,700,000
<b>Date of signature of FA</b>	06/06/2002	<b>Project Duration</b>	5 years
<b>Date of end of validity of FA</b>	31/12/2007	<b>Extended to</b>	
<b>Date of start of project</b>	05/12/2003	<b>Date of end of Project</b>	31/12/2007
<b>Date of signature rider n° 1</b>	12/12/2002	<b>Rider n°1 amount in €</b>	
<b>Date mid-term review</b>		<b>Date final evaluation</b>	
<b>Project description</b>	B7-8710/SURINAME/2001		

#### TECHNICAL INFORMATION

<b>Objectives to be achieved</b>	The overall objective of the programme is to sustain rural employment and income and to increase foreign exchange earnings.				
<b>Results expected</b>	The expected results are increased productivity by means of improved field infrastructure.				
<b>Achievements to date</b>	Implementation of the contract for an under-tree irrigation system for the Nickerie estate has started in November 2003 and will be fully implemented by March 2005. The 2 contracts for the supply of in-vitro plants have been fully implemented. The contract for laser equipment has been fully implemented.				
<b>Annual work plan valid</b>	<b>From</b>		<b>To</b>		<b>Annual report due</b>
<b>Technical problems</b>					
<b>Actions to be taken</b>					<b>By:</b>
<b>Comments</b>					

#### FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	<b>Commitments</b>	<b>Amounts in €</b>	<b>Payments</b>	<b>Amounts in €</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>1</b>	Equipment - Irrigation	945,650		0	<b>0</b>
<b>2</b>	Equipment - Drainage	83,999		75,599	<b>90</b>
<b>3</b>	Equipment - In-vitro material	932,192		838,973	<b>90</b>
<b>4</b>	Equipment - Plant production	164,445		164,445	<b>100</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,700,000</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,008,927</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>Date of last audit report</b>			<b>By:</b>		
<b>Financial problems</b>					
<b>Actions to be taken</b>					<b>By:</b>
<b>Comments</b>					

#### PROCEDURAL INFORMATION

	<b>Consulting company</b>	<b>Type of tender</b>	<b>Address of consulting company</b>
<b>Tender for equipment 1</b>	Eral	International Open	France
<b>Tender for equipment 2</b>	HAMS	International Open	Netherlands
<b>Tender for equipment 3</b>	Vitropic	International Open	France
<b>Tender for equipment 4</b>	Du Roi	Direct agreement	South Africa
<b>Procedural problems</b>			
<b>Actions to be taken</b>			<b>By:</b>
<b>Comments</b>			

#### PROJECT INFORMATION

<b>Project Team Leader</b>		<b>Delegation Suriname</b>	Richard van der Horst
<b>Project co-director</b>		<b>Europe Aid</b>	Myriam Chaibi
<b>Project Implementation Unit</b>		<b>RAO</b>	
		<b>DRAO</b>	
<b>Implementing Agency</b>			
<b>Address of project</b>			
<b>Technical Assistance</b>	SOFRECO		

<b>PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>UPDATED</b>	<b>02/01</b>
		<b>STATUS</b>	<b>OPERATIONAL</b>
<b>Project title</b>	SURINAME 2002 - SUPPORT TO THE RESTRUCTURING OF THE BANANA SECTOR		
<b>Project n°</b>	B7-8710/856/28	<b>Project amount in €</b>	2,500,000
<b>Date of signature of FA</b>	30/01/2003	<b>Project Duration</b>	4 years
<b>Date of end of validity of FA</b>	31/12/2008	<b>Extended to</b>	
<b>Date of start of project</b>	10/12/2003	<b>Date of end of Project</b>	31/12/2008
<b>Date mid-term review</b>		<b>Date final evaluation</b>	
<b>Project description</b>	B7-8710 2002 B7-8710 2002 Suriname		

#### TECHNICAL INFORMATION

<b>Objectives to be achieved</b>	The overall objective for the Surinamese banana sector is to safeguard and maintain its share on the European market in 2006 as an effective and efficient producer and competitor, in order to increase the foreign exchange earnings and the income and level of rural employment.		
<b>Results expected</b>	The expected results are: Increased (field) productivity and reduced chemical application. Improved transportation of bunches and minimization of waste. Improved capacity and quality of packing operations by decreasing defects on bunches and waste and improved global conditions for workers. Optimised cost of production. Improved characteristics of soil by tillage.		
<b>Achievements to date</b>	The contract for the supply of in-vitro plants has been implemented for about 75%.		
<b>Annual work plan valid</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>To</b>	<b>Annual report due</b>
<b>Technical problems</b>			
<b>Actions to be taken</b>			<b>By:</b>
<b>Comments</b>			

#### FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	<b>Commitments</b>	<b>Amounts in €</b>	<b>Payments</b>	<b>Amounts in €</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>1</b>	Equipment - In-vitro material	767,669		584,246	76
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,500,000</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>584,246</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Date of last audit report</b>			<b>By:</b>		
<b>Financial problems</b>					
<b>Actions to be taken</b>				<b>By:</b>	
<b>Comments</b>					

#### PROCEDURAL INFORMATION

	<b>Consulting company</b>	<b>Type of tender</b>	<b>Address of consulting company</b>
<b>Tender for equipment</b>	Vitropic	International Open	France
<b>Procedural problems</b>			
<b>Actions to be taken</b>			<b>By:</b>
<b>Comments</b>			

#### PROJECT INFORMATION

<b>Project Team Leader</b>		<b>Delegation Suriname</b>	Richard van der Horst
<b>Project co-director</b>		<b>Europe Aid</b>	Myriam Chaibi
<b>Project Implementation Unit</b>		<b>RAO</b>	
		<b>DRAO</b>	
<b>Implementing Agency</b>			
<b>Address of project</b>			
<b>Technical Assistance</b>	SOFRECO		

**ANNEX IVb Overview of on-going and closed commitments, Banana BL-SFAs**

	SFA 1999	SFA 2000	SFA 2001	SFA 2002	SFA 2003	Total
<b>Primary allocation (€)</b>	<b>3,100,000</b>	<b>2,700,000</b>	<b>2,700,000</b>	<b>2,500,000</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>13,200,000</b>
<b>Contracts:</b>						
1. Long-term TA-team I	1,878,240					
2. Equipment: excavators	363,440 (†)					
3. Equipment: road&field	376,665 (†)					
4. Addendum No.1 LT-TA	59,304					
5. Irrigation system Lot 1		2,384,492				
6. Plant material Lot 1A			164,445			
7. Plant material Lot 1			932,192			
8. Irrigation system Lot 2			944,780			
9. Equipment Laser leveling			83,999			
10. Plant material Lot 2				767,669		
11. Addendum No.2 LT-TA				79,920		
12. Long-term TA-team II		314,500				
<b>Total committed</b>	<b>2,668,649</b>	<b>2,698,992</b>	<b>2,125,417</b>	<b>847,589</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,026,146</b>
<b>Percentage of FA committed</b>	<b>86.1%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>78.7%</b>	<b>33.9%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>%</b>

Legend: (†) = contracts finalized and closed in 2003



## ANNEX V Regional Projects

	<b>REGIONAL PROGRAMMES - 8th EDF</b>	<b>Global Amount:</b>
<b>1</b>	Strengthening of Medical Laboratory services in the Caribbean	7,500,000
<b>2</b>	Regional Programme - Strengthening the Institutional response to HIV/Aids in the Caribbean (SIRHASC)	6,919,220
<b>3</b>	Caribbean Region Environment Programme	
<b>4</b>	Support to Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Centre	1,800,000
<b>5</b>	Caribbean regional Sustainable Tourism Sector Development Programme	8,000,000
<b>6</b>	Caribbean regional Trade Development	12,633,000
<b>7</b>	Caribbean Broadcasting Union	4,175,700
<b>8</b>	Establishment of Caribbean Postal Union	636,000
<b>9</b>	Regional Airports Programme	1,300,000
<b>10</b>	Radar Warning System	13,200,000
<b>11</b>	Integrated Development Programme for the Caribbean rum Sector	70,000,000
<b>12</b>	Support to the Caribbean rice industry	
<b>13</b>	Programme to strengthen Fishery Products health conditions	44,860,000
	<b>REGIONAL PROGRAMMES - 9th EDF (under consideration)</b>	<b>Global amount: 57 million Euro</b>
<b>14</b>	Institutional Support and Capacity Building for Disaster Management in the Caribbean	3,000,000
<b>15</b>	Regional Cariforum/Caricom action plan	163,750
<b>16</b>	ICT Feasibility Study in Caribbean	187,000
<b>17</b>	Anti Drug (Anti Money Laundering) Feasibility Study	41,475
<b>18</b>	Capacity Building in support of the Caribbean Court of Justice	1,315,000

