



Republic of Suriname



European Commission

CO-OPERATION

BETWEEN

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

AND

THE REPUBLIC OF SURINAME

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Executive summary	4
2. Update on the political, economic and social situation	5
2.1. Update of the political situation	5
2.2 Update of the economic situation	7
2.3 Update of the social situation.....	10
2.4 Update of the environmental situation.....	13
3. Overview of past and ongoing co-operation	13
3.1 Focal sector: Transport	14
3.2 Projects and programmes outside focal sectors	17
3.2.1 Technical Cooperation Facility.....	18
3.2.2 Technical Cooperation Facility (<i>New</i>)	18
3.2.3 Support to the Domestic Private Sector (DPS)/ Suriname Business Forum.....	18
3.2.4 Suriname Sustainable Tourism Capacity Building Programme	19
3.2.5 Suriname NGO Institutional Strengthening Programme	19
3.2.6 Drug Demand Reduction Programme.....	19
3.2.7 Interim support to the restructuring of the Suriname banana sector	19
3.2.8 Restoration of the St. Paul and Peter Cathedral	20
3.3 Utilisation of resources for Non-State Actors (NSA).....	20
3.4 Utilisation of envelope B	21
3.5 Other instruments.....	21
3.5.1 Regional co-operation.....	21
3.5.2 Intra-ACP cooperation	23
3.5.3 Community budget lines.....	23
3.5.4 European Investment Bank.....	24
4 Assessment of performance indicators.....	24
5 Donor coordination and harmonisation.....	24
6 Dialogue in country with the nao and nsa's.....	25
7 Conclusions	25

ANNEX A1	Economic and social statistics	27	
ANNEX A1	Table of indicators for the MDGs	27	
ANNEX B1	Ongoing projects focal and non-focal area for 2006	27	
ANNEX B2	Overview of Disbursements Per Year – Period 1991-2006	30	
ANNEX B3	Financial situation for 9 th EDF	31	
ANNEX B4	Financial situation for 8 th EDF	32	
ANNEX B5	Financial situation for 7 th EDF	33	
ANNEX B7	EIB projects	35	
ANNEX B8	Ongoing global & individual commitments BL Bananas	36	
ANNEX C1	Summary table of EC cooperation	37	
ANNEX C2	EDF Forecasts 2006-2007: Payments, Decom & Extensions Ongoing projects		3
ANNEX C3	EDF Forecasts 2006-2007: New individual Comms of Ongoing projects		4
ANNEX C4	EDF Forecasts 2006-2007: New global Comms (incl. individual comms)		4
ANNEX C5	Donor matrix by Sector	42	
ANNEX C6	Financial Donor Matrix	43	

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During 2006 there were no parliamentary elections. The National Parliament (DNA) continued to function with the New Front plus (NF+) coalition in Government. The eight parties in the NF+ operated well together although some differences of opinion did occur. These differences were primarily over land grants and land occupation issues. As for the opposition parties, they continued to participate in debates in parliament and use parliamentary means to voice their concerns. Limited legislation was passed throughout the year although a core achievement was the approval of the Multi Annual Development Plan (MOP 2006-2011).

2006 was therefore deftly described by the Minister of Home Affairs (BIZA) as the “year of Government planning”. 2006 can also possibly be described as the year of increased national security since significant efforts went into bringing order in the area of justice and police.

As for European Commission (EC) development cooperation with the Government of Suriname, following the resolution of bottlenecks concerning the non implementation of project conditionalities during the period 2003-2005 the speed of project preparations improved significantly in 2006. Overall four new project concepts (Financing Agreements) were prepared for a value of 7.1 M € and two previously blocked contracts in the transport sector for a value in excess of 40 M € were signed (the main Port of Paramaribo and the Road to the Ferry in Guyana). In all during 2006 more than forty (40) separate contracts were signed for a value in excess of 60 M €.

Concerning the focal sector, the transport sector policy study completed in December 2003 is awaiting final Government approval. Approval should enable the establishment of a Transport Sector plan. Efforts to establish a fully functional Road Authority to maintain the primary road network have been mixed. The Road Authority is staffed and the 'opcenten' fuel tax has been increased in line with requirements and is being collected. However, timely transfers of funds to the Road Authority's bank account are hoped for.

Concerning the non focal area, the improving macroeconomic situation has somewhat removed the imperative for reinforcement of economic actors. Nevertheless, in November 2006 the Government of Suriname officially legalised the Suriname Business Forum, a public private sector platform for promoting development of the Domestic Private Sector. Furthermore, three new project concepts (Financing Agreements) were finalised and submitted to Brussels for approval; Capacity building for NGOs (1.7 M €) and Tourism (1.5 M €) and a new Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF) (0.866 M €).

As for the next round of financing, it was decided to maintain Transport as the focal sector for the 10th EDF, likely to start sometime in 2008. Funding may well be channelled towards the rehabilitation of the road from Paramaribo to Albina. There will be no 'non focal area' under the 10th EDF.

2. UPDATE ON THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SITUATION

2.1. Update of the political situation

During 2006 there were no parliamentary elections. The National Parliament (DNA) continued to function with the New Front plus (NF+) coalition in Government. The eight parties in the NF+ managed to keep operating together although differences of opinion did occur. These differences were primarily over land grants and land occupation issues. As for the opposition parties, they continued to participate in debates in parliament and use parliamentary means to voice their concerns. Limited legislation was passed throughout the year although a core achievement was the belated approval of the Multi Annual Development Plan (MOP 2006-2011).

2006 was therefore deftly described by the Minister of Home Affairs (BIZA) as the “year of Government planning”. 2006 can also possibly be described as the year of increased national security since significant efforts went into bringing order in the area of justice and police.

Concerning the **rule of law**, there were some advances.

In this regard, relations with the Netherlands and France remained solid. One of the central policy planks developed in the Multi Annual Development Plan (MOP 2006-2011) is to increase internal security as well as maritime and land border protection. However there are some concerns about the lack of legal protection for citizens, treatment of prisoners, the lack of capacity of police and judiciary as well as application of the law in the interior.

During the year a complementary sector plan entitled “Legal Protection and Security” was signed between Suriname and the Netherlands in The Hague under which the Netherlands will contribute to the budget of the Ministry of Justice and Police (J&P) for the next five years¹.

As for neighbouring France (La Guyane), Suriname signed a treaty on cross-border crime authorising bilateral patrolling within 2 kilometres of the border and the co-operation program named “police, justice and customs” is on-going.

In terms of action taken, during 2006 the police implemented a broad policy of “zero tolerance”. There were crackdowns on criminality across the board². There were also advances in improving the performance of the justice system, including the swearing in of a Solicitor General (AG) and approval of a new Court President³; a position that has been vacant since 1998. Elsewhere, the Minister of Justice and Police secured agreement to increase the possible number of Court of Justice (HvJ) judges from 15 to 25⁴ and is examining the possibility of increasing the number of police to 2,000 as well as the establishment of a National Security Council. However, the justice system remains under strain with only eight judges currently active in the Court of Justice.

As for efforts to combat drug trafficking, the Minister of Justice and Police signed a treaty for the establishment of a permanent US Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) in Suriname. Suriname also hosted an international anti-drug conference where participating countries committed themselves to collaborate in the elimination of drug trafficking in the region and the dismantling of drug organizations.

Drug shipments transiting Suriname continue to be seized internationally. The 100% controls put on air passengers arriving from Suriname remains in place. During the year Suriname made a number of drug

1 Contribution of approximately 15.7 million Euro over five years representing about one-third of the Ministry's budget.

2 Based on police statistics, in 2003 42% of all crimes committed were solved, this percentage dropped to 28.8% in 2005. Police are having the most success in combating drug-related crime, with an average of 79.2% solved in the past three years.

3 Installed in 2007

4 In preparation to fill these new judicial posts currently 10 persons are following a judge's training which is due to finish at the end of 2008. However, before the decision can be finalised a Constitutional Amendment will be required.

related arrests including a well known suspected cocaine trafficker from Guyana who was subsequently deported from Suriname via Trinidad and Tobago, to the USA.

As for developments in the money laundering field, it was announced that the Surinamese police and revenue services will soon start proactive investigations. The State Council also approved a law to establish a Gaming Board for closer regulation of casinos. This now requires Parliamentary approval.

As far as 'the fight against corruption' is concerned, during 2006 a number of corruption cases of officials from the previous Government were concluded although two high profile cases⁵ are pending. A money laundering case involving a local bank and a casino made some headway. The Government also investigated a weapons theft from the National army ammunition store as part efforts to combat arms smuggling. Suriname remains vulnerable to corruption⁶.

A revised draft of the anti-corruption bill originally submitted for Parliamentary approval in 2003 has been prepared and is pending parliamentary debate.

Suriname was reported to have made progress in combating **human trafficking** but remains a Tier 2 country in the Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Persons (TIP) report issued by the US State Department.

There is currently significant migration to Suriname from China. The Government has officially expressed some concern about the situation⁷. In 2006 there were discussions on the need for Suriname to formulate an immigration policy⁸ and a working group dealing with 'Trafficking in Persons' was formed. Amendments to the penal code that would make human trafficking and smuggling punishable by law were also debated in Parliament.

Concerning **human rights**, in its 'International Religious Freedom Report 2006', the US Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights and Labour praised Suriname for its religious freedom. However, the report also highlighted some problem areas including, amongst others, discrimination against minorities and indigenous peoples.

Suriname recognises it is the only country in the Western Hemisphere that has not yet laid down the rights of the Indigenous and Maroons⁹. Furthermore, on 18th August 2006 the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD committee) placed Suriname under the early warning and urgent procedures mechanism.

Nevertheless, Suriname is dealing with human rights issues; in 2006 the Government started implementation of the Inter American Court for Human Rights (IACHR) (July 2005) sentence concerning the Moiwana massacre. The IACHR is currently considering the case of land right belonging to the Saramacca-tribe, taking into account recommendations made by the Inter-American *Commission* for Human Rights to recognise land rights belonging to the *Saramacca*-tribe. The Government is yet to implement and act on the recommendations made. The Government also continued attempts to conclude criminal investigation into the December 1982 killings that started three years ago¹⁰.

As far as **labour disputes** are concerned, in 2006 there were several strikes¹¹ which were resolved.

5 The ex Minister of Public Works (OW) and ex Minister of Justice and Police.

6 November 2006 Transparency International (TI) issued the 2006 Corruption index which showed that perceived corruption in Suriname is on the increase; Suriname fell from 49th position in 2004 to 90th in 2006 out of a total of 163 countries.

7 Cf President Ronald Venetiaan statement in Parliament on 19th December

8 See De Ware Tijd editorial 23/08/07

9 Cf the **Convention regarding Biological Diversity** ratified by Suriname in July 1994, cf the International Labor Organization (ILO) **Convention #169** regarding Indigenous and Tribal Peoples not yet ratified by Suriname. Cf Declarations of the Organization of American States (OAS) and the United Nations, cf the CARICOM Charter of Civil Society Article 11.

10 In February 2006 the Court Martial rejected objections from the 23 suspects against notification from Military Auditor for criminal prosecution. The suspects then filed another appeal. An amnesty is increasingly being considered as an option.

11 Strikes occurred at the main port in Paramaribo, the Maritime Authority Suriname (MAS), the Customs department, the Zorg & Hoop airfield and Fernandes industrial bakery. The Confederation of Organizations of Civil Servants (COL), which consists of 32 unions

As for **Peace building and re-emergence of a conflict**, these are not presently of concern to Suriname. However, the country is involved in a cross border dispute with neighbouring Guyana. In December 2006 the two countries presented their cases to the International Tribunal for the Law of the Seas (ITLOS) at a tribunal held at the OAS in Washington DC. ITLOS will take a final decision on the case sometime in 2007.

As far as progress in **regional integration** is concerned, Suriname has clearly opted for regional integration in the Caribbean, but also maintained its approach of focussing on activities both in South America and the Caribbean.

On 30th January, President Ronald Venetiaan together with 5 other CARICOM Government leaders signed in Kingston, Jamaica, the "Declaration by Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community marking the coming into being of the CARICOM Single Market". Suriname's Parliament also approved 2 CARICOM-protocols regarding the establishment of the Caribbean Court of Justice (CCJ) and the revision of the Treaty of Chaguaramas as well as 6 bills regulating the equalization of CARICOM citizens with Surinamese citizens. In November, Suriname signed the 4th July 2006 agreement concerning the free movement of persons.

Elsewhere, the Former Minister of Foreign Affairs (BUZA) was appointed as director of the Department of Human Development (DHD) at the Organisation of American States (OAS). In addition Suriname was appointed vice chairman of the Ministerial Council of the Association of Caribbean States (ACS) at the end of March 2006. It is sharing this position with Cuba.

Finally, the Government of President Venetiaan remains politically committed to a "one China" policy and multi-lateralism¹². In June the new Ministry of Foreign Affairs (BUZA) headquarters built by the Peoples Republic of China was officially inaugurated.

The President also attended the 14th meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) in Havana, Cuba, in September. In 2006 Cuba established an official diplomatic representation in Suriname.

2.2 Update of the economic situation

Throughout the year there were continued signs of an improving **macroeconomic situation**. In April an IMF Public Information Notice on their 2006 Article IV Consultation mission to Suriname commended Surinamese authorities for their successful macroeconomic management¹³ and reported that 'Suriname is benefiting from the global boom in commodity prices and from increased mining output.'

As for main macroeconomic indicators, Suriname's GDP per capita stood at an estimated US\$ 3,000 and the latest available statistics indicated unemployment of around 11%¹⁴. As for inflation, in 2006 Suriname continued to suffer from price inflation as a result of expansionary monetary policy. The growth of Suriname's money supply remained brisk with year on year growth of all measures ranging from between 17% and 19% in the first quarter 2006¹⁵. Furthermore, the Central Bank of Suriname (CBvS) reduced commercial bank Suriname Dollar (SRD) cash reserve requirements from 30% to 27%.

In August year on year inflation was estimated at around 13.6%¹⁶. More, specifically, during the year Suriname saw the price of building materials rise by up to 50%, cigarette prices increased by up to 110%

threatened industrial unrest in the run up to the finalisation of a Civil Service pay increase and there was industrial unrest at commercially operated Gros Rosebel gold mine.

12 At the 61st General Assembly of the United Nations (UN) 18th-19th September 2006 the President said international partnership and cooperation continue to be necessary to find honest and lasting solutions to problems threatening world peace and international security.

13 However, in order to cushion the impact of export price changes on the budget, they supported building up a stabilisation fund. The IMF also underscored the importance of envisaged civil service reform to reduce the size and improve the efficiency of the public sector. They also urged authorities to set the annual budget in a medium-term policy framework.

14 according to the Surinamese Statistical yearbook 2005, published November 2006

15 of page 13 Economist Intelligence Unit EIU Suriname Country report October 2006.

16 Economist Intelligence Unit Suriname Country report October 2006.

and the cost of petrol at the pump rose and then fell back in line with the international market price that is now used to fix domestic prices.

As for inflationary pressures, these remain present in the domestic economy despite Government's continued enforcement of strict price controls on selected basic necessities as part of the Government Law on Economic Violations. Likely upcoming inflationary pressures include the Government's agreement in November to increase Civil Service salaries by 10% (effective 1st October 2006¹⁷) and the large fuel increases in 2005 that have not yet been factored into the cost of domestic electricity - Government is considering proposals to increase tariffs by up to 33%.

Nevertheless, in early 2006 as a sign of confidence in the Central Bank's coordinated monetary policy, the Royal Bank of Trinidad and Tobago (RBTT) lowered interest rates on Surinamese dollar (SRD) loans from 16% to 13%. The cost of borrowing in US\$ and Euros was also lowered.

