



DELEGATION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION
TO GUYANA, SURINAME, TRINIDAD & TOBAGO, ARUBA & THE NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

CO-OPERATION
BETWEEN
THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION
AND
THE CO-OPERATIVE REPUBLIC OF
GUYANA

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Table of contents

1	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
2	UPDATE OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION	1
2.1	Introduction	1
2.2	Update of political situation	1
2.3	Update of economic situation.....	2
2.4	Update of social situation	4
3	DEVELOPMENT AGENDA OF GUYANA	5
3.1	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).....	5
3.2	Housing.....	6
3.3	Water and sanitation	7
3.4	Education.....	7
3.5	Migration	7
3.6	Gender	8
3.7	Human Rights.....	8
3.8	Good governance.....	8
3.9	Conflict prevention.....	9
3.10	Non-state actors	9
3.11	Environment	9
3.12	Disaster management.....	10
3.13	Regional co-operation	10
4	OVERVIEW OF PAST AND ON-GOING CO-OPERATION.....	10
4.1	National Authorising Officer and the devolution of the Delegation	10
4.2	Focal sector I: Rehabilitation of Social and Economic Infrastructure	11
4.2.1	<i>Guyana Sea Defences (8th and 9th EDF)</i>	11
4.2.2	<i>Low-income Housing (8th EDF)</i>	13
4.3	Focal sector 2 of 8 th EDF: Private Sector Development	14
4.3.1	<i>General notes</i>	14
4.3.2	<i>Guyana Training Agency</i>	14
4.4	Focal sector 2 of 9 th EDF and focal sector 3 of 8 th EDF: Macro-economic Support.....	15
4.4.1	<i>Poverty Reduction Budget Support</i>	15
4.4.2	<i>Debt relief</i>	16
4.5	Structural Adjustment Support Programmes (SASP) IV and V, both from the 8 th EDF.....	16
4.6	Past co-operation under 6 th and 7 th EDF.....	18

4.7	Projects and programmes outside focal sectors, 9 th EDF	18
4.7.1	<i>Transport sector study</i>	18
4.7.2	<i>Micro-projects programme</i>	18
4.7.3	<i>Support to National Authorising Officer (9th EDF)</i>	20
4.8	Utilisation of resources for non-state actors	20
4.9	Utilisation of B-envelope	21
4.10	Other instruments	21
4.10.1	<i>Sysmin</i>	21
4.10.1.1	Linden Economic Advancement Programme (LEAP).....	21
4.10.2	<i>Regional co-operation</i>	23
4.10.2.1	Under the 7th EDF,	23
4.10.2.2	Under the 8th EDF,	23
4.10.2.3	Under the 9th EDF.....	24
4.10.3	<i>European Investment Bank</i>	25
4.10.4	<i>Community budget lines</i>	25
5	PROGRAMMING PERSPECTIVES FOR THE FOLLOWING YEARS	25
6	DIALOGUE WITH THE NATIONAL AUTHORISING OFFICER, NON-STATE ACTORS AND DONOR COORDINATION	26
6.1	Dialogue with the National Authorising Officer and the Non-state Actors	26
6.2	Donor coordination.....	27
7	CONCLUSIONS	27
8	ANNEXES	28

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Following the signing off of a complex communiqué by the leaders of the ruling party People's Progressive Party/Civic (PPP/C) and the Opposition