**ANNEX VI      EIB projects**

		<b>Project</b>	<b>Project number</b>	<b>Commitment (€)</b>	<b>Payments (€)</b>
<b>EDF IV</b>	1.	1 <sup>st</sup> credit line to Landbouwbank	42.030.59.010	4,000,000	4,000,000
	2.	2 <sup>nd</sup> credit-line to Landbouwbank	42.030.59.013	7,494,000	7,494,000
	3.	Credit-line National Development Bank	42.010.59.012	2,000,000	2,000,000
<b>EDF V</b>	4.	Global Loan (1) Development Bank	5.SUR.009/5.SUR.010	4,250,000	4,250,000
	5.	Global Loan (2) Development Bank	5.SUR.007	2,700,000	2,700,000
<b>EDF VIII</b>	6.	Staatsolie Company	8.SUR.001	300,000	203,619.16
	7.	Staatsolie Company	EIB own funds	4,000,000	4,000,000

## ANNEX VII

## Suriname: Selected Economic Indicators

	1999	2000	2001	2002 Preliminary	2003 Projected
(Annual percentage change; unless otherwise indicated)					
<b>Real economy</b>					
GDP at 1990 prices	-0.9	-0.1	4.5	3.0	5.6
GDP current market prices (including informal sector)	97.1	54.6	41.4	34.3	31.7
Consumer prices (end of period)	112.8	80.4	4.9	28.4	20.0
Consumer prices (period average)	98.8	58.9	38.9	30.3	24.8
(In percent of GDP, including informal sector)					
<b>National Accounts</b>					
Gross domestic investment	15.3	11.9	27.8	22.7	33.4
Private sector	9.2	9.6	25.4	20.9	30.4
Public sector	6.1	2.3	2.4	1.8	3.0
Gross national savings	-3.7	2.5	7.1	12.4	12.9
Foreign savings	19.0	9.4	20.7	10.3	20.5
(In percent of GDP, including formal sector)					
<b>Central Government</b>					
Revenue and grants	23.7	27.2	38.7	29.3	31.4
Direct taxes	7.7	12.6	17.4	10.4	11.1
Indirect taxes	12.0	10.5	16.1	14.1	14.5
Nontax revenues	1.3	2.2	3.6	3.5	3.9
Grants	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.9
Total expenditure	33.3	39.3	35.5	36.3	35.1
Wages and salaries	12.5	13.1	12.0	15.2	14.5
Current transfers	5.6	7.0	9.1	6.5	5.8
Interest	0.4	0.6	2.9	2.6	2.7
Goods and services	8.0	16.3	8.4	10.3	9.1
Capital expenditure and net lending	6.8	2.3	3.1	1.8	3.0
Overall balance	-9.6	-12.1	3.2	-7.0	-3.6
(Annual percentage change; unless otherwise indicated)					
<b>Money and credit</b>					
Domestic assets (net)	65.5	89.4	4.3	45.7	29.3
<i>Of which</i>					
Public sector	93.4	177.3	-63.5	186.6	16.1
Private sector	47.6	10.1	73.9	59.3	31.7
Money and quasi-money (M2) 1/	64.8	98.2	33.1	32.3	30.6
(In percent of GDP, including informal sector)					
<b>External sector 2/ 3/ 4/</b>					
Current account	-19.0	-9.4	-20.7	-10.3	-20.7
Merchandise exports, f.o.b.	54.5	57.9	58.8	53.5	51.1
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-57.8	-56.4	-56.8	-48.2	-55.5
Capital and financial Account	10.9	5.1	24.1	7.5	21.6
<i>Of which:</i> External borrowing: central Government	3.1	-1.8	10.6	-3.0	0.6
Errors and omissions (net)	-0.5	4.1	8.0	3.0	0.0
Change in Reserves (-) = increase	8.5	0.2	-11.4	-0.2	-0.9
Gross official reserves (in months of imports)	0.2	0.2	2.0	1.9	1.7
<b>Total public debt:</b>	50.2	74.7	50.6	51.0	47.7
Domestic	16.8	30.4	9.1	15.8	15.1
External 5/	33.4	44.3	41.5	35.2	32.7