As far as Government's **fiscal management** is concerned, state revenues for 2006 were initially *projected* to be around SRD 1.6 billion (approx 450 M €) with total expenditures projected to be around SRD 1.9 billion (approx 535 M €). On the expenditure side personnel costs will rise from SRD 454.6 to about SRD 516.3 million or 27% of total expenditure. This rise includes, among others, a fuel-compensation for civil servants¹⁸ but not the civil servants salary increase. The estimated revenues and expenditure imply a budget deficit of around SRD 300 million, which the Planning Bureau estimates at around 6.9% of the gross domestic product.

However, the actual revenues and expenditures for 2006 are likely to be more or less in balance as was the case in 2005. The Ministry of Finance continues to exercise prudent fiscal management. Generally the Government applies the Maastricht stability pact rule i.e. that the budget deficit does not go above 3% of GDP.

In terms of revenue collection, Government continues efforts to enforce a system leading to increased tax revenues^{19 20}. It is hoped that the proposal to take the Revenue Service out of the civil service structure will lead to tax collectors receiving higher salaries and thus encourage them to perform their jobs better. However, the **Public Sector Reform** process remains largely un-advanced. In 2006 there were no privatisations.

That having been said, Suriname's revenues from large resource based companies did grow. The Government owned state oil company (Staatsolie) enjoyed a 51% increase in gross turnover to around US\$ 205 million in 2005 and company profits before taxation skyrocketed to around US\$ 110 million²¹. Tax and dividend contribution to the Government are likely to be significantly more than 2004. Offshore oil exploration also shows significant potential²². As for the bauxite sector, the favourable international aluminium price increased revenues of both Suralco LLC and BHP Billiton. Both companies pay taxes to the Government. The outlook is also favourable. Bauxite mining production is likely to expand to the Bakhuis Mountains area in the West of the country where bauxite reserves are estimated at up to 140 metric tons²³.

17 This will cost Government an estimated SRD 6 million per month extra to implement

18 In all there are approximately 36,000 civil servants equivalent to 60% of the workforce.

19 In 2005 the Tax Department registered 1,500 new taxpayers in the wood and gold sectors

20 In 2005 the Fiscal Detection Service of the Tax Department (FICOD) reported in April their belief that tax evasion may be increasing as the submission of temporary Self-Assessment System forms for 2005 was 2,698 fewer than 2004.

21 In 2005, the company produced 4.35 million barrels of crude oil, or 6% more than in 2004. The average sale price was around US\$ 38.92 a barrel, compared to US\$ 28.40 in 2004.

22 According to the US Geological Survey the Guyana-Suriname basin may hold one of the largest untapped oil and gas resources in the world with estimated reserves of around 1.5 billion barrels.

23 By comparison, in the past 40 years only 58 million metric tons was produced in Suriname.

As for the gold sector, it was announced Cambior Gold Mining Company²⁴ would pay about US\$ 20 million in tax and royalties to the State. This payment represents the first tax income Suriname will get from the Gross Rosebel gold mining deal signed in 2003 and is one year earlier than planned.

Furthermore, the banana sector continued to grow thanks to favourable developments concerning the payment of licence fees and export quotas²⁵. The wood sector also continues to export (10,000 m3 p.a.).

Under the current favourable macroeconomic conditions which include rising commodity prices and worldwide expansionary monetary policy, Suriname is in a 'win win' situation and can easily manage balanced budgets with negligible social unrest.

As far as **management of the state debt** is concerned, Suriname has performed well. In February, the Bureau for the State Debt confirmed Suriname's national debt is now 39% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)²⁶. This is considerably below the ceiling of 60% prescribed under the State Debt Act²⁷ and a substantial improvement on the situation a few years ago.

In December 2006 the credit rating agency Standard and Poor's raised its long-term foreign currency sovereign credit rating to 'B' from 'B-'. The rating on domestic currency was also raised to 'B+' from 'B'. Standard and Poor's indicated that the improved ratings reflected the strengthening of Suriname's debt management practices, which resulted in the restructuring and repayment of some long standing arrears on bilateral debt.

As far as **integration into the world economy** is concerned, apart from the traditional exports of oil, gold, bauxite, timber, bananas and rice, Suriname continues to remain relatively isolated in terms of world trade with untapped potential growth in export revenue earning industries requiring large investments and/or structural reform.

In January 2006, the Washington based think tank "Heritage Foundation" issued their "Index of Economic Freedom 2006". Suriname showed no improvement on 2005 and remained, for the fourth year in a row, at 129th spot out of 157 countries in the "mainly unfree" category. The report also said that Suriname could improve its trade policy.

In this regard, in its *Doing Business 2006* report, the World Bank concluded that the business climate in Suriname had become *more* difficult. The report said Suriname was a 'world leader' when it came to the time needed for setting up a company: 694 days²⁸. However the Government is looking at the possibilities of upgrading the Investment Law.

In order to increase and diversify the export base, more needs to be done to help the domestic Private Sector grow²⁹ and the existing 'trade facilitation' regime requires modernisation³⁰.

In 2006 the Inter American Development Bank (IDB) announced the start a program to help the Ministry of Trade and Industry (HI) conduct, coordinate and support trade policy and improve consultation

24 Cambior's 2006 first quarter profits increased by almost 500% to US\$ 9.1 million compared to the same period in 2005. In September 2006 it was announced that Cambior would be taken over by IAMGOLD in a deal estimated to be worth USD3 billion. In the last four years, Surinamese gold exports have increased by 1,000%. Known gold exports are around 10 to 11 tons per year worth in excess of US\$ 100 million, 1% of which is transferred to the State as royalty. Cambior's production figures (also around 10 tons) are not included in the statistics.

25 As of the 2nd quarter of 2006, the Save the Banana Sector Suriname Foundation (SBBS) only have to pay Euro 1.25 license fee per box of 18 kilos as opposed to the current price of between Euro 3 and 4. During the year the "first come first served" quota system was also introduced.

26 For example they recently announced that in January 2006 Suriname had paid off the entire debt of private parties to Japan.

27 The act sets a limit of total debt at 60% of nominal GDP (45% foreign debt, 15% local)

28 According to the World Bank, entrepreneurs in Suriname must go through 13 stages of approval and pay US\$ 3,768 in costs. As for trading licences, these take 431 days to get and cost even more than setting up a company.

29 This will require the updating of existing private sector legislation, business and trade promotion as well as a revision of the Investment law. These issues are currently under Government review.

30 However, the import tariff itself is not a trade barrier as, according to the World Bank's latest figures, Suriname's average tariff rate in 2002 was 11.7 percent.

between relevant Government institutions and the private sector. More specifically, the programme, which is funded with a US\$ 4 million IDB loan, is likely to support specialized institutes dealing with sanitary and phyto-sanitary standards, agriculture and intellectual property.

As for trade in services, the Government has committed itself to freeing up this sector. Areas needing adaptation are telecommunication, tourism, financial services and transport. In 2006 there was some progress in the telecoms sector.

Concerning negotiations for a regional **Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA)** Suriname participated actively in Regional Negotiating Machinery (RNM) meetings and continues to adopt the common CARIFORUM position on most issues with the exception of bananas. On 30th November 2006 CARIFORUM ministers and the EC launched the final phase of negotiations.

As for the **dependency on external public and private transfers**, including from migrants, Suriname has a considerable diaspora of around 300,000 based in The Netherlands. The Dutch Consumers' Union estimates that annual transfers from The Netherlands to Surinamese family and friends are now in excess of 115 M € per year.

2.3 Update of the social situation

In 2006 Suriname was ranked as a Medium Human Development country despite falling to 89th on the Human Development Index (HDI) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)³¹. In comparison, Barbados is ranked 31st and Guyana 103rd out of 177 countries.

The Government of Suriname remains committed to the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Although a baseline MDG report was published in 2005, no further MDG statistics have been released. The Government is in the process of developing mechanisms for MDG monitoring and data gathering.

Suriname continues to operate without a Poverty Reduction Strategy. However, in determining an exact percentage, the National Statistics Bureau (ABS) uses poverty in money and estimated that in 1999/2000 around 60% of the population was living in poverty³².

In 2006 Government approved the Multi Annual Development Plan (MOP) 2006-2011. The plan was broadly supported by coalition members and gives detailed development objectives and logframes for each of the identified sectors³³.

As far as **health** indicators are concerned, Suriname's indicators are generally comparable with those of its Caribbean neighbours. Life expectancy at birth in 2004 was 69.3, slightly up on 2003. Around 10% of the population is undernourished (2003)³⁴. Clean drinking water is available to 92% of the population, while access to sanitation facilities exists for 94% of the population.

Regrettably, the latest available figures show that Suriname's expenditure on public health care fell from 5.2% in 2002 to 3.6% of GDP in 2003³⁵. This percentage is lower than in Guyana (4.0%) and Barbados (4.8%). Furthermore, in February 2006 the Minister of Health expressed concern over a dramatic rise in prenatal deaths. The Bureau for Public Health (BOG) reported that the death rate per thousand babies (from 22nd week of pregnancy to 7th day after birth) had increased from 29.2% to 39.3% in the last three years. As far as maternal deaths are concerned the groups most affected appear to be Maroons (27%) and Creoles (25.4%). Furthermore, data released by the Emergency Ward of the Academic Hospital for Paramaribo and Wanica Districts showed that the number of suicide attempts is increasing. In Nickerie District, suicide is one of the leading causes of death.

31 In 2005 it was ranked 86th place.

32 See Draft Progress report presented to the special Heads of State summit of the UN on MDGs, New York, Sept 2005.

33 only 1/5 (20%) of the US\$ 500 million - gifts and donations - donor aid available to the last Government was spent.

34 Latest figures available Human Development Report 2006.

35 Latest figures available Human Development Report 2006.

Although in 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 which led to the Government signing a loan agreement with the IDB for US\$ 5 million intended for Health Sector institutional reforms, little progress has been achieved since apart from the signing, in June 2004 of a Memorandum of Understanding for the IDBs Health Sector Reform Program (HSRP). The Netherlands have signed an agreement for the Health Sector Fund under which 11.9 M € are available for the Health sector plan until 2009, of which 2 M € have been spent to date³⁶.

Other donors active in the health sector have been the Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO), who provide general support to the sector, and France who continue to provide support in the fight against TB and malaria on the border with French Guiana. The UNFPA have a project office implementing a Sexual Reproductive Health project, which together with US\$5 million of funding from the Global Fund (GFTAM) is combating the spread of HIV/AIDS in Suriname and there is an EC funded Drug Demand Reduction Project.

Elsewhere, the Islamic Development Bank’s (IsDB) spent US\$ 4.8 million on a Primary Health Care Centres project which has built 8 health care centres and 21 houses for health workers in the Interior. Cuba has also continued to provide eye care as part of the 'milagros' project.

As for the future, during 2006 the visiting Chinese deputy Minister of Health signed a letter of intent to collaborate in the Health sector with the Government. Suriname does not exclude the Peoples Republic of China funding for hospital construction in the hinterland as well as the establishment of a bilateral relationship with the Academic Hospital in Paramaribo (AZP).

Specifically concerning the issue of HIV/AIDS, the official figure for infection rate remains 1.9%, although it is likely to be higher than this. The Mamio Namen Project foundation estimates that unofficially around 5% of Suriname’s population is now infected with the HIV virus. Suriname’s youths are the highest risk group and the situation in the interior is cause for concern: Information in the interior is poor and men generally reject the use of condoms.

PAHO and the Caribbean Epidemiological Center (CAREC) have launched a regional campaign to minimize stigmatization and discrimination against HIV-positive persons and the Suriname National AIDS Program (NAP) has introduced Rapid Testing. Also, the Netherlands has signed 2 agreements with Government in support of the National AIDS Program (NAP) which was agreed in 2005.

The Netherlands embassy has been supporting the establishment of the Suriname Business Coalition against HIV and Aids since December 2005. The main objective of the coalition is to develop and implement work place policy with regard to HIV and Aids.

In September it was announced that Suriname will remain on the list of the World Health Organization (WHO) countries with endemic yellow fever.

In terms of **access to health care**, the Ministry of Social Affairs (SOZAVO) issued 55,000 free medical care cards which would cover about one third of Suriname’s population. The State spends around SRD 60 million a year on medical care for this group.

Finally regarding **food health and security** Suriname has received a number of Rapid Alerts from the EC. In September DG SANCO undertook a mission to the country which identified serious shortcomings in sanitary and phyto-sanitary controls. During his annual address on 2nd October, the President indicated Suriname wanted to increase food safety with the establishment of three institutes including a Food

36 The Netherlands also committed an amount of 3 M € for an Institutional and Organisational Strengthening project for the Bureau for Public Health up which will operate in 2007.

Authority. Also earlier in the year Parliament passed a law establishing a Surinamese Standards Bureau. In the last 10-20 years imported goods, especially from China, have increased significantly. Standardization, including compulsory labelling, may become mandatory.

In the **education sector**, no official statistics for State spending after year 2000 have been released. This makes it difficult to gauge the performance of the sector. Although net primary enrolment in 2004 was 92%, net secondary enrolment is only 63%. Government also believe that certain groups in the interior and poorer urban areas require special attention.

In August a well known Surinamese economist voiced fears of a structural management crisis in education with "funding only going to administrative and personnel costs". Additionally, in June 2006 the Chairman of the Teachers' Union (BvL) went on record saying that although no concrete figures existed the Union believed there is an ongoing teacher exodus from the state system.

This point of view was somewhat confirmed in August 2006 when the Ministry of Education (MINOV) released statistics showing nationwide graduation from primary education had dropped by 6%³⁷.

In December 2004 the Ministry of Education (MINOV) finalized the Education Five-Year-Sector Plan. The plan is supported with 10 M € for 5 years by the Dutch although limited funds have been spent so far. MINOV has also received a loan of US\$ 14 million from the IDB for education sector institutional reform and renovations. The IDB-project plans to renovate 68 schools nationwide over a period of 8 years.

In 2006 **social housing** remained a thorny issue. The Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Housing (SOZAVO) estimate that up to 32,000 people are looking for a house, up from 20,000 in 2000. Between 1950 and 2005 a total of 8,000 public housing units were built in Suriname.

At the beginning of 2006 the Peoples Republic of China signed a 4 M € grant agreement with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing (SOZAVO) for the construction of 200 low-cost houses in Paramaribo. The IDB funded Low Income Housing Project, also supported by the Netherlands, is making some headway. The Netherlands support to this programme is part of the 18.3 M € Housing sector plan signed in 2005 which otherwise has limited expenditures to date. In December it was announced that a Low Middle Income Shelter Program (LMISP) will be set up by the IDB. The LMISP will target those not eligible for the Low Income Shelter Program (LISP), nor for the 7% bank loans for building a house.

In terms of Government policy review, Government unsuccessfully tried to introduce a law on illegal occupation of plots and buildings. There is presently a backlog of 57,000 applications for land belonging to the State which are to be processed by the Ministry for Zonal Planning, Land and Forest Management (RGB)³⁸. Establishment of a Land Registration and Land Information System (GLIS) which should free up the issuance of land is hoped to make headway in 2007. The Netherlands have made approval of the associated law within two years a condition for disbursement of part of the Euro 11 million donor aid.

As far as **gender** mainstreaming is concerned, 25.5% of seats in parliament are now held by women, which is up from 8% in 1990 and 19.6% in 2005, 28% of legislators, senior officials and managers are women and 51% of professional and technical workers are women. However, concern remains over provisions in the domestic law that discriminate against women, including provisions in the Nationality and Residence Act, the Penal Code and the Personnel Act .