Sources: Central Bank of Suriname; Ministry of Finance; General Bureau of Statistics; IMF fund staff estimates and projections (2002);

1/ Beginning in 2000, the Central Bank of Suriname began to record the foreign currency demand deposits of nationals, as part of the banking liabilities of the private sector

2/ Based on amounts expressed in US dollars

3/ Beginning in 2002, remittances, estimated at 2.5 percent of GDP, and informal gold sector exports, estimated at 10 percent of GDP are removed from net errors and omissions and included in their appropriate current account categories.

4/ Suriname experienced high inflation during 2000, while the average exchange rate did not depreciate significantly. Hence dollar denominated GDP is abnormally high, distorting external sector numbers for that year.

5/ Includes arrears (to Brazil and United States) amounting to 10.9 percent of external debt at the end of 2002. Suriname has begun to pay off U.S. arrears and is negotiating a new payment schedule with Brazil.

## Baseline statistics (2001)

### Rice production

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Area planted (ha)	53495	50135	48460	41995	50780
Exports (tonnes)	87076	65454	53238	47778	52541
Export (US\$ m)	28.9	19.6	14.2	11.2	11.0
Export price cargo rice (US\$/tonne)	339	287	260	234	197

### Bauxite production and exports

	1999	2000	2001
Bauxite production ('000 tonnes)	3715	3610	4394
Alumina exports ('000 tonnes)	1825	1906	1893
Alumina exports (US\$ m)	296.9	341.8	330.4
Price per tonne (US\$)	160	183	173
Aluminium exports (US\$ m)	8.3	-	-

\*1 Sources: Central Bank of Suriname, Algemeen Bureau voor de Statistiek, Hakrinbank Suriname annual report, Ministry of agriculture (LVV), IMF, Economist Intelligence Unit, Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago, Bank of Guyana

### Comparative economic indicators, 2001

	Suriname	Guyana	Trinidad and Tobago
GDP (US\$ m)	753	600	8436
GDP per head (US\$)	1735	n/a	6489
Consumer price inflation (av; %)	43.2	1.6	5.5
Current-account balance (US\$ m)	-83.6	-129	666
Current-account balance (% of GDP)	-11.4	-21.5	7.9
Exports of goods (US\$ m)	437	490	4352
Imports of goods (US\$ m)	297	584	3568
External debt (US\$ m)	441	1193	2658
Debt-service ratio, paid (%)	n/a	18.5	14.1

Sources: Economist Intelligence Unit, Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago; Bank of Guyana; Centrale Bank van Suriname

### Social indicators, 2001

Total fertility (rate per woman)	2.1
Infant mortality (rate per 1000 live births) (probability of dying under the age of 5, per 1,000 children.	32.0
Life expectancy at birth (years)	67.4
Men	64.2
Women	70.7
Population aged over 60 (% of population)	8.1
Child immunization, measles (% under 12 months)	90.0
Access to improved drinking water (% of total population), in 2000	99.0
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% of total population) in 2000	82.0

Source: World Health Organisation; World Bank, *World Development Indicators*.

## ANNEX VIII Suriname: Major Trading Partners

### A Suriname's Main Source of Imports in 2000

<i>Country</i>	<i>US\$</i>
World	526,448,416
<i>Of which</i>	
USA	139,873,728
Netherlands	120,480,848
Trinidad and Tobago	90,404,384
Japan	40,983,708
Panama	13,510,690
Belgium	12,832,424
China	11,308,503
Netherlands Antilles	9,201,186
Canada	9,033,624
Guyana	8,959,425

Source: United Nations Statistics Division, Comtrade, 2003

### B Suriname's Exports (in percent) in Selected Years

<i>Top Partners</i>	<i>1994</i>		<i>1995</i>		<i>1996</i>		<i>2000</i>	
	<i>Country</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>%</i>
1	Norway	28.2	Netherlands	27.5	Norway	23.6	Norway	24.3
2	Netherlands	27.1	Norway	24.5	USA	19.7	USA	21.1
3	USA	17.8	USA	22.0	Netherlands	18.1	Netherlands	14.5
4	Japan	6.7	Japan	6.0	Japan	9.7	France	9.9
5	Spain	6.3	Brazil	5.1	Netherlands Antilles	7.2	Canada	8.4
6	Brazil	6.0	Netherland Antilles	5.0	Canada	5.4	UK	6.2
7	UK	3.0	Trinidad and Tobago	2.2	France	3.6	Japan	4.4
8	Trinidad and Tobago	1.7	UK	2.2	Trinidad and Tobago	2.9	Trinidad and Tobago	3.6
9	France	1.4	France	1.7	Russian Federation	2.7	Iceland	1.2
10	Russian Federation	0.6	Russian Federation	1.2	UK	1.6	Barbados	0.9
Total Exports to the World	<i>US\$ m</i> 536.760		<i>US\$ m</i> 482.677		<i>US\$ m</i> 426.714		<i>US\$ m</i> 481.120	

Source: United Nations Statistics Division, Comtrade Trade Data Base.

N.B. Norway continues to be the dominant importer, a feature primarily dictated by bauxite-alumina exports from Suriname. The decline in the share of the three main importers on merchandise trade of Suriname is partly due to softening of markets for bauxite/alumina (Norway and the USA) and to the decline in competitiveness of Suriname's products in the Netherlands, which absorbed a more diversified range of imports from its ex-colony.

## ANNEX IX

## Suriname's economic insertion in the global economy

The data in the **Table below** summarizes the global insertion of the economy into the world system. Here global insertion is measured as the ratio of average trade (export plus imports divided by 2) to GDP.

Year	GDP in USD	Exports in Million USD	Imports in Million USD	Global Insertion Index	Change Insertion Ratio	Export Growth	Import Growth	GDP Growth
1990	858.8	550.7	558.4	0.65				
1991	879.0	462.3	580.2	0.59	-8.2	-16.1	3.9	2.3
1992	850.4	490.0	600.8	0.64	8.1	6.0	3.6	-3.3
1993	807.8	386.3	399.1	0.49	-24.2	-21.2	-33.6	-5.0
1994	802.2	339.8	349.5	0.43	-11.6	-12.0	-12.4	-0.7
1995	913.2	439.9	401.6	0.46	7.3	29.5	14.9	13.8
1996	1005.0	434.3	426.3	0.43	-7.1	-1.3	6.2	10.1
1997	1083.5	566.5	568.1	0.52	22.3	30.4	33.3	7.8
1998	1117.1	510.3	589.2	0.49	-6.0	-9.9	3.7	3.1
1999	998.9	482.5	516.1	0.50	1.6	-5.4	-12.4	-10.6
2000	955.7	513.9	507.9	0.53	6.9	6.5	-1.6	-4.3
2001	968.2	453.9	456.5	0.47	-12.0	-11.7	-10.1	1.3

Source: Adapted from Roselea Hamiton's "Implications for Suriname's economy of the WTO, FTAA, CSME and ACP-EU Trade Agreement" UNDP 15/12/2002

The data indicates that the global insertion ratio of Suriname declined from 65% in 1990 to 43% in 1996 and has risen very slowly and irregularly since then. The index is a useful measure but not very easy to interpret. For example, the decline to 43% 1996 seems to have been led by a relatively faster decline in the performance of exports, in particular in key exports, as compared to imports. After 1996, the recovery was due mainly to a relatively faster rise in imports and a tendency for imports to outstrip exports. Throughout the period, the overall effect has nevertheless been a balance of trade deficit that was not eased in the long run by the turn around in trade policy and trade insertion after 1996.

ANNEX X

Suriname - EC trade figures



Fiche Pays **Surinam**

24-mars-04

ACP member: yes LDC: no GSP beneficiary: yes WTO: member

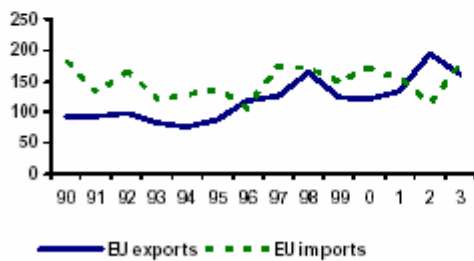
Trade C-1 (BS)

population in 1000p :	420	in	2001		
GDP (current \$) :	757	mio \$	in	2001	per capita : 1,803 \$
Debt (current \$) :		mio \$	in		per capita : \$
Foreign direct investment, net inflows(current \$)		mio \$	in		per capita : \$
ODA and official aid (current \$) :	23	mio \$	in	2001	per capita : 55 \$

source : Worldbank

EU Trade in **GOODS** with Surinam

EU 2003	exports :	162	mio euro	growth 2002-2003: -16,6%	per capita : 386 euro
	imports :	178	mio euro	growth 2002-2003: 55,9%	per capita : 423 euro
	trade balance	-16	mio euro		