In March 2006 Parliament unanimously approved the creation of a permanent Parliamentary Committee on gender issues. The committee will be accompanied by proposals to change a number of gender related clauses in the Constitution. Furthermore, a quota system for women will be laid down in the law whereby

37 Of the 9,133 pupils that took the final exam 4,610 (50.5%) succeeded to go to middle school (MULO) while 1,533 (16.8%) were accepted to Lower Vocational Education (LBGO). Similarly, of the 4,787 Junior Secondary level candidates only 2,181 (45.6%) graduated, 1.8% less than 2005. Only 10.8% of the 9,345 candidates passed the entrance exam for Pre University school which was the worst result for 5 years.

38 In the 8 months up to May the Ministry processed 2,000 applications which implies a waiting list of around 15 years.

there are sanctions in case political parties neglect to honour these quota prescriptions. The Ministry of Home Affairs has also established an Integral Gender Action Plan 2006 – 2010.

In 2004, 33.1% of women aged 15 or over were engaged in economic activity³⁹ compared to 43.3% in neighbouring Guyana, 64.6% in Barbados. In the period 1995-2003, 97% of women were involved in the service industry as opposed to 64% of men⁴⁰.

2.4 Update of the environmental situation

The Government of Suriname is in the process of building its awareness of the need to use its natural resources in a way that minimise the impact on the environment. Suriname's main challenges are possibly regulation of the mining industry, protection of the natural rainforest and biodiversity, urban waste management and sea dumping.

As part of the Country Environmental Profile exercise, during 2006 the EC prepared an annex to the IDB 2005 Country Environmental Assessment which concluded that "the institutional environmental framework is absolutely not strong enough to tackle the problems in an efficient way or to reduce risks in the future. The Framework Law on Environment is still under consideration and for the time being fragmented legislation and lack of a National Environmental Policy and Sector Plan are serious bottlenecks. The specialised ministries have limited staff and knowledge, political changes are frequent and so are case-by-case decisions without coherence. There is still no official EIA system in the country and companies are not controlled. Monitoring equipment and laboratories are scarce and enforcement is basically not applied. The approval of the Environmental Framework Law will clarify the position of the key environmental institutes such as NIMOS and will provide a start with preventive approached EIA and stricter standards. After approval, it will take time before efficient standards and EIA procedures will be in place. Moreover, the lack of staffing, knowledge, monitoring equipment etc. will have to be solved."

The WWF programme throughout the three Guianas, funded by The Netherlands and France, is inter alia looking at mercury pollution and small-scale gold mining. Conservation International is working on biodiversity awareness and protection. The proposal to turn the Foundation for Forestry Management (SBB) into a forestry authority still needs approval. Other environmental legislation and procedures needing updating concern trade and use of generically modified organisms (GMO); quarantine and sanitary procedures in the trade in living organisms and biotechnology.

In February 2006 Suriname ratified the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban-Treaty (CTBT). On 25th September 2006 Suriname became the 166th party to ratify the Kyoto Protocol. The Netherlands will support Surinamese capacity development for CDM. Suriname also indicated that it intends to fully ban the import and use of substances damaging to ozone by 2010. Elsewhere, concerning CO² emissions, according to the Joint Implementation Quarterly (UNFCCC), Suriname's greenhouse gas emissions reached 8.9 million tonnes of CO² equivalent in 2003, of which 3.9 mt were sequestered in carbon sinks. Elsewhere, a study on Integrated Coastal Zone Management launched by the IDB in 2005 led to discussions that Government should already start planning coastal protection⁴¹.

3. OVERVIEW OF PAST AND ONGOING CO-OPERATION

The End of Term Review proposed maintenance of the Country Strategy for Suriname as contained in the CSP and the NIP. It was also proposed to maintain the funds under the A and B Envelopes.

As for EC cooperation with the Government of Suriname, following the resolution of bottlenecks concerning the non implementation of project conditionalities during the period 2003-2005 the speed of project preparations improved significantly in 2006. Overall four new project concepts (Financing

39 HDR 2006

40 HDR 2006

41 Although estimates of the scale of sea level rise vary, one calculation is that by 2030 a 1 meter sea level rise could flood the low lying coastal areas of Suriname and displace around 82% of the population. Other calculations put likely sea level rise closer to 67 cms.

Agreements) were prepared for a value of 7.1 M € and two previously blocked contracts in the transport sector for a value in excess of 40 M € were signed (the main Port of Paramaribo and the Road to the Ferry in Guyana). In all during 2006 more than forty (40) separate contracts were signed for a value in excess of 60 M €.

3.1 Focal sector: Transport ⁴²

Economic growth and poverty reduction are mentioned as central objectives in the National Development Strategy (NDS). The NDS is part of the five-year (2006-2011) Multi-Annual Development Programme (MOP). The 9th EDF CSP for Suriname states that, "As a central element in its strategy for private sector development and regional integration, the Government will improve air, sea and land transport." The corresponding NIP foresees that, "An appropriate transport policy framework, including a strengthened implementation capacity, will assist in increasing competitiveness through improving the efficiency of selected transport facilities. Activities include assistance in adoption of a national transport policy; and assistance to strengthen the institutional capacity for implementing the transport policy".

The sector analysis and proposals for a transport policy were elaborated in 2003 in line with the CSP. The transport sector policy study was completed as planned in December 2003 and final approval by the Government is still awaited.

As a follow-up of the projects "Support to the Road Authority" and the "Transport Sector Policy Study", the project "Institutional Strengthening of the Transport Sector" (3.1 M €, 9th EDF) was identified, formulated and a financing proposal was submitted in October. The project will strengthen and implement policy, strategy, planning, organisational design and management of consultancies and works contracts in the transport sector by means of technical assistance for MTCT, MPW and the Road Authority. In 2006 the Ministry of Transport finalized a policy for transport of goods, while the preparation of a policy on public transport is ongoing. Both sub policies will be incorporated in the project and the overlapping Transport Sector Policy.

The 9th EDF infrastructure rehabilitation projects (Rehabilitation of the Port of Paramaribo, Rehabilitation of the Road to the Ferry) came to a stand still in 2005.

With regard to the Port of Paramaribo, in 2002 the Government, the Port Authority (NV Havenbeheer) and the port users agreed on the urgent need for the rehabilitation, the upgrading and institutional strengthening of the Port of Paramaribo enabling it to maintain itself in a sustainable way while fulfilling the needs of society in order to support the economy. In order to address the build, decay and rebuild cycle for transport infrastructure in general, the corresponding financing agreement contained conditions related to road maintenance policy. These conditions were not yet fulfilled by Q2 2006. Following the Government's request to renegotiate, it was agreed to disconnect these specific conditions. The rider to the financing agreement was signed in June. Consequently, as the other conditions were already met, the tender for Works was launched.

Also, in 2006 the Port Institutional Strengthening team (Amsterdam Logistics Group) commenced in order to implement the institutional reform and develop of the Port Authority into a modern landlord. All stakeholders seem to agree with the common user's berth / landlord scenario as worded in the feasibility study and financing agreement (despite concerns regarding unemployment, which need to be addressed). The harbour facilities like quay premises and other infrastructure will remain property of the Port Authority. Parts of the harbour premises will be leased out to private companies, which in their capacity of port operators are required to be involved in the port business. These concessions are expected to be concluded in 2007.

⁴² The projects under the Transport sector are presented in chronological order as they build on each other.

With regard to the roads sub sector, the overlapping of responsibilities between the Ministry of Public Works and the Road Authority express the weakness of the present institutional and legal framework for road maintenance. In 2006 Ministry of Public Works was responsible for 2,350km of the 4,570km national road network and in theory delegates 1,455km of the primary roads to the Road Authority. However, due to budget and resource constraints the Road Authority is currently managing around 300km with the balance still managed by Ministry of Public Works on the grounds that these roads are in too poor a condition to hand over.

Analysis had justified the need for the increases in maintenance expenditure on the primary road network (from the 2005 level of around 1 M USD to 10-11 M USD per year). Without any overall increase in total Government expenditure on roads, considerable benefits can be gained by placing greater priority on maintenance. Eventually, consideration should even be given to a combination of contributions including vehicle taxes, transit fees, heavy vehicle licenses plus the fuel levy so that payments by users reflect as closely as possible the infrastructure costs they impose.

The "Road to the Ferry" financing agreement contains preconditions which address lack of maintenance and lack of traffic overloading control in roads infrastructure management. As the Government was not able to fulfil these conditions in 2005, a FWC consultancy (Roughton International) was contracted to assess the status of implementation and to propose a feasible path forward without compromising their main objective. In April a rider to the financing agreement was concluded, in which the Government committed itself to the implementation of the transport sector capacity building project, the quadrupling of the Road Authority funding and a formal transitional transfer of road maintenance responsibility to the Road Authority over the coming years. The increase the fuel levy was implemented by July 2006.

By Q4 2006 a FWC pre-feasibility study (Parsons. Brinckerhoff), financed from the TCF, was launched for the rehabilitation of the 135 km road Meerzorg (Paramaribo) – Albina (border town with French Guiana). In the framework of the Initiative for the Integration of the Regional Infrastructure of South America (IIRSA), consideration is being given to involving new transportation linkages between Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and Brazil. The Government of Suriname has therefore requested the European Commission, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and Agence Française de Développement (AFD) to assess the feasibility for financing of the rehabilitation in coherence with the National Development Strategy and the donor cooperation strategies. The feasibility study will be jointly funded by IDB and AFD, while the proposed rehabilitation, estimated to commence by Q1 2008, would be jointly funded by the EC (10th EDF NIP), IDB and AFD. In the framework of regional integration Suriname will need to negotiate a transport agreement with Guyana, under CARICOM auspices, to set the conditions under which Surinamese transport companies can operate in Guyana, and vice-versa. The same type of agreement will need to be negotiated with French Guiana. Consideration also needs to be given to a general regional customs agreement, involving all these countries that will permit and facilitate transit traffic.

3.1.1 Transport Policy Sector Study - 6.ACP.SUR.046 (0,5 M €)

Results:

- Transport Sector Policy prepared, but still awaiting Government endorsement.
- A sector policy implementation plan defined.
- The draft sector policy and policy implementation plan highlight the need for the preparation of a non-infrastructure project, which includes a Transport Master Plan, implementation of the suggested Policy and Support to the Road Authority (2nd phase). See 3.1.4.

3.1.2 Rehabilitation, upgrading, expansion and institutional strengthening of the Nieuwe Haven Terminal

Physical Rehabilitation - 7.ACP.SUR.045 (0,495 M €) / 9.ACP.SUR.002 (29,8 M €)

Results:

- The feasibility study (7 ACP SUR 045) and joint appraisal resulted in the decision to separate the financing (co-financing between the Port Authority and EC) of capacity building (TA) from the physical infrastructure project, in order to speed up the assistance to the institutional changes agreed.
- On 09 June 2006 a rider was signed in order to extend the period of execution of the Financing Agreement by 3 years and de-link the project from the functioning of the Road Authority and road maintenance policy.

Progress in activities:

- The tender for works was launched in April with a deadline for bids in July. However, the received bids were above the budget. Consequently a negotiated procedure was launched after which the contract was awarded to Ballast Nedam Infra Suriname BV and signed one day before D+3 in December.
- Signature of the Supervision of Works contract (Port Management Consultancy).

Institutional Strengthening - 9.ACP.SUR.003 (0.5 M €)

Results:

- Increased ownership of the project by joint financing of the TA to the Port of Paramaribo between the Port Authority and the EC. (€ 300,000 vs. € 500,000).
- Agreement on a planning for implementation of the lease concession agreements.

Progress in activities:

- Commencement of the Institutional Strengthening contract (Amsterdam Logistic Group).
- The aim of the TA support is to assist the Port Authority to develop into a transparent and efficient port management organization and to assist in the process leading to a clear (contractual) relation between port management and port operators in terms of tasks/responsibilities and terminal use. In 2006 it was decided that the use of the rehabilitated terminal will be conceded to 2-3 terminal operators. The Port Authority, with assistance of the consultant, will publish in 2007 a request for expressions of interest for these concessions.
- The design of the "Port Master plan" and a new "Port Law" has commenced.
- The financial status of the Port Authority has been screened including the tariffs structures.

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.

3.1.3 Construction Road to the Ferry Terminal - 7.ACP.SUR.048/ 8.ACP.SUR.012 (13.2 M €)

Results:

- In February a FWC consultancy (Roughton International) assessed the status of the implementation of the preconditions. In order to unblock the project without compromising the main objective of the preconditions (guaranteed maintenance of the primary road network) a realistic path forward for implementation was proposed.
- An update of the costs was provided by the supervisor of the works, Roughton International, indicating that due to inflation and rises in fuel prices the estimated budget would have to be increased by as much as 2.6 M €; in February the Government committed itself to cover any possible additional cost beyond the budget of the financing agreement.
- By April a rider to financing agreement was concluded, covering an extension of the implementation period by 3 years, and revisions of the special conditions / accompanying measures regarding:
 - b) Implementation of a transport sector capacity building project

- c) The issuing of a levy of SRD 0.06 on both diesel and gasoline (instead of the 0.03 on gasoline only) to fund the Road Authority
- d) Formal transfer of the road maintenance responsibility to the Road Authority

Progress in activities:

- The tender for works was launched in May with a deadline for bids in August. Tender prices varied significantly whereby the only compliant bid within the budget was 30% lower than the 2nd lowest bid. After a parallel evaluation by Roughton in order to assess the feasibility of the bid, the contract was awarded to Baitali NV and signed in December 2006.

Degree of integration of crosscutting themes:

An Environmental Impact Assessment has been conducted and results have been incorporated in the tender for works to minimize the environmental hazards during construction and use of the road.

3.1.4 Institutional Strengthening of the Transport sector (3.1 M €)

Results:

- A feasibility study was prepared in September.
- The Financing Proposal was submitted to Brussels in October.

Progress in activities:

- Finalisation of a sub sector policy for transport of goods by Ministry of Transport

3.1.5 Rehabilitation of the Eastern part of the Suriname East-West road connection: Meerzorg - Albina (estimated 15 M € from 10th EDF NIP, co-financed by IDB & AFD)

Progress in activities:

- Commencement of a FWC pre-feasibility study in December

3.2 Projects and programmes outside focal sectors

Support for the non-focal sectors in the recent past has been directed to 'reinforcement and capacity building of economic actors. In practice this has translated to programmes in favour of **private sector development** (support to the tourism sector; support to the Suriname Business Forum (SBF) and support to the Banana industry), as well as **support to civil society** (Micro-project programmes (MPP)). Support to fight drug use is on-going. Support to safeguard the cultural patrimony has also been provided (presently to rehabilitate the wooden cathedral, part of the UNESCO heritage site).

The logical framework 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 terms of achieving the logical framework indicators, Suriname's performance since the signing of the CSP has been good primarily because of excellent macroeconomic management by the Central Bank and a rise in commodity prices; i) GDP is growing ii) the budget is more or less in balance and state debt remains within prescribed limits iii) Officially reported inflation remains around 13% and is projected to fall towards the 10% target. As for poverty reduction, Suriname has no Poverty Reduction Strategy and achievement of the MDGs has, to date, been mixed, with the rise in infant deaths, suicides and HIV/AIDS infection rates raising some concerns. There has also been a decline in the performance of the education sector.

As for regional integration, in 2006 Suriname continued to proactively participate in the CARICOM integration process although exports to the region did not grow significantly.

More specifically, the intervention logic is for "increased trade through strengthened capacity of relevant state and non state actors". In October 2006 the Government formally legalised the Suriname Business

Forum (SBF) as a platform for Public-Private Sector dialogue to develop the domestic private sector. This noteworthy decision, a conditionality for release of EC funding for private sector development, has triggered the start of the TA tendering process under the EC funded Business Forum (2.4 M €) project signed with Government in 2005. TA is expected to be mobilised sometime in 2007. Elsewhere, funding continues to be made available to assist the Surinamese banana and rice sectors integrate into the regional and world economies. Involvement in the banana sector has particularly stimulated Suriname's interested participation in regional and international trade negotiations. Also The Drug Demand Reduction Programme created notable successes in linking DDR efforts in Suriname to efforts within the region as the project funded several overseas missions. Furthermore, the Government of Suriname successfully prepared, with selected NGOs, a project concept for NGO capacity building (1.7 M €) which is likely to start sometime in 2008. Efforts will be further reinforced through the implementation of a Sustainable Tourism Capacity Building project (1.5 M €) also likely to start sometime in 2008.

Finally, in 2006 the new Government prepared a Multi Annual Development Plan 2006-2011 with TA support funded by the EC. The EC also provided capacity building to the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation (PLOS) to trouble shoot and train staff funded from the Technical Cooperation Facility. The TA's presence has accelerated implementation of transport and agricultural support projects. A new TCF Financing Proposal has been prepared for approval in 2007.

3.2.1 Technical Cooperation Facility – 9.ACP.SUR.05 (1.129 M €)

Results:

- Improved monitoring of financial performance of EC funded projects
- Improved planning and implementation of EC funded projects

Progress in activities

1. Suriname Multi-Annual Development Programme 2006-2011 prepared with assistance of short term TA. Plan finalised and adopted by Parliament also in 2006.
2. Feasibility study for NGO Tourism and Transport Sector capacity building funded.
3. TA Capacity building support was provided to the National Authorising Office (NAO) from May to October. Additional TA to be provided in 2007.
4. The study to assess the status of the preconditions of the Road to the Ferry project, was carried out in February 2006
5. An analysis of environmental issues in Suriname was carried out in March 2006. The study was undertaken so as to update, by way of an annex, the IDB financed Country Environmental Profile prepared in 2005.
6. A number of Audits of past EDF projects undertaken.
7. NAO staff attended seminars and trainings.

3.2.2 Technical Cooperation Facility – 9.ACP.SUR.12 (0.866 M €)

- A new TCF Financing Proposal to bridge the funding gap between the 9th and 10th EDF was prepared and then submitted to Brussels in January 2007.

3.2.3 Support to the Domestic Private Sector (DPS)/ Suriname Business Forum (SBF) - 9.ACP.SUR.07 (2.4 M €)

Progress in activities

- The Government formally approved the legalisation of the SBF on 1st November 2006⁴³.
- The draft TA tender for capacity building was revised to take into account shorted project implementation period. Tender to be launched in 2007.

⁴³ See Staatsblad van de Republiek Suriname 2006 No 98

3.2.4 Suriname Sustainable Tourism Capacity Building Programme - 9.ACP.SUR.13 -(1.5 M €)

Results:

- Financing Proposal submitted to Brussels in October 2006.

3.2.5 Suriname NGO Institutional Strengthening Programme - 9.ACP.SUR.15-(1.7 M €)

Results:

- The Financing Proposal was submitted to Brussels in December 2006

Progress in activities:

- Basic consultation mechanism with some NGOs established.

3.2.6 Drug Demand Reduction Programme - 6.ACP.SUR.060 – (0.745 M €) and 9.ACP.SUR. 8 (148,000 €) (total 0.893 M €)

Results:

- Establishment of the DDR Office as the Executive Office of the National Anti Drugs Council (UBN).
- Continued coordination of Drug Demand Reduction (DDR) through the UBN. A National Director, Policy Advisor and secretary are paid by the Ministry of Health.
- Continued cooperation between State and NSAs participating on a Project Supervisory Board (PSB) operating under a clear mandate (MoU) agreed by all Board members.
- Continued data collection by the National Epidemiological Network (SURENDU). This is owned by project stakeholders, including three functioning NGO networks.
- Improved ability of NGO networks to deal with DDR issues through trainings in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary prevention (Yellow, Green and Red zones).

Progress in activities

- The Programme's Mid Term Evaluation was undertaken in March. The evaluation concluded that the project was highly successful and made 16 key recommendations for the final phase of project activities.
- A series of training workshops were held in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary prevention.
- An NGO Coordinator was recruited in December.
- Throughout the year the Policy Advisor continued to ensure the good functioning of SURENDU.
- In principle agreement to include the DDR thematic NGO networks in the broader National Anti Drugs Council (NAR) was discussed with the NAR. This is important in order to ensure long term sustainability of NGO involvement in the sector.
- Government was engaged in discussions concerning the future funding of DDR activities once project funding terminates (31st July 2007). Suriname has made a commitment under the National Anti Drugs Master Plan 2006 – 2010 to allocate 2% of Suriname's National Budget (cf para 1 page 20) to the fight against drugs, including Drug Demand Reduction.

Degree of integration of crosscutting themes:

The role of NSA's is essential to the success of the project and training of NSAs is part of the programme. Special attention is given to gender in implementation as drug use has different impacts on male and female drug users and family members.

3.2.7 Interim support to the restructuring of the Suriname banana sector- 9.ACP.SUR.9 (2.5 M € 9th EDF NIP)

Under the Banana BL SFA's support has been provided to restructure the banana sector with the aim to contribute to establishing a sustainable and competitive banana industry in a liberalised world market by means of privatisation of the state-owned company SBBS/Surland. On the basis of the revised strategic plan of 2002, SBBS/Surland, foresees implementation of a drastic re-structuring plan, institutional reforms and privatization. The privatization attempt in 2005 was not successful as international banana operators, even though clearly interested, did not wish to tender before the future of the "banana regime" as of 2006 was clear.

SBBS/Surland paid in 2005 approximately 3 M € for license costs, which resulted in the company having cash flow difficulties. As a result, interim support under the 9th EDF NIP was provided to assist SBBS/Surland in the procurement of fertilizers and boxes.

Results

- The quality of the product is guaranteed and SBBS market share was maintained in 2006 by means of provision of fertilizers and boxes.

Activities

- Contracts for supply fertilizer and boxes are ongoing.

3.2.8 Restoration of the St. Paul and Peter Cathedral - 9.ACP.SUR.01 (2.8 M €)

Progress in activities:

- The supervisor of the Works analysed the deteriorated status of the cathedral and presented a report in February. The technical solution was incorporated in the tender dossier.
- The local tender for works was launched in June with a deadline for bids in August. However, the received bids were above the budget. Consequently a negotiated procedure was launched after which REMAS NV, a local contractor, was awarded the contract. The contract was signed one day before D+3 in October.

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 within the works contract.

3.3 Utilisation of resources for Non-State Actors (NSA)

Under the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th EDF funding has been allocated to the NSAs. Operations in the sector of concentration (Transport) and in the non-focal area (Reinforcement and capacity building of economic actors) involve NSAs in different ways as follow;

Private Sector

Up to mid 2005 the EC was proactively supporting participation of the private sector in tourism (Integrated Tourism Development Programme) and road transport (Support to a Road Authority responsible for maintaining a primary road network). Future funding is envisaged for new projects in both areas.

Presently the EC is supporting Government and the Port Authority in the establishment of a Public Private Partnership for port operations. Support is also being provided for the development of a sustainable banana industry with the assistance of private enterprise.

As for the future, Government has taken the bold step to legalise the Suriname Business Forum, a public private partnership responsible for promoting dialogue and policy formulation to promote domestic private sector development. The EC has put at the disposal of Government 2.4 M € for a project to support the Suriname Business Forum.

Civil Society

Up to 2005 the EC was proactively engaged in supporting selected NGOs/CBOs and GROs through the implementation of Micro projects programmes. However, although successful in terms of project implementation, limited capacity building was being achieved. Future funding is envisaged to build NGO capacity.

At present the EC is providing training and capacity building to a number of NGO networks working in the field of Drug Demand Reduction.

3.4 Utilisation of envelope B

In early May 2006 torrential rains close to the Brazilian border caused widespread flooding in Suriname. Several major rivers, in particular the Upper Suriname, Tapanahony, Lawa and Marowijne Rivers, burst their banks and water levels rose by as much as 3-4 meters.

Populations in Sipaliwini District in the south of the country, as well as Brokopondo District in the centre of the country were hit hard. 175 Maroon and Indigenous villages and numerous smaller settlements located along rivers and on islands were flooded. In total more than 20,000 people were made homeless.

In total 700,000 Euro worth of emergency humanitarian aid assistance was given by the European Commission to Suriname to deal with malaria and diarrhoea in affected areas, water and sanitation, food supplies and kitchen sets and hygiene. The funds were channelled mainly through WHO/PAHO, WFP and the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.

3.5 Other instruments

3.5.1 Regional co-operation

From discussions with the National Authorising Office it has become clear that there is an increasing general Governmental awareness of project opportunities available under CARIFORUM, all-ACP and global programmes. However, the translation of this awareness into action is still in need of support. To improve this situation the EC Delegation in Suriname has recruited a local programme manager to support the NAO in promoting awareness and involvement in regional projects.

The JAR 2005 mentioned a 1.1 M€ project to facilitate Suriname's regional integration process as foreseen in the CSP. It has not been possible to fund this project due to lack of funding.

During 2006 Suriname participated in regional programmes in the following ways;

A. Proactive participation in:

- 1. Strengthening the capacity of medical laboratories in the Caribbean** 8 ACP RCA 20 - 7.5 M €. Coordinated from the Ministry of Health. A number of useful trainings have been attended. Terminates 2007.
- 2. Integrated Development for the Caribbean Rum Sector** 8 ACP TPS 125 – 70 M €. A local producer (SAB) continues to benefit directly from the project.
- 3. Caribbean Regional Negotiating Machinery.** 8 ACP TPS 110. Suriname remains proactive and continues to adopt the CARIFORUM line on most negotiating issues other than in bananas where Suriname has adopted a different position.

B. Limited participation in:

- 1 Strengthening the Institutional Response to HIV/AIDS/STD in the Caribbean (SIRHASC)** 8 ACP TPS 018 - 6.9 M €.
- 2. Caribbean regional Tourism Sector Development Programme** 8 ACP RCA 35 - 8.0 M€.
- 3. Caribbean Trade and private Sector Development programme** 9 ACP RCA 008 - 2.6 M€.
- 4. Caribbean Integration Support Programme (CISP)** - 40.5 M €. Under this programme it is expected that Suriname will receive support for the establishment and operation of a Caribbean Translation and Information Centre (CRITI).
- 5. Caribbean Regional Environment Programme (CREP).** Limited participation by nature reserve organisation STINASU. Terminated during 2006.

C. No participation in:

- 1. Support to Caribbean Knowledge and Learning Network.** 9 ACP RCA 010 - 1.99 M €

2. Institutional Support and Capacity Building for Disaster Management in the Caribbean 9ACP RCA 009 - 3.6 M €

Elsewhere, there is currently only one regional programme which is disbursing funds in Suriname via a Programme Management Unit. This unit is in support of the rice sector;

3.5.1.1 Competitiveness of the rice sector in the Caribbean programme – 9.ACP.RPR.006 - 24 M €.

CARIFORUM and the EC agreed in 2003 to implement a programme to facilitate the restructuring of the Caribbean Rice Sector. The preparatory studies identified the need for a National Action Plan requiring an investment of 86 M € by rice operators, banks, external investors, the Government and donors. The EC contribution for Suriname is about 10 M € for which all contracts have been concluded in 2006, shortly before the D+3 deadline in November.

Progress in activities:

Suriname Programme Management Unit (€ 600,000)

The Suriname Project Management Unit (SPMU), contracted short-term consultants to assess the measures needed for an adequate functioning of paddy growers associations, for an adequate functioning of rice mills and the training needs of the milling industry, for establishing a seed growers association, and to draft a business plan for a seed drying and processing facility. A pilot basic training course for farmers has been conducted to prepare these farmers for the advanced training envisaged in the Research and Extension component.

Technical Assistance (€ 1,200,000)

The Government is receiving Technical Assistance for institutional support to:

- i) Improve the rice sub-sector Policy, Implementation Strategies and Action Plans
- ii) Support and train stakeholders in preparation of financial applications, operational, technical, product quality, marketing, and business strategies
- iii) Create effective and sustainable organizations representing producers, millers and exporters with sound constitutions and strategies
- iv) Improve the Water Management Strategy
- v) Develop sustainable extension services
- vi) Support the implementation of the Financial Facility

Research & extension (€ 1,000,000)

A regional call for proposals on actions related to research and extension was launched, enabling research and extension institutions and organisations to benefit from programme funds. The grant was awarded to Anton de Kom University with ADRON and CELOS as partners. Their contract foresees to i) multiply and produce seed from high yielding lines with superior grain quality, ii) transfer improved rice varieties and crop management practices and iii) promote innovations that fully utilise the rice and its biomass into value added products.

Water rehabilitation (€ 3,800,000)

The Government of Suriname took steps to comply with the preconditions of the Water Rehabilitation component of the project. Six Water Boards have been established. Rehabilitation of the Corantijn canal, the E-panad & South Drain and its structures is ongoing, which is supporting the functioning of the Water Authority and Water Boards in Nickerie. Further estimates on the required investment needs of the Wakay pumping station identified that a full rehabilitation would be too costly to be covered by the EDF grant.

Financial Facility (€ 3,500,000)

The Suriname Financial Facility (SURFF) is a commercial agricultural loan scheme, managed by the Landbouwbank. The applied interest rate is 9%. The funds of the facility are available to farmers and

millers for working capital or innovative capital investments. A first call for expression of interest is expected to be published in January 2007.

3.5.2 Intra-ACP cooperation

Like for the regional projects, Suriname has not been able to obtain maximum benefit from intra-ACP or global initiatives. This is due to lack of national capacity, weakness of local NGOs, language barriers, the fact that almost no international NGOs are active in Suriname, etc. In addition, the very few international NGOs working in the country have their headquarters either in the EU or in Switzerland, thus not being eligible to participate in the calls for proposals.

a) Water and Energy Facility for ACP countries

A new call for water proposals was launched in March 2006. Suriname submitted 4 bid but none were successful.

The Energy Facility first call for proposals was launched in June 2006 for 220 M€. Suriname submitted 2 bids, neither of which were retained.

b) Global initiatives

None

3.5.3 Community budget lines

a) Special Framework of Assistance for banana producers: BL B.210218 (€ 19.14 M)

The SFA programme is part of the Revised Strategic Plan for the Restructuring of the Surinamese Banana Sector, endorsed by the Surinamese Council of Ministers in 2002. The Revised Strategic Plan is consistent with Council Regulation (EC) No 856/1999, which overall intention is to support traditional ACP banana production to improve competitiveness and/or to support diversification where improvement in the competitiveness of the banana sector is not sustainable. Different studies show that the conditions in Suriname for banana production are ideal. The revised strategic plan of 2002 defines a drastic restructuring plan and aims to privatize the company to ensure the sustainability of the sector. The foundation SBBS, mandated by the Council of Ministers, is managing the implementation the joint efforts of the Suriname-EC co-operation in the banana sector.

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

- Export volume 2006: 2.5 M boxes / 45,000 tons
- 2,100 employees have been (re)employed by SBBS in 2006;
- Productivity 2006: 1,570 boxes/ha;
- FOB cost price 2006: 8.13 USD/box, Nickerie estate: 6.19 USD/box, Jarikaba-Saramacca estate: 10.5 USD/box.