Agriculture (01-24) represents in 2003

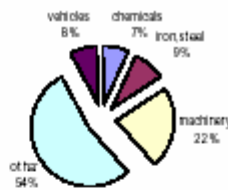
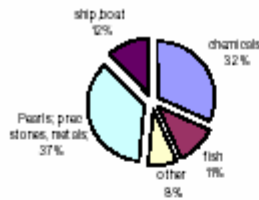
Exports : 26%  
Imports : 17%

Participation in EU Trade in 2003

Exports : 0,02%  
Imports : 0,02%

Primary products in 2003

Exports : 3,4%  
Imports : 17,5%

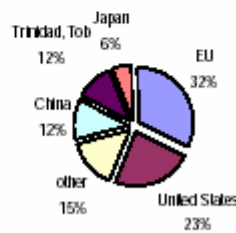
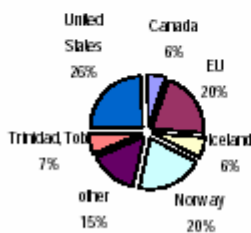


Main products imported in EU source : Comext 2003 EU declarations

Main products exported from EU

Surinam Trade in **GOODS** with the World

Surinam	total exports :	523	mio euro	growth 2001-2002: -9,3%	per capita 1,246 euro
	total imports :	635	mio euro	growth 2001-2002: 11,7%	per capita 1,513 euro
	Balance :	-112	mio euro		



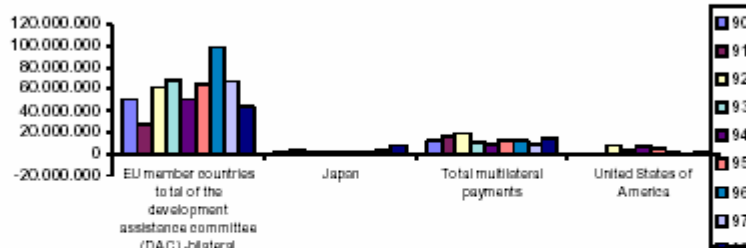
Main trade partners for export source : IMF 2002 data to COMEXT

Main trade partners for import

Trade C-1 (BS)

by country : Page 269 of 308

5m Fiche Pays

**Development assistance AID in Surinam**1998 Total bilateral + multilateral: **59** mio \$ AID 1998 : per capita **140** \$

source : Cronos from DAC ; Official development aid (ODA) - total net

**Economic Overview of Surinam**

<b>Natural resources:</b>	timber, hydropower, fish, kaolin, shrimp, bauxite, gold, and small amounts of nickel, copper, platinum, iron ore		
<b>Agriculture products:</b>	paddy rice, bananas, palm kernels, coconuts, plantains, peanuts, beef, chickens, forest products, shrimp		
<b>Industries:</b>	bauxite and gold mining, alumina production, oil, lumbering, food processing, fishing		
<b>Exports commodities:</b>	alumina, crude oil, lumber, shrimp and fish, rice, bananas		
<b>Share in GDP:</b>	agriculture: 13%	industry: 22%	services: 65% (2001 est.)
<b>Military expenditures - percent of GDP :</b>	1.6% (FY97 est.)		
<b>International disputes :</b>	area disputed by French Guiana between Riviere Litani and Riviere Marouini (both headwaters of the Lawa); area disputed by Guyana between New (Upper Courantyne) and Courantyne/Koetari [Kutari] rivers (all headwaters of the Courantyne); territorial sea boundary with Guyana is in dispute		