2. Preparations for privatization

In 2005 the tender for privatization failed because the short listed companies did not submit bids due to the prevailing uncertainties about the future EU import regime. In August 2006 SBBS/Surland signed a management contract with marketing company Agrisol/Katope under which the provision of working capital was secured. Also, the 2 consultants of the long-term EC TA contract, which ended by June, were hired as management executives.

3. Issues regarding the implementation of the Banana Budget Line

The FA of 2005 (1.96 M €, irrigation installations) was signed in March 2006. The Financing Proposal of 2006 (1.67 M €, irrigation & cableway installations) was submitted in September 2006. The long-term TA contract ended by June 2006. Various tenders for drainage installations and packing station buildings were launched in 2006, some of them had to be re-launched while others were awarded via a negotiated procedure. Finally all contracts of SFA2003 we awarded shortly before the D+3 deadline in December.

4. Issues regarding the EU import regime

The current EU import regime is based on an ACP quota (775,000 tons) managed on the basis of first-come-first-serve (80%) and historical reference (20%). For the export of 40.000 tons of bananas in 2006 a total of € 3 Mio was spent on obtaining licenses from European banana importers. By 2008 the import regime will be part of the Caribbean Economic Partnership Agreement, which is still being negotiated. By Q4 2006 the Caribbean banana producing countries were not able to obtain a common position.

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

The Joint Programme for Reproductive Health has been on-going since January 2004. In 2006 an overall evaluation of the project led the EC to extend the programme's implementation period to 2008.

Results

- Continued contribution to increased awareness and advocacy on women's health and the use of contraceptives and condoms.
- Finalization of the national SRH Policy in 2006.
- The final report on ICPD+10 for Suriname was launched in June 2006.

3.5.4 European Investment Bank

Outstanding arrears to the EIB amounted to 53,041 € by the end of 2006, a minor reduction compared to end 2005. The total outstanding on EIB loans directly to borrowers incorporated in Suriname amounted to 7.284 M € by the end of 2006, less than 8.091 M € outstanding in 2004. The figures have been updated thanks to work of the State Debt Office.

To support the emerging SMEs, Development Finance Limited (DFL) Caribbean Group opened an office in Suriname in 2004. To date an application to set up a local branch in Suriname is still being considered by the Central Bank of Suriname. In the meantime, DFLSA is concentrating on advisory services to SMEs. The initiative is being supported by the EIB through a loan of 4 M € and subscription to 1 M € in preference shares.

Beside such indirect EIB support, larger direct EIB operations are being pursued through EIB visits to Suriname. These opportunities include larger natural resource projects as well as the power sector.

4 ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance indicators are generally difficult to exclusively link to EC projects. For example a reduction in inflation could never be impacted by the types of programmes the EC has been financing in the non focal area. However, the indicators predefined in the CSP have generally provided a good overall indication of progress in the sector/area targeted, albeit with limited intervention from the EC because of implementation delays and the fact that other donors and Government have also been active. For example in the transport sector many of the roads in the country have been rehabilitated by the Peoples Republic of China.

As for the quality of indicators this has improved marginally over the period of the 9th EDF, although the frequency of reporting has been less reliable. For example the excellent MDG baseline report of 2005 has not been updated by Government.

As for improvements, there is some potential to link Millennium Development Goals to core indicators in the sector/area of intervention. For example, these 'impact chains' could link the % of roads in good condition to net enrolment in Primary education.

5 DONOR COORDINATION AND HARMONISATION

During the year the Head of Delegation met regularly with the locally represented donor community and in particular the two member states present in Suriname. The Joint Annual Report 2006 was shared and discussed also with France and the Netherlands and feedback provided taking special account of the

increasing importance of coordination. Efforts will continue in 2007 to further enhance coordination as donor coordination groups are expected to start functioning for certain sectors. Harmonisation of donor programmes and procedures as well as alignment of donor procedures with those of the government, in line with the Paris agenda, need further efforts.

6 DIALOGUE IN COUNTRY WITH THE NAO AND NSA'S

In country dialogue of the European Commission with the National Authorising Office was the best it has been in a decade. The presence of a very cooperative Minister of Planning and Development Cooperation, has smoothed the way to faster implementation of EC funded projects in transport and agriculture. This will manifest itself through results accompanied by significantly higher disbursement rates in 2007 under contracts signed in 2006.

Dialogue with the Non State Actors was limited to discussions concerning preparation of new project proposals for NGO and Tourism sector capacity building. There was also some consultation of the Domestic Private Sector/Suriname Business Forum and private sector in the Port Authority. However, Non State Actor representation remains weakly independent.

7 CONCLUSIONS

During 2006 the political situation remained stable. The macro-economic situation continued to improve. The Social situation showed mixed results with possible cause for concern in health and education. Suriname has no Poverty Reduction Strategy and Public Sector Reform is regrettably still in a preparatory stage.

As for EC development cooperation, following the resolution of bottlenecks concerning the non implementation of project conditionalities during the period 2003-2005 the speed of project preparations improved significantly in 2006. Overall four new project concepts (Financing Agreements) were prepared for a value of 7.1 M € and two previously blocked contracts in the transport sector for a value in excess of 40 M € were signed (the main Port of Paramaribo and the Road to the Ferry in Guyana). In all during 2006 more than forty (40) separate contracts were signed for a value in excess of 60 M €.

Concerning the focal sector, the transport sector policy study completed in December 2003 is awaiting final Government approval. Approval should enable the establishment of a Transport Sector plan. Efforts to establish a fully functional Road Authority to maintain the primary road network have been mixed. The Road Authority is staffed and the 'opcenten' fuel tax has been increased in line with requirements and is being collected. However, timely transfers of funds to the Road Authority's bank account are hoped for.

Concerning the non focal area, the improving macroeconomic situation has somewhat removed the imperative for reinforcement of economic actors. Nevertheless, in November 2006 the Government of Suriname officially legalised the Suriname Business Forum, a public private sector platform for promoting development of the Domestic Private Sector. Furthermore, three new project concepts (Financing Agreements) were finalised and submitted to Brussels for approval; Capacity building for NGOs (1.7 M €) and Tourism (1.5 M €) and a new Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF) (0.866 M €).

As for the next round of financing, it was decided to maintain Transport as the focal sector for the 10th EDF, likely to start sometime in 2008. Funding may well be channelled towards the rehabilitation of the road from Paramaribo to Albina. There will be no 'non focal area' under the 10th EDF.

ANNEXES

ANNEX A1 Economic and social statistics

Table of macroeconomic indicators

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Basic data							
1	Estimated Population (in 1000) at end of the year	466.6	473.5	479.2	483.0*	502.6	NA
	- annual change in %	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.5	NA
2a	Nominal GDP (mp)(in 1000 SRD)	1167.633	1663.541	2581.821	3381.932	4107.318	NA
2b	Nominal GDP (mp) per capita (in SRD)	2517	3539	5420	7005	8334	NA
2c	- annual change in %	NA	41	53	29	19	NA
3	Real GDP (annual change in %)	2	5	2	5	8	NA
4	Gross fixed capital formation (in % of GDP)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
International transactions							
5	Exports of goods and services (in % of GDP)	55	65	36	43	52	NA
	- of which the most important: ... (in % of GDP)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	Trade balance (in % of GDP)	-1.5	-7.5	-3.8	-7.0	4.5	NA
7	Current account balance (in % of GDP)	-0.2	-11.6	-12.4	-12.4	-9.3	NA
8	Net inflows of foreign direct investment (in % of GDP)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	External debt (in % of GDP)	41	58	39	36	36	
10	Service of external debt (in % of exports of goods and non-factor services)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11	Foreign exchange reserves (in months of imports of goods and non-factor services)	NA	NA	NA	2.0	2.0	1.7
Government							
12	Revenues (in % of GDP)	30	35	34	31	29	NA
	- of which: grants (in % of GDP)		3.0	1.2	1.4	1.4	NA
13	Expenditure (in % of GDP)	32	40	36	35	38	NA
	- of which: capital expenditure (in % of GDP)	NA	2.0	1.7	1.3	2.4	NA
14a	Deficit (in % of GDP) including grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
14b	Deficit (in % of GDP) excluding grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
15	Debt (in % of GDP)	58	75	49	46	51	NA
	- of which: external (in % of total public debt)	70	77	79	80	70	NA
Other							
16	Consumer price inflation (annual average change in %)	59.3	38.6	15.5	NA	NA	9.5
17	Interest rate (for money, annual rate in %)	29	23.5	21.1	20.8	19.0	17.1
18	Exchange rate (annual average of national currency per 1 €)	NA	2.35	3.15	3.48	3.46**	NA
19	Unemployment (in % of labour force, ILO definition)	14	14	10	7	8**	NA
20	Employment in agriculture (in % of total employment)	13	13	11	11	12	NA

*Population and Housing Census march 31, 2003

** Up to May 2006, (source Central Bank of Suriname)

*** Census figures of all districts (The years 2000-2003 have figures for two districts; Paramaribo en Wanica)

ANNEX A2 Table of indicators for the MDGs

Type	Indicator	1990	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2013	2015
Impact	1 Proportion of population living on less than USD 1 per day ⁴⁴ (%)	NA	> 50								
	2 Prevalence of underweight children (under-five years of age)	NA	13%								
	3 Under-five mortality rate (per 1000)	44	32								
Outputs	4 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	NA	87 (c)								
	5 Primary Completion Rate grade 6 (%)	NA	71.0								
	6 Ratio of girls to boys in:	NA									
	primary education	0.96	0.96								
	secondary education	NA	1.13								
	tertiary education	NA	1.79								
	7 Proportion of births attended by skilled medical personnel (%)	NA	85								
	8 Proportion of one-year-old children immunised against measles (%)	65	90								
	9 HIV prevalence among 15 to 24 year old pregnant women (%)	NA	1.4	2							
	10 Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source (%)	NA	73								

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)

c Big differences between net enrolment in urban and rural areas: rural areas:50-60% and urban areas:95-98%. Mean value: 87%.

44 Indicator 1 may be replaced by an equivalent indicator based on national poverty thresholds, in which case a comment will be needed to permit consistent interpretation of data over time.

ANNEX B1 Ongoing projects focal & non-focal area for 2006

	Available Budget in €	Subtotal in €
FOCAL AREA: SECTOR OF CONCENTRATION		
Transport		
<i>Ongoing 7th/8th EDF Projects</i>		
7 SUR 043: Support to the Road Authority*	1,847,000	
7 SUR 048/ 8 SUR 012: Construction of the Road to the Ferry Terminal	13,200,000	
<i>Ongoing 9th EDF Projects</i>		
9 SUR 002: Rehabilitation upgrading, expansion+institutional strengthening of the Nieuwe Haven Terminal Paramaribo	29,800,000	
9 SUR 003: Technical Assistance to the Rehabilitation upgrading, expansion + institutional strengthening of the Nieuwe Haven Terminal Paramaribo	500,000	
TOTAL FOCAL SECTOR		45,347,000
NON-FOCAL AREA		
Reinforcement and Capacity Building of Economic Actors		
<i>Ongoing 7th EDF</i>		
7 SUR 13/7 SUR 14: Rice Research & Breeding Station*	3,215,000	
7 SUR 33: Strengthening STD health services for maroons in the interior*	680,000	
7 SUR 47: Environmental Management Programme*	534,293	
7 SUR 49: TA for the preparation & implem. of the privatiz. of the banana sector*	150,000	
<i>Ongoing 8th EDF Projects</i>		
8 SUR 03: Micro Projects Programme II*	5,000,000	
8 SUR 08: Integrated Tourism Development Programme*	2,475,000	
<i>Ongoing 9th EDF Projects</i>		
9 SUR 01: Restoration of the St. Peter & Paul Cathedral	2,800,000	
9 SUR 05: Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF)	1,129,000	
9 SUR 06: Consolidation of Democracy, Support to elections	499,000	
9 SUR 07: Public Private Partnership – Suriname Business Forum	2,400,000	
9 SUR 08: Rider 1 to Drug Demand Reduction Programme (6 ACP SUR 60)	148,000	
9 SUR 09: Interim Support of the Restructuring of the Suriname Banana Sector	2,500,000	
9 SUR 10: Humanitarian Aid	700,000	
9 SUR 11: Drug Demand Reduction Programme (ex-6 SUR 60: DDR)	205,467	
<i>Ongoing regional 9th EDF Projects with direct impact on Suriname</i>		
9 <u>Regional Rice Programme</u>	9,255,000	
<i>Regional Funds</i>		
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	15,500,000	
<i>Global Initiative Programme</i>		
Global Fund for Aids, Tuberculosis & Malaria	5,000,000	
TOTAL Ongoing Non Focal Sector		53,890,760
GRAND TOTAL		99,237,760

*Implementation period ended but project not yet closed

ANNEX B2 Overview of Disbursements Per Year – Period 1991-2006

GRANTS – NIP	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
EDF V	2,574,776	6,314,208														
EDF VI	3,723,302	1,625,932	1,925,732	1,396,072	2,439,108		783,189					66,391	242,712		183,945	98,368
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		150,686	77,649
EDF VIII										1,643,142	638,548	981,313	1,223,165	2,219,738*(a)	1,874,498	110,608
EDF IX															657,820	2,034,285*(b)
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 *	2,216,725	368,813
TOTAL IN €	6,298,078	7,940,140	1,925,732	1,754,956	4,606,209	856,406	10,465,662	3,969,042	4,969,162	2,390,036	1,567,519	3,574,938	3,940,285	4,860,479*	5,083,674	2,689,723

* Provisional

** Projected

(a) combined figures for VIth VIIth, VIIIth and IXth EDF

(b) Regional Rice disbursements included

ANNEX B3 Financial situation for 9th EDF

Project no	Title	Primary Commitment	Secondary Commitment	Total Disbursements until Dec 2006	Total Disbursements in %	State of Project
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) = c/a	(e)
ONGOING PROJECTS						
9 SUR 001	Restoration of St. Peter & Paul Cathedral	2,800,000.00	2,159,999.95	183,906.69	6.57%	Ongoing
9 SUR 002	Rehab., Upgrading & Instit. Strength. Port	29,800,000.00	29,517,589.12	-	-	Ongoing
9 SUR 003	TA to the Rehabilitation of the Port of Par'bo	500,000.00	500,000.00	72,286.80	14.46%	Ongoing
9 SUR 005	Technical Cooperation Facility	1,129,000.00	795,004.54	589,321.69	52.20 %	Ongoing
9 SUR 006	Consolidation of Democracy, Support to Election Act.	499,000.00	479,000.00	383,000.00	76.75%	To be closed 2007
9 SUR 007	Public Private Partnership – Suriname Business Forum	2,400,000.00	-	-	-	Ongoing
9 SUR 008	Rider 1 to Project 6 ACP SUR 60 (DDR)	148,000.00	144,928.88	143,022.80	96.64%	To be closed 2007
9 SUR 009	Interim Support to the Restruct. of the Banana Sector	2,500,000.00	2,378,327.51	-	-	Ongoing
9 SUR 010	Humanitarian Aid	700,000.00	700,000.00	560,000.00	80%	Ongoing
9 SUR 011	Drug Demand Reduction Programme (ex-6sur60)*	205,466.98	-	-	-*	Ongoing
	TOTAL 9TH EDF (EURO)	40,681,466.98	36,674,850.00	1,931,537.98	4.75%	

* NB Unspent funds under the ongoing Drug Demand Reduction Program (6 ACP SUR 060 - 893,000.00 Euro) were transferred to the 9th EDF in 2006. As of December 2006 the project's disbursement rate was 75.43%.