**Economy overview:**

The economy is dominated by the bauxite industry, which accounts for more than 15% of GDP and 70% of export earnings. Suriname's economic prospects for the medium term will depend on renewed commitment to responsible monetary and fiscal policies and to the introduction of structural reforms to liberalize markets and promote competition. The government of Ronald VENETIAAN has begun an austerity program, raised taxes, and attempted to control spending. However, in 2002, President VENETIAAN agreed to a large pay raise for civil servants, which threatens his earlier gains in stabilizing the economy. The Dutch Government has agreed to restart the aid flow, which will allow Suriname to access international development financing. The short-term economic outlook depends on the government's ability to control inflation and on the development of projects in the bauxite and gold mining sectors.

source : CIA Worldfactbook December 2003



**HS4 main traded products imported into EU**

EU imports rs4	source : Context 2003	% total of country	cumul. % of total	1000 euro	Share of Extra-EU	tons
7108	Gold, incl. gold plated with platinum, unwrought or not further worked	36,4%	36,4%	64.698	0,6%	7
2818	Artificial corundum, whether or not chemically defined; aluminium oxide	30,4%	66,9%	54.042	11,7%	313.529
8901	Cruise ships, excursion boats, ferry-boats, cargo ships, barges and simil	12,2%	79,0%	21.584	0,4%	23.988
0306	Crustaceans, fit for human consumption, whether in shell or not, live, fr	8,9%	87,9%	15.821	0,7%	3.740
1006	Rice	3,2%	91,1%	5.627	1,4%	21.194
0303	Frozen fish (excl. fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304)	1,3%	92,4%	2.329	0,2%	1.274
0709	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled (excl. potatoes, tomatoes, alliacous v	1,2%	93,6%	2.170	0,3%	1.137
<b>total imports from Surinam</b>		<b>100%</b>		<b>177.613</b>	<b>0,02%</b>	

**HS4 main traded products exported from EU**

EU exports rs4	source : Context 2003	% total of country	cumul. % of total	1000 euro	Share of Extra-EU	tons
2208	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of < 80%;	5,2%	5,2%	8.401	0,2%	2.350
9999	RETURNED GOODS*)	4,2%	9,4%	6.802	0,2%	5.043
8422	Dish washing machines; machinery for cleaning or drying bottles or oth	3,2%	12,6%	5.148	0,1%	171
7210	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width >= 600 mm, h	2,8%	15,3%	4.517	0,2%	6.726
8704	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, incl. chassis with engine and	2,6%	17,9%	4.213	0,1%	3.709
2710	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals (excl. crude)	2,4%	20,3%	3.834	0,0%	15.662
8429	Self-propelled bulldozers, angledozers, graders, levellers, scrapers, mech	2,0%	22,3%	3.199	0,1%	3.836
1101	Wheat or meslin flour	2,0%	24,2%	3.182	0,7%	15.372
1507	Soya-bean oil and its fractions, whether or not refined (excl. chemically	1,9%	26,1%	3.081	0,6%	4.384
8517	Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy, incl. line telep	1,8%	28,0%	2.979	0,0%	18
8703	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transpo	1,6%	29,6%	2.623	0,0%	802
3004	Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic o	1,6%	31,2%	2.608	0,0%	210
8708	Parts and accessories for tractors, motor vehicles for the transport of ten	1,6%	32,8%	2.546	0,0%	913
0402	Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweete	1,6%	34,3%	2.538	0,2%	1.365
8536	Electrical apparatus for switching or protecting electrical circuits, or for	1,3%	35,7%	2.157	0,0%	155
6908	Glazed ceramic flags and paving, hearth or wall tiles; glazed ceramic m	1,3%	36,9%	2.067	0,1%	9.090
2309	Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding	1,2%	38,1%	1.912	0,2%	3.926
8431	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the machinery of headin	1,1%	39,2%	1.798	0,0%	303
7308	Structures and parts of structures *e.g., bridges and bridge-sections, loc	1,1%	40,3%	1.778	0,1%	2.008
2106	Food preparations, n.e.s.	1,1%	41,4%	1.728	0,1%	1.032
0406	Cheese and curd	1,0%	42,4%	1.695	0,1%	587
<b>total exports to Surinam</b>		<b>100%</b>		<b>162.101</b>	<b>0,02%</b>	



**MINISTERIE VAN PLANNING &  
ONTWIKKELINGSSAMENWERKING**

Dr. Sophie Redmondstraat 118 - Paramaribo - Telefoon: 471108 Fax: (597) 421056  
E-mail: plos@sr.net website: www.plos.sr

Paramaribo, 8 november 2005

**The Chargé d' Affaires a.i.  
of the Delegation of the EC  
Mrs. H. Laakso**

Dr. S. Redmondstraat 239  
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Our. ref. : IR/ 2051522/pp  
Enclosed : One (1)  
Subject : Joint Annual Review 2004

Despite some notes to the file, we herewith give our approval to the draft Joint Annual Review 2005 version 31.5.2005.  
Please find attached the notes to the file to be annexed to the Joint Annual Review as agreed upon.