ANNEX B4 Financial situation for 8th EDF

Project no	Title	Primary Commitment	Secondary Commitment	Total Disbursements until Dec 2006	Total Disbursements in %	State of Project
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) = c/a	(e)
ONGOING PROJECTS						
8 SUR 003	Micro Projects Programme	5,000,000.00	4,709,562.88	3,488,787.53	69.78%	To be closed in 2007
8 SUR 008	Integrated Tourism Development Programme	2,475,000.00	2,343,226.00	1,944,416.34	78.56%	To be closed in 2007
8 SUR 012	Construction of Road to the Ferry Guyana	12,796,000.00	11,988,470.92	203,003.08	18.14%	Ongoing
	TOTAL 8th EDF (EURO)	20,271,000.00	19,041,259.80	5,636,206.95	27.80%	

ANNEX B5 Financial situation for 7th EDF

Project no	Title	Primary Commitment	Secondary Commitment	Total Disbursements until Dec 2006	Total Disbursements in %	State of Project
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) = c/a	(e)
ONGOING PROJECTS						
7 SUR 013	Rice Research & Breeding Station	1,100,000.00	1,073,449.46	991,079.63	90.10%	To be closed in 2007
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 2007
7 SUR 033	STD Health Services in the Interior	680,000.00	607,855.34	422,969.64	62.20%	To be closed in 2007
7 SUR 043	Support Road Authority	1,847,000.00	1,257,606.97	1,097,100.34	59.40%	To be closed in 2007
7 SUR 047	Environmental Management Programme	534,293.00	534,293	478,252.56	89.51%	To be closed in 2007
7 SUR 048	Construction Road to the Ferry Terminal	404,000.00	0.00	0.00	-	Closed & transferred to Env. A in 2007
7 SUR 049	TA for Preparation of Privatization	150,000.00	150,000.00	77,786.30	51.86%	To be closed in 2007
	TOTAL 7TH EDF (EURO)	6,830,293.00	5,395,075.70	4,736,307.83	69.34%	

ANNEX B6 Regional projects ongoing in 2006

AREA 1: REG ECON INTEG & CO-OP			EURO (€)	PERIOD
1.1 – TRADE & PRIVATE SECTOR DEV				
1	9 ACP RCA 035	CARIBBEAN REGIONAL SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	8,000,000	03/03 – 06/08
2	9 ACP RCA 008	CARIBBEAN TRADE AND PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	2,600,000	05/05 – 12/08
			10,600,000	
1.2 – DEV of Services				
1	9 ACP RCA 007	CARIFORUM TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY (TCF)	1,999,000	07/05 – 10/10
2	9 ACP RCA 012	CARIBBEAN INTEGRATION SUPPORT PROGRAMME ⁴⁵	37,000,000	**/** – **/**
3	9 ACP RCA 013	CARIBBEAN INTEGRATION SUPPORT PROGRAMME	3,500,000	**/** – **/**
			42,499,000	
1.3 – Rural DEV & Ag. Diversification				
1▶	8 ACP TPS 125	INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR THE CARIBBEAN RUM SECTOR	70,000,000	
2▶	9 ACP RPR 006	SUPPORT TO THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE RICE SECTOR IN THE CARIBBEAN	24,000,000	11/02 – 09/10
			94,000,000	
TOTAL AREA 1: REG ECON INTEG & CO-OP			147,099,000	

AREA 2: HUMAN DEV & CAP BUILDING			EURO (€)	PERIOD
2.1 – Education, training & culture				
1	6 RPR 59/ 7 RPR 373	UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY (UTECH) JAMAICA	2,600,000	10/01 – 09/07
2▶	9 ACP RCA 010	SUPPORT TO CARIBBEAN KNOWLEDGE AND LEARNING NETWORK (CKLN)	1,999,000	**/** – 03/11
			4,599,000	
2.2 – Health				
1▶	8 ACP RCA 020	STRENGTHENING OF MEDICAL LABORATORY SERVICES IN THE CARIBBEAN (Sur)	7,500,000	08/01 – 03/07
			7,500,000	
2.3 – Natural disasters				
1	9 ACP RCA 001	REGIONAL RADAR WARNING SYSTEM	13,200,000	05/05 – 06/11
2	9 ACP RCA 009	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT & CAPACITY BUILDING FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN THE CARIBBEAN	3,400,000	**/** – 12/11
			16,600,000	
TOTAL AREA 2: HUMAN DEV & CAP BUILDING			28,699,000	

TOTAL REG PROGRAMMES 6, 7, 8 & 9th EDF	175,798,000
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▶ Programmes of which it is known that Suriname more or less participates

⁴⁵ Caribbean Regional Information and Translation Institute funded under the programme is to be based in Suriname'

ANNEX B7 EIB projects

BUREAU VOOR DE STAATSSCHULD

END YEAR 2004

By original currency

EXTERNAL LOANS

Multilateral Creditors

	BALANCE OF OUTSTANDING Debt excl. arrears 31/12/2004	NEW LOAN		ARREARS				BALANCE OF OUTSTANDING Debt 31-dec-04
		Balance of COMMITMENTS	DISBURSEMENT	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	PENALTY	TOTAL	
European Investment Bank- EIB in Euro								
1. EIB/80082 Landbouwbank nv 1980	1.107.989,90			32.715,60	5.798,00	6.672	45.091	1.153.092,40
2. EIB/80102 NOB Global loan 1981	1.206.399,90			0		607	607	1.207.207,20
3. EIB/80179 Landbouwbank nv 1984	5.281.893,70			23.675,40			23.075	5.288.637,10
4. EIB/70803 NOB Global loan 1985	0,00			49.201		7.558	32.759	52.758,80
5. EIB/80389 Jenny-Ingikondre road 1994	506.025,30				50		50	316.079,20
	8.091.968,80	0,00	0,00	104.991,99	5.754,90	14.837,20	125.794,00	8.217.760,80

END YEAR 2005

By USD currency

EXTERNAL LOANS

Multilateral Creditors

	BALANCE OF OUTSTANDING Debt excl. arrears in USD 31-12-2005	NEW LOAN		PAYMENTS				ARREARS				BALANCE OF OUTSTANDING Debt in USD #####
		Balance of COMMITMENTS	DISBURSEMENT	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	OTHER	TOTAL	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	Penalty	TOTAL	
European Investment Bank- EIB in EURO												
1. EIB/80082 Landbouwbank nv 1980	1.268.034			77.625	19.531		97.157	29.224	7.116	2.422	48.762	1.316.796
2. EIB/80102 NOB Global loan 1981	1.345.884			77.076	19.968		97.064				0	1.345.884
3. EIB/80179 Landbouwbank nv 1984	5.902.999			311.750	91.352		403.102			41	41	5.903.039
4. EIB/70803 NOB Global loan 1985							0	53.322	7.729	1.291	62.342	62.342
5. EIB/80389 Jenny-Ingikondre road 1994	613.790			16.534	6.277		24.811				0	613.790
	9.130.706	0	0	484.985	137.148	0	622.133	92.546	14.845	3.754	111.144	9.241.850

END YEAR 2006

Opgemaakt/ gecorrigeerd: 27-03-2007

By original currency

EXTERNAL LOANS

Multilateral Creditors

	BALANCE OF OUTSTANDING Debt excl. arrears 31-12-2006	NEW LOAN		PAYMENTS				ARREARS				BALANCE OF OUTSTANDING Debt in #####
		Balance of COMMITMENTS	DISBURSEMENT	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	OTHER	TOTAL	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	Penalty	TOTAL	
European Investment Bank- EIB in Euro												
1. EIB/80082 Landbouwbank nv 1980	974.600			100.313	15.683	4.303	120.359			194	194	974.794
2. EIB/80102 NOB Global loan 1981	1.074.800			66.438	11.520	118	78.076				0	1.074.800
3. EIB/80179 Landbouwbank nv 1984	4.763.403			240.566	49.240		290.009				0	4.763.403
4. EIB/70803 NOB Global loan 1985							0	45.201	6.552	1.094	52.847	52.847
5. EIB/80389 Jenny-Ingikondre road 1994	504.485			15.815	5.224		21.039				0	504.485
	7.317.288	0	0	423.133	81.868	4.421	509.421	45.201	6.552	1.288	53.041	7.370.329

FEBRUARI 2007

By original currency

EXTERNAL LOANS

Multilateral Creditors

	BALANCE OF OUTSTANDING Debt excl. arrears 28-2-2007	NEW LOAN		PAYMENTS				ARREARS				BALANCE OF OUTSTANDING Debt in #####
		Balance of COMMITMENTS	DISBURSEMENT	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	OTHER	TOTAL	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	Penalty	TOTAL	
European Investment Bank- EIB - Euro												
1. EIB/80082 Landbouwbank nv 1980	974.600				154	63	257				0	974.600
2. EIB/80102 NOB Global loan 1981	1.041.663			33.138	5.074		38.212	63			63	1.041.725
3. EIB/80179 Landbouwbank nv 1984	4.763.403						0				0	4.763.403
4. EIB/70803 NOB Global loan 1985							0	45.201	6.552	1.094	52.847	52.847
5. EIB/80389 Jenny-Ingikondre road 1994	504.485						0				0	504.485
	7.284.151	0	0	33.138	5.268	63	38.468	45.263	6.552	1.094	52.909	7.337.060

ANNEX B8 Ongoing global & individual commitments BL Bananas

Budget Line B.21.03.18: Support to the restructuring of the banana sector

OVERVIEW OF BANANA CONTRACTS		Allocated	Contracted
SFA1999	Tender	3,100,000	3,049,538
SOFRECO I		1,938,000	1,937,544
SEMC		1,112,000	363,440
GEEST		idem	417,327
Brocad/v Dijk -SUP- Drainage pumps	21 aug / neg	idem	331,227
Audit		50,000	
SFA2000		2,700,000	2,697,922
ERAL lot 1		2,384,500	2,383,622
SOFRECO II		315,500	314,300
SFA2001		2,700,000	2,126,286
ERAL lot 2		1,065,000	945,650
Holland Agriculture		84,000	83,999
DU ROI		1,166,000	164,445
Vitropic lot 1		idem	932,192
Tender Supply: Nursery, Weaning house		385,000	
SFA2002		2,500,000	1,931,896
Tender Services: TA		60,000	
Tender Supply: tractor soil tillage tool		60,000	
Vitropic lot 2		600,000	767,669
Inverca lot 1: Packing station	2005 / neg	297,000	290,251
Inverca lot 1: Cableway	2005 / neg	875,000	873,976
Tender Works 1: Laboratory		22,000	
Tender Works 1: Packing station		273,000	
Tender Supply: Equipment laboratory		28,000	
Tender Works: Weather station		35,000	
Tender audit		30,000	
SFA2003		2,200,000	2,110,216
Inverca lot 2: Packing station	2005 / neg	445,500	445,069
Inverca lot 2: Cableway	2005 / neg	195,000	194,369
Nameco - WKS - Packing stations	6 dec	409,500	407,949
Gazzina -SUP- Drainage tubes	21 aug / neg	190,000	110,888
Brocad/v Dijk -SUP- Drainage pumps	21 aug / neg	520,000	519,990
Nameco -WKS- Drainage pumping stations	8 dec	440,000	431,951
SFA2004		2,310,000	463,354
Inverca lot 3: Cableway	2005 / neg	307,500	307,354
Tender Supply: Irrigation		1,616,700	
Tender Services: Long term TA		172,900	156,000
Tender Services: Short term TA		67,400	
Tender audit		50,000	
Tender evaluation		50,000	
Contingencies		45,500	
SFA2005		1,960,000	0
Tender Supply: Irrigation		1,960,000	
			72.8%
SFA2006		1,670,000	0
Tender Supply: Cableway & Packing station		1,400,000	
Tender Supply: Irrigation		270,000	
EDF: 9.ACP.SUR.9		2,500,000	2,378,328
Sigma	12 jun	1,870,000	1,766,578
CPI	12 jun	610,000	591,750
Tender evaluation		15,000	
Tender audit		5,000	

ANNEX C1 Summary table of EC cooperation

SURINAME

	FORECASTS 2007										
	1st SEMESTER	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	Target 100%L+50%M	2nd SEMESTER	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	Target 100%L+50%M	TARGET ANNEE
New Global Commitments	7,166,000					0					7,166,000
New Individual Commitments	1,133,000	453,528	679,472	0	793,264	3,294,000	1,088,806	2,118,544	86,660	3,838,403	4,631,667
Payments	14,689,130	5,879,904	8,809,226	0	10,284,517	11,404,467	3,769,656	7,334,811	300,000	7,437,062	17,721,579
Decommitments back to the NIP	517,489										517,489
Decommitments to recommit	931,865										0
Reduction of Old RAL	15,061,945	6,328,719	8,733,226	0	10,695,332	10,174,467	3,769,656	6,404,811	0	6,972,062	17,667,394

	FORECASTS 2008										
	1st SEMESTER	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	Target 100%L+50%M	2nd SEMESTER	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	Target 100%L+50%M	TARGET ANNEE
Engagements Individuels	3,886,000	2,340,517	1,542,029	3,454	3,111,531	1,440,000	865,230	574,770	0	1,152,615	4,264,146
Payments	10,489,960	6,318,046	4,162,590	9,324	8,399,341	9,796,136	5,886,046	3,910,090	0	7,841,091	16,240,432

RAL	SITUATION on 01/01/2007		SITUATION on 31/12/2007		Amount	Nbr
	ALL PROJECTS	PROJETS decided before YEAR 2007	ALL PROJECTS	PROJETS decided before YEAR 2007		
Σ Ongoing GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	65,782,760	25,651,294	72,943,760	25,651,294	0	0
RAC	5,384,973	2,058,785	7,919,606	3,058,785		2
RAP	48,496,207	13,147,493	24,887,807	8,301,346		0
RAL	59,880,180	15,206,278	42,807,112	8,960,126		0
% RAL / Σ GLOBAL COMMIT.	62%	59%	59%	55%		2
Nbr of years to absorber RAL	3		2			

GLOBAL COMMITMENTS ON AVAILABLE EDF ALLOCATIONS UNTIL END 2007

SUMMARY of	AMOUNT
CUMULATED TOTAL GLOBAL COMMITMENTS on 31/12/2006	40,543,636
TOTAL NEW GLOBAL COMMITMENTS FORSEEN in 2007	7,166,000
TOTAL GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	47,709,636

SUMMARY of	AMOUNT
COUNTRY ENVELOPE A & B AT 31-12-2006 avant ETR	45,960,731
DECOMMITMENTS OVER THE PERIOD OF 2007	517,488
TOTAL EDF AVAILABLE COUNTRY RESOURCES	45,443,242
USE OF AVAILABLE RESSOURCES in %	104,99%
EDF COUNTRY RESSOURCES THAT COULD BE LOST	-2,266,395

ANNEX C2 EDF Forecasts 2006-2007: Payments, Decommittments & Extensions on Ongoing projects

(amounts in €)

YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION COMENT	ACQUISITION NUMBER	INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT (M)	TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS	SITUATION END 2006			FORECASTS ON PAYMENTS 1st SEM 2007			FORECASTS ON PAYMENTS 2nd SEM 2007			FORECAST PAYMENTS 1st SEM 2008			FORECAST PAYMENTS 2nd SEM 2008			COMMENTS			
				GLOBAL COMMIT	INDIVIDUAL COMMIT	M&C	1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	High	Medium	Low	1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	High	Medium	Low	1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER		High	Medium	Low
TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS																						
TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS																						
1885	TACP SUR13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1885	TACP SUR14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1885	TACP SUR14	4	300,000	300,011	71,184	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1885	TACP SUR14	5	57,000	25,437	31,563	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1886	TACP SUR13	Total	487,000	324,248	192,747	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1887	TACP SUR16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1887	TACP SUR16	3	11,900	5,788	6,112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1887	TACP SUR16	3	11,900	5,788	6,112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1888	TACP SUR13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1888	TACP SUR13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1888	TACP SUR13	Total	303,000	130,493	160,807	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1888	BACP SUR3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1888	BACP SUR3	4	1,324,000	786,701	526,219	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1889	BACP SUR7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1889	BACP SUR7	9	1,560,000	1,485,164	134,836	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1889	BACP SUR7	10	151,000	128,927	22,173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1889	TACP SUR3	Total	3,274,000	2,271,695	792,705	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2000	TACP SUR47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2000	TACP SUR47	1	54,234	534,264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2000	TACP SUR47	1	54,234	478,265	66,041	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2000	TACP SUR47	Total	54,234	478,265	66,041	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2000	BACP SUR8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2000	BACP SUR8	2	163,000	17,602	61,398	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2000	BACP SUR8	2	163,000	17,602	61,398	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2000	BACP SUR8	5	351,000	183,859	167,141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2000	BACP SUR9	Total	685,000	694,921	100,011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2001	TACP SUR46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2001	TACP SUR46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2001	TACP SUR46	1	404,000	0	404,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2001	TACP SUR46	1	404,000	0	404,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2001	BACP SUR12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2001	BACP SUR12	1	32,160,000	11,588,471	307,524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2001	BACP SUR12	1	32,160,000	11,588,471	307,524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2001	BACP SUR12	2	1,119,000	203,083	915,917	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2001	BACP SUR12	2	1,119,000	203,083	915,917	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2001	BACP SUR12	Total	33,399,000	11,791,554	1,223,441	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2001	TACP SUR12	Total	33,399,000	11,791,554	1,223,441	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2002	TACP SUR16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2002	TACP SUR16	1	150,000	77,786	72,214	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2002	TACP SUR16	1	150,000	77,786	72,214	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2002	TACP SUR16	Total	150,000	77,786	72,214	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

ANNEX C3 EDF Forecasts 2006-2007: New individual Commitments (incl. payments) of Ongoing projects

SURINAME

Online Help click on
Aide en ligne, cliquez

(amounts in €)

YEAR GLOB. COMMIT	ACCOUNTING NUMBER	TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT	FORECASTS 1st SEM 2007						FORECASTS 2nd SEM 2007						FORECASTS 1st SEM 2008						FORECASTS 2nd SEM 2008					
			INDIVID. COMMIT		PAYMENTS		ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS		INDIVID. COMMIT		PAYMENTS		ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS		INDIVID. COMMIT		PAYMENTS		ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS		INDIVID. COMMIT		PAYMENTS		ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS	
			INDIVID. COMMIT	PAYMENTS	Low	Medium	High	INDIVID. COMMIT	PAYMENTS	Low	Medium	High	INDIVID. COMMIT	PAYMENTS	Low	Medium	High	INDIVID. COMMIT	PAYMENTS	Low	Medium	High	INDIVID. COMMIT	PAYMENTS	Low	Medium
TOTALS on NEW INDIVIDUAL Commitments			1,133,000	76,000	0	76,000	0	2,554,000	1,080,000	0	780,000	300,000	1,851,000	780,000	0	780,000	0	0	565,000	0	665,000	0				
2002	9 SUR 11	Final Evaluation (EX. 6 SUR 60) Drug Demand Reduction Progr.	16,000	16,000		16,000																				
2004	9 SUR 05	TCF Programme Estimate #3	97,000	40,000		40,000			40,000		40,000															
2004	9 SUR 05	TCF Audit Contract																								
2005	9 SUR 08	Final Evaluation Support to the elections 2005	30,000	20,000		20,000			10,000		10,000															
2005	9 SUR 07	Suriname Business Forum TA Service contract						1,181,000	250,000		250,000															
2005	9 SUR 07	Suriname Business Forum Programme Estimate No. #1						50,000	50,000		50,000															
2008	9 SUR 12	Institutional Strengthening of the Transport Sector in Suriname TA Service Contract	1,000,000					200,000	200,000		200,000		300,000	300,000		300,000										
2008	9 SUR 12	Institutional Strengthening of the Transport Sector in Suriname Programme estimate						300,000	300,000		300,000		600,000	200,000		200,000			300,000		300,000					
2008	9 SUR 13	Suriname Sustainable Tourism Capacity Building Programme TA Service Contract											541,000	125,000		125,000			100,000		100,000					
2007	9 SUR 13	Suriname Sustainable Tourism Capacity Building Programme Start-up Programme Estimate						30,000	30,000		30,000															
2007		Suriname Sustainable Tourism Capacity Building Programme Programme Estimate #2											150,000	75,000		75,000			75,000		75,000					
2007		Suriname NGO Institutional Strengthening TA Service Contract						743,000	150,000		150,000															
2007		Suriname NGO Institutional Strengthening Start-up Programme Estimate						50,000	50,000		50,000															
2007		Suriname NGO Institutional Strengthening Programme Estimate #2											100,000	50,000		50,000			50,000		50,000					
2007		New TCF (I) Programme Estimate #1											70,000	30,000		30,000			40,000		40,000					

ANNEX C4 EDF Forecasts 2006-2007: New global commitments (incl. individual commitments & payments)

(amounts in €)

				SURINAME																				
				FORECASTS 1st SEM 2007			FORECASTS 2nd SEM 2007			FORECASTS 1st SEM 2008			FORECASTS 2nd SEM 2008											
				ESTIMATION OF RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS									ESTIMATION OF RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS											
ESTIMATED DECISION DATE	PROJECT TITLE (GLOBAL COMMITMENT)	CATEGORY	AMOUNT	INDIVID. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS	Low L	Medium M	High H	INDIVID. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS	Low L	Medium M	High H	INDIVID. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS	Low L	Medium M	High H	INDIVID. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS	Low L	Medium M	High H	
TOTALS on NEW GLOBAL Commitments:				7,195,000	0	0	0	0	0	740,000	150,000	0	150,000	0	2,225,000	537,500	0	537,500	0	1,440,000	500,000	0	500,000	0
06 2007	Technical Cooperation Facility	PROJECT	800,000											75,000	37,500		37,500		740,000	150,000			150,000	
06 2007	Suriname NGO Institutional Strengthening Programme	PROJECT	1,700,000						740,000	150,000		150,000		60,000	50,000		50,000		100,000	50,000			50,000	
04 2007	Incl. Strength. of the transport sector in Suriname	PROJECT	3,100,000											1,400,000	300,000		300,000		400,000	200,000			200,000	
04 2007	Suriname Sustainable Tourism Capacity building programme	PROJECT	1,500,000											700,000	150,000		150,000		200,000	100,000			100,000	

ANNEX C5 Donor matrix by Sector

Donor/ Sector	Budget policy	Monetary policy	Rural development	Mining	Energy	Transport	Education	Health	Water	Urban development	Gender	Environment	CDMT and priority sectors	Decentralisation	Judicial	Poverty monitoring	Private sector and NGOs (1)	Culture, youth, communication (1)	Total
MULTILATERAL	<i>Millions (Euro)</i>																		
PAHO								0.44											0.44
WWF												1.19							1.19
Inter-American Development Bank	22.72	0.56	8.24	0.19	0.16		10.0	5.69		0.20	0.22	0.08		3.9	0.49	16.14	2.62	0.12	71.33
UNDP+	0.48			0.07								0.26			0.07	0.13	0.69	1.26	2.96
UNICEF							0.09					0.49							0.58
Conservation International																			
Suriname																			
Islamic Development Bank																			
EC + MS	<i>Millions (Euro)</i>																		
France								0.38		0.15		1.5			0.41		0.50	0.04	2.98
The Netherlands	78		23.2		70		12.5	22.1	21.1	29.20	0.5	25.8			90.4		29.1	5.4	407.30
EC	1.13		31.73			47.1		2.59								6.5		2.8	91.85
OTHER	<i>Millions (Euro)</i>																		
India	12.8			2.0	0.4	1.4			4.2										20.8
China			106.4			42.6				9.5									158.5
Total	115.13	0.56	169.57	2.26	70.56	91.1	22.59	31.2	25.3	39.05	0.72	29.32		3.9	91.37	16.27	39.41	9.62	757.93
% EC	68.73	0	32.39	0	99.20	51.70	55.33	80.35	88.40	75.16	69.44	93.11		0	99.39	0	91.60	85.65	13.01

ANNEX C6 Financial Donor Matrix

DONOR MATRIX 2006 onwards

Donor	Project Description	Status	Economic Development/ Capacity building	Social Development	Productivity Sector Activity	Environment /Gender
INDIA*						
Total of 2 Concessional Loans: 19.26 Mio €	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steel rolling mill at Paranam (concessional loan) • Solar powered traffic signals system in Paramaribo (concessional loan) • Various annual training courses Surinamese nationals • Hiring Foreign IT Expert for Suriname • Senior Rice Breeder to be deputed to ADRON Nickerie (2-year contract/ITEC programme India), from 04-2007 	Ending in 2007 Ongoing Ongoing Completed in 2006 Start 04/2007				
<i>Loan</i>						
* Originally stated in US\$ amounts: converted at a rate of 1.35 €/US\$						
INDONESIA						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Per year 3 scholarships for master degrees are awarded • Per year 1 scholarship for non-degrees are awarded • Scholarship for military/police officer/command training • Providing teacher to classical dance and music from Indonesia • Presenting Suriname as “The Central of Wayang in Southern America/Establish Permanent Secretariat to maintain/develop Indonesian arts in Suriname • Providing teacher for (promotion of) Javanese language • Providing expert in horticulture (rice and fruit) • Providing expert in fishery (aquaculture) • Some program will be discussed in Joint-Commission Meeting III in Paramaribo (2007) 	Foreseen Ongoing Ongoing Ongoing Ongoing Foreseen Foreseen Foreseen Foreseen				

Donor	Project Description	Status	Economic Development/ Capacity building	Social Development	Productivity Sector Activity	Environment /Gender
CHINA*						
<u>Grant</u> 9.5 Mio €	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New office building for the Ministry of Foreign affairs • Housing programme • Road Rehabilitation Project (2nd phase) • Support to industrial development (grant/loan) • Palm Tree Plantation & Processing Project • Low-cost housing project in Paramaribo 	Closed	3.90 Mio €	1.60 Mio €	42.60 Mio €	
		Closed				
		Ongoing	13.60 Mio €			
<u>Loan/grant</u> 149 Mio €		Foreseen				
		Foreseen	92.80 Mio €			
	Foreseen	4.00 Mio €				
<u>Grant</u> <u>Loan/grant</u>			7.90 Mio €	1.60 Mio €	149.0 Mio €	

N.B.: Information of 2006. No update received in 2007.

FRANCE

GRANT : 4,03 M € Loan : 29,50 M €	Combat transmissible diseases, especially malaria, in the Marowijne area, 3 year program, including TA – Grant (AFD) <i>Support to the health sector, in a bilateral perspective – Loan (AFD)</i>	Ending end 2007 <i>Foreseen</i>		0,58 Mio € <i>i.b.d.</i>		
	Institutional support to increase capacities of Surinamese Police, Justice & Customs, 3 year program, including TA – Grant (MOFA) <i>Institutional support to increase capacities of Surinamese Police, Justice & Customs, 3 year program, including TA – Grant (MOFA)</i>	Ending end 2007 <i>Foreseen 2008</i>	0,56 Mio € 0,65 Mio €			
	Promotion of the French language – Grant (MOFA)	Ongoing		0,01 Mio €		
	Cultural and sportive exchange across the Guyana Shield – Grant (MOFA)	Ongoing		0,03 Mio €		
	Financing of project studies – Loan (AFD)	Ongoing	0,50 Mio €			
	Financing of project studies – Grant (AFD)	Ending		0,30 Mio €		
	FFEM (French Global Environment Fund) : contribution to regional sustainable forest management in the Guyana Shield - project implemented by WWF (2001-2007) – Grant (FFEM)	Ending end 2007				1,50 Mio €
	CDFS – Loan (AFD)	Ending end 2007		2,50 Mio €		
	<i>Education Marowijne area – Loan (AFD)</i>	<i>Foreseen 2008</i>		1,50 Mio €		
	Education Marowijne area and promotion of the French language – Grant (MOFA) <i>Road Meerzorg-Albina – Loan (AFD)</i>	Foreseen 2008 <i>Foreseen 2008</i>		0,40 Mio €		
		25,00 Mio €				
Grant			1,21 Mio €	1,32 Mio €		1,50 Mio €
Loan			25,50 Mio €	4,00 Mio €		

Donor	Project Description	Status	Economic Development/ Capacity building	Social Development	Productivity Sector Activity	Environment /Gender
THE NETHERLANDS						
Grant 349.6 Mio €	• Land management (GLIS)	Ongoing	10.9 Mio €			
	• Sector fund Government	Ongoing	15.7 Mio €			
	• Justice building	Ongoing	3.7 Mio €			
	• Start fund sectoral approach	Ongoing	24.8 Mio €			
	• Preparation fund PLOS	Ongoing	3.1 Mio €			
	• National Archive	Ongoing	5.4 Mio €			
	• Strengthening dir Finance	Ongoing	0.4 Mio €			
	• Sector Fund housing (incl. IDB program Low Income Shelter)	Ongoing		18.3 Mio €		
	• Health Care projects (BOG/Armulov)	Ongoing		8.9 Mio €		
	• Sector Fund Health Care	Ongoing		11.9 Mio €		
	• Educational projects (SPPCOS/restore educ damage interior/ Basic education improvement)	Ongoing			2.3 Mio €	
	• Sector Fund Education	Ongoing			10.2 Mio €	
	• IFONS (phase II)	Foreseen			11.3 Mio €	
	• Development fund interior	Ongoing				5.0 Mio €
	• Sector Fund Agriculture	Ongoing				18.2 Mio €
	• TA private sector	Ongoing				1.8 Mio.€
	• Environmental projects (Rebuild Jan Starke/environment fund)	Ongoing				4.0 Mio €
	• Environmental projects (WWF/Bosnas/Mineral Institute)	Foreseen				9.5 Mio €
	• Sector Fund Environment	Foreseen				9.1 Mio €
	• Suriname Conservation Foundation	Ongoing				3.2 Mio €
• Water projects	Ongoing				21.1 Mio €	
• Capacity building	Foreseen		13.0 Mio €			
• Parity Funds:						
• Public Sector Reform	Foreseen		50.0 Mio €			
• Private Sector Development (Energy fund/Skills development center/micro credit program)	Foreseen		86.0 Mio €			
• HIV/Aids Prevention programme	Ongoing			1.3 Mio €		
• Local Women's Fund	Ongoing				0.5 Mio €	
Grant			213.0 Mio €	64.2 Mio €	25.0 Mio €	47.4 Mio €

Donor	Project Description	Status	Economic Development/ Cap. building	Social Development	Productivity Sector Activity	Environment /Gender
EUROPEAN COMMISSION						
Grant 2006-2009 93.88 Mio €	• Institutional strengthening of the Transport Sector	Foreseen	3.10 Mio €			
	• Capacity building for NGOs,	Foreseen	1.70 Mio €			
	• Business Forum; Support to the Private/Public Partnership	Foreseen	2.40 Mio €			
	• 9 th EDF Technical cooperation facility	Ongoing	1.13 Mio €			
	• Suriname/EC/UNFPA Joint Program in Sexual Reproductive Health	Ongoing		1.70 Mio €		
	• Drug demand reduction program	Ongoing		0.89 Mio €		
	• Restoration of the Cathedral	Ongoing		2.80 Mio €		
	• Construction of road to the ferry	Ongoing				13.00 Mio €
	• Rehabilitation, upgrading of harbor	Ongoing				29.80 Mio €
	• TA to port rehabilitation,	Ongoing				0.50 Mio €
	• Support to banana sector	Ongoing				22.00 Mio €
	• Support to rice sector	Ongoing				10.00 Mio €
	• Continued support to Tourism Sector	Foreseen				1.50 Mio €
• Emergency support to Banana Sector	Ongoing				2.50 Mio €	
• 9 th EDF Technical Cooperation Facility	Foreseen		0.86 Mio €			
Grant			9.19 Mio €	5.39 Mio €	79.30 Mio €	