Ministry of Planning &  
Development Cooperation

*I. Rambharse* 08.11.05

**Dr. I. Rambharse**  
Deputy NAO

Annex

Notes regarding the Joint Annual Review

Regarding page 8 table 2.2.1 Main developments in the Macro Economic situation, see the table below for the figures of Public health expenditure as % of GDP and Public expenditure on education as % of GDP.

Type	Indicator	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Macro-economic indicators	• Real GDP (1990 prices) (a)	- 0.1	4.5	3.0	5.6	4.2	
	• Budget Surplus/deficit as % of GDP (a)	-12.3	- 1.4	- 7.2	- 0.8	- 2.1	
	• Debt as a % of GDP (b)	51.7	48.3	49.3	40.6	52.8	
	• Public health expenditure as % of GDP (d) *	2.8	5.0	4.5	3.1	3.7	
	• Public expenditure on education as % of GDP **	4.8	4.0	5.7	4.8	4.5	
	• Inflation (c)	59.3	38.6	15.5	22.7	11.3	

Source Ministry of Finance/ Debt office/ Planning Office/ General Bureau of Statistics

- \* including grants, expenditure for ministry of health, subsidies and transfers and GOS contribution for SZF. The expenditure for Health includes the expenditures for department "environmental protection"
- \*\* including expenditures for ministry of Education (schools), subsidies and transfers, grants

Regarding page 15 Environment: The Netherlands has not granted UD\$ 3.6 million to the United Nations Development Programme for nature preservation in Suriname. And the six – year project fully supported by the UNDP, will be carried out by the Suriname Conservation Foundation (SCF), the ministry of Natural Resources and the ministry of Labour, Technologic development and Environment.

Regarding page 17, the sectoral policy commitments are in preparation.

Regarding page 18 the Conflict of Competence means that the Ministry of Public Works aim to integral rehabilitation and the RA just maintenance the road. In this case the ministry of Public Works make more costs regard to the cost of the TA of the RA.

Regarding page 19, the **final draft tender dossier for works** will be delivered in *January 2005*.

Regarding page 23 that **STINASU and which was mentioned** as one of the Beneficiaries in the **Financing agreement, does not actively** participate in the PSC is not through..

Regarding page 24, there is a need for further assistance to the development of the tourism sector in Suriname. *The NAO together with the EC will seek funding for the implementation of a third phase of the project*”.

Regarding the **Community Budget lines page 27**, the **aggregated amount of the 6 (SFA 1999 t/m 2004) approved financing Agreements** under this budget line is € 15.5 Mio.

Regarding the Regional Cariforum Rice Program on **page 29**, A Credit/Investments Facility will not be created via 50% matching grant **principe** to promote innovative investments and improve access to working capital.

Regarding page 30 It is the **SPMU (Suriname project management unit)** and establishment of the **Suriname Rice Steering Committee (SRSC)** First meeting of the (Regional Rice Steering Committee) **RRSC in Georgetown**.

**Regarding page 31 the elections project is expected to be approved in March 2005** and authorization for **retroactive** payment as of 31 January 2005 will be granted to UNDP, the implementing agency.

Regarding page 34 the on-going reform is being **implemented** with the view that at the end of 2005 the license system would disappear **and** a tariff only system would be put in place.

Regarding page 35, there can not be write that as of **February 2005** much remains still to be done in joint annual review of 2004.

Regarding page 90, Baseline Statistics (2001), see the figures below:

Rice production	2000	2001
Export (tonnes)	<b>47336</b>	<b>53145</b>
Export (US\$) m	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.1</b>
Export price cargo rice (US\$/tonne)	<b>224</b>	<b>203</b>