Donor	Project Description	Status	Economic Developm./ Cap. building	Social Development	Productivity Sector Activity	Environment /Gender
Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO)*						
<u>Grant</u> 0.96 Mio €	• Integrated Management of Maternal and Child Health	Ongoing		28,704 €		
	• Maternal Mortality reduction	Ongoing		135,037 €		
	• Reducing the spread and impact of HIV/AIDS in Suriname	Ongoing		14,815 €		
	• Communicable Diseases	Ongoing		20,741 €		
	• Non-communicable Diseases	Ongoing		56,296 €		
	• Expanded Program Immunization	Ongoing		30,556 €		
	• Global Fund Contribution	Ongoing		134,074 €		
	• Tobacco Control	New		7,407 €		
• Disaster Relief – Post Flood Projects	Ongoing		536,296 €			
Grant				0.96 Mio €		

* Originally stated in US\$ amounts: converted at a rate of 1.35 €/US\$

Donor	Project Description	Status	Economic Development/ Capacity building	Social Development	Productivity Sector Activity	Environment /Gender
INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK*						
Grant 8.38 Mio €	• Census preparation (loan)	Ongoing	3.37 Mio €			
	• Decentralization (loan)	Ongoing	3.90 Mio €			
	• Health sector reform program (loan)	Ongoing		4.00 Mio €		
	• Strengthening of Public Sector Management (loan)	Ongoing		4.00 Mio €		
	• Low income shelter (loan)	Ongoing		7.84 Mio €		
	• Community Development Fund (loan)	Ongoing		8.24 Mio €		
	• Basic Education Improvement (loan)	Ongoing		10.00 Mio €		
	• Trade Sector Reform (loan)	Ongoing	3.20 Mio €			
	• Health Sector Reform Program (grant)	Closing		1,09 Mio €		
	• Strengthening Financial Sector (grant)	Ongoing	0.40 Mio €			
	• Public Sector Road Map (grant)	Ongoing	0.54 Mio €			
	• Sustainable Tourism Development (grant)	Ongoing				0.67 Mio €
	• Institutional strengthening of National Assembly (grant)	Ongoing	0.49 Mio €			
	• Institutional Strengthening of Debt Management (grant)	Completed	0.48 Mio €			
	• Entrepreneurship promotion (grant)	Ongoing				0.20 Mio €
	• Strengthening Airport Security (grant)	Completed				0.35 Mio €
	• Youth Empowerment and Development (grant)	Completed			0.12 Mio €	
	• Integrated Coastal Zone Management (grant)	Completed				0.08 Mio €
	• Power Sector Assessment (grant)	Ongoing				0.16 Mio €
	• Indigenous People and Mining (grant)	Ongoing				0.11 Mio €
• Strengthening Legal and Institutional foundation for Private Investment (grant)	Ongoing				0.08 Mio €	
• Support for the Public Sector Investment System (grant)	Ongoing	0.12 Mio €				
• Consolidation of Democracy through Strengthening of Electoral Process (grant)	Ongoing	0.44 Mio €				
• Policy Dialogue: Identification of Development Challenges and Policy Options (grant)	Ongoing	0.12 Mio €				
• Design of Pension Reform (grant)	Ongoing			0.16 Mio €		
Loan 68.25 Mio €						

Donor	Project Description	Status	Economic Development/ Capacity building	Social Development	Productivity Sector Activity	Environment /Gender
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Technology Strategy (grant) Social Programs Beneficiary Information and Payment Systems (grant) 	Ongoing			0.12 Mio €	
		Ongoing		0.015 Mio €		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional Strengthening of the Social Safety Net (grant) Support for the design, Implementation and Management of Trade Policy (grant) Establishment Suriname Gold Mining Association (grant) Support Training for Wee Iarono Otjiekano Demonstration Project (grant) Urban Development Plan in Paramaribo (grant) Support the National Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS (grant) Land Management Program (loan) Financial Reform Program (loan) Pension Reform (loan) Social Safety Net (loan) Establishment Financial Intelligence Unit (grant) Empowerment of Women in the Interior of Suriname (grant) Analysis to integrate gender in the Country Strategy (grant) Support to NGOs for the Millennium Development Goals (grant) Support for the development of Public Payroll System (CEBUMA) (grant) Support to the office of Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Finance (grant) Telecommunications Regulatory Authority (grant) C. Kersten & Co. NV (loan) Support Marketing Activities for SUHANAS Woodcrafters Demonstration Project (grant) 	Ongoing		0.12 Mio €		
		Ongoing			0.12 Mio €	
		Ongoing			0.08 Mio €	
		Ongoing			0.01 Mio €	
		Completed	0.20 Mio €			
		Ongoing		0.60 Mio €		
		Foreseen	2.40 Mio €			
		Foreseen	8.00 Mio €			
		Foreseen		4.00 Mio €		
		Foreseen		4.00 Mio €		
		Foreseen	0.16 Mio €			
		Foreseen		0.10 Mio €		
		Foreseen				0.12 Mio €
		Foreseen		0.12 Mio €		
		Foreseen	0.08 Mio €			
		Foreseen	0.09 Mio €			
		Foreseen			0.82 Mio €	
		Ongoing	5.3 Mio €			
		Cancelled			0.012 Mio €	
Grant			3.12 Mio €	2.33 Mio €	2.73 Mio €	0.20 Mio €
Loan			26.17 Mio €	42.08 Mio €		

Donor	Project Description	Status	Economic Development/ Capacity building	Social Development	Productivity Sector Activity	Environment /Gender
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)*						
Grant 6.26 Mio €	Trade Agreement for Suriname's Economy	Ongoing	18,059.89			
	Parliamentary Strengthening	Ongoing	7,703.70			
	Public Sector Reform	Ongoing	78,589.63			
	Strengthening of Democracy and Policy Development	Ongoing	76,855.03			
	Support to National Capacity Assessment in Suriname	Ongoing	131,446.67			
	Supporting and Election Activities 2005 in Suriname	Ongoing	1,761,139.39			
	Strengthening Youth Participation in Policy Making	Ongoing	35,259.26			
	Strengthening of Democracy and Policy Development Capacity	Ongoing	188,311.11			
	Strengthening of Dialogue on Land Rights in Suriname	Ongoing		115,570.37		
	UNV Umbrella Project	Ongoing		89,336.24		
	MDG Reporting in Suriname	Ongoing		53,611.85		
	International Commitments and MDGs Campaign	Ongoing		14,109.63		
	Emergency Response to Flooding and Early Recovery-NEX	Ongoing		1,121,842.25		
	Mining Sector Management and Negotiations	Ongoing			22,592.59	
	Poverty Targeting of Labour Training Institutes	Ongoing			50,603.70	
	Cultural Umbrella Project	Ongoing			88,294.73	
	UNFCCC	Ongoing				205,128.17
	Guyana Shield 1	Ongoing				100,624.44
	Guyana Shield 2	Ongoing				5,787.33
	Guyana Shield 3	Ongoing				70,049.70
	National Biodiversity Strategy	Ongoing				40,352.37
	Climate Change Project	Ongoing				108,147.07
	Capacity building Suriname Conservation Foundation (SCF)	Ongoing				1,255,203.70
PIMS 2748 EA: MFA NCSA Suriname	Ongoing				296,005.93	
RMP monitoring	Ongoing				6,357.78	
RMP: TAS for MAC and Refrigeration	Ongoing				122,170.37	
PIMS 3417 Suriname Cap Building and Mainstreaming SLM	Ongoing				18,518.52	
PIMS 2790 POPS EA: POPs enabling activity in Suriname	Ongoing				178,370.37	

Donor	Project Description	Status	Economic Development/ Capacity building	Social Development	Productivity Sector Activity	Environment /Gender
	PIMS 3537: CC/PDF-A Suriname SNC Self-Assessment	Ongoing				22,222.22
Grant	Total		2,297,364.67	1,394,470.35	161,491.02	2,406,715.76

* Originally stated in US\$ amounts: converted at a rate of 1.35 €/US\$

Donor	Project Description	Status	Economic Development/ Capacity building	Social Development	Productivity Sector Activity	Environment / Gender
UNICEF*						
Grant 2.25 Mio €	• Early Childhood Development	Ongoing		290,252.00 €		
	• Adolescent and Life Skills	Foreseen		185,185.00 €		
	• Child protection	Ongoing		218,626.00 €		
	• Quality education	Foreseen		185,185.00 €		
		Ongoing		496,309.00 €		
		Foreseen		325,321.00 €		
Grant				2,256,433.00 €		

* Originally stated in US\$ amounts: converted at a rate of 1.35 €/US\$

World Wildlife Fund (WWF)						
WWF Grant 0,72 Mio €	• Creation of the North-Western Suriname Reserves	Ongoing				145,154.81 €
	• Gold mining pollution project	Ongoing				149,000.00 €
	• Forest Certification	Ongoing				52,710.37 €
	• Sustainable Forest Management	Ongoing				52,710.37 €
	• Capacity Building at the Policy Implementing Institutions to promote further sustainable Forestry Development in Suriname	Ongoing				132,638.52 €
	• Transfer of knowledge and Development of Expertise for designing forest use and forest management documents part II	Ongoing				25,925.93 €
	• CMS1: Basics of CMS Principles, Implementation, Results and Experiences so far	Ongoing				7,354.07 €
	• Marine Turtle monitoring and protection season 2007	Ongoing				48,148.15 €
	• GIS Capacity Improvement	Completed				5,348.15 €
	• World Wetlands Day 2007	Completed				3,703.71 €
	• Monitoring activities and Assessment of economic value of Bigi Pan Muma	Ongoing				59,333.33 €
• Brownsberg Sustainable Small scale Income	Foreseen				36,942.22 €	
Grant						718,969.63 €

* Originally stated in US\$ amounts: converted at a rate of 1.35 €/US\$

Donor	Project Description	Status	Economic Development/ Capacity building	Social Development	Productivity Sector Activity	Environment / Gender
CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL SURINAME (CIS)						
Grant 0,53 Mio €	• Management plans for Central Suriname and Sipaliwini, Nature Reserves (SNR plan to be printed)	CSNR closed, SNR closed	33,333.33 €			x
	• Pikin Rio and Gran Rio mapping project (funds provided by GCF)	Closed	x			x
	• Upper Suriname consultation project (GCF)	Closed	x			x
	• Werehapi scooping project (GCF)	Closed	x		x	
	• Raleigh falls eco-tourism project	Ongoing		88,888.89 €		
	• Modernizing/ upgrading nature science curriculum for primary schools	Ongoing		35,555.56 €		
	• Educational trips for teachers	Closed		48,148.15 €		
	• Rapid assessment of the waters of the Suriname River	Closed				x
	• National awareness program: biodiversity conservation	Ongoing				74,074.07 €
	• Bioprospecting along upper Suriname River and Kwamalasemutu area	Closed	x			x
	• Establish libraries in schools of Kayana and Kwamalasemutu	Closed	x		x	
	• Operational assistance to Suriname Tourism Foundation	Closed	x			
	• River otter monitoring field trip on Coppename River	Closed	x			x
• Ecotourism project at Kwamalasamutu	Ongoing				151,851,85 €	
• Protected areas project at Kwamalasamutu/Werehpai	Ongoing				103,703,70 €	
Grant			0.03 Mio €	0.17 Mio €		0.33 Mio €

* Originally stated in US\$ amounts: converted at a rate of 1.35 €/US\$
N.B.: The amounts mentioned are total amounts of multi-annual projects

TOTAL	Grant 476.11 Mio €		236.75 Mio €	79.62 Mio €	107.19 Mio €	52.55 Mio €
	Loan 266.01 Mio € (incl. India)		51.67 Mio €	46.08 Mio €	149.00 Mio €	---

Proposed Transport Indicators – January 2004

(The figures for 2005 are not yet available)

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

				2001	2002	2003	Authority
Network extend	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(*)	
			Total			48	

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

				2001	2002	2003	Authority
Network condition	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
Funds allocated to routine and periodic maintenance, rehabilitation and construction	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		
Traffic flows	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
				Total		11,106	11,615	11,712	13,315		14,938
			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			
		Total		2,133	1,946	2,434	3,361	2,641			
	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			
Total					23,068	21,508	23,150	22,851			
International			1,718	1,885	1,685	1,971					

(*) Nieuwe Haven Terminal

					2001	2002	2003	Authority
Fleet	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		
				Total	54,647	63,475		
			Buses	B1<20 pers	610	1238		
				20 pers <B2<30 pers	1273	1813		
				30 pers <B3	190	419		
				Total	2,073	3,470		
				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					
	Total	18,914	22,431					
	Aviation	Aircraft registered in Suriname	Commercial			13	DCA	
			Agricultural			16		
			Private			7		
			Flight instruction			3		
Certification					3			
Total					42			

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

IMPACT INDICATORS

			2001	2002	2003	Authority
Vehicle operating costs	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
User charges	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
Accidents	Roads	Deaths and injuries in road accidents	Fatalities (billion vehicle/km)			39.3	ABS
			(per 100,000 population)			15.8	

Reinforcement and capacity building of economic actors

Performance indicators	2000	2003	2005	2006
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Growth of GDP ◆ Balanced budget (in 3 years) ◆ Low inflation (< 10%) ◆ Poverty reduction ◆ Increased exports to region 	<p>2</p> <p>59.3 No official PRS No figures</p>	<p>5</p> <p>8.8 % deficit 13.1 No official PRS No figures</p>	<p>Est. 5.2% (Fitch 2006) 1.0% deficit 16.7 No official PRS No figures</p>	<p>Est. 5.2% (Fitch 2006) 1.0% deficit 13.6 No official PRS No figures</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Increased share of intra-regional trade ◆ Increased participation to regional trade fairs and policy meetings ◆ Increased capability to plan and monitor achievements 	<p>No figures</p> <p>Improving</p> <p>Improving</p>	<p>No figures</p> <p>Improving</p> <p>Improving</p>	<p>No figures</p> <p>Improving</p> <p>Improving</p>	<p>No figures</p> <p>Improving</p> <p>Improving</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Indicators for monitoring MOP formulated ◆ Information system with line ministries operational ◆ Evaluation and PCM procedures in place and increased number of trained staff ◆ Donor co-ordination mechanism in place ◆ Staff trained in monitoring and planning for rolling programming ◆ Implementation of EC programme to schedule ◆ Public sector policies formulated to promote trade and regional integration ◆ Private sector aware of market opportunities and threats ◆ Impediments to trade with Guyana's listed and responsive strategy formulated ◆ Negotiation strategy for REPA prepared ◆ Privatisation strategy for public enterprises in the transport sector prepared 	<p>None</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>Under discussion</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p>	<p>None</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>Under discussion</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p>	<p>Under preparation</p> <p>No</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>Agreed capacity building for 2006</p> <p>No</p> <p>Under discussion</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>Established</p> <p>No</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Improved</p> <p>Capacity building in NAO office</p> <p>No</p> <p>Under discussion</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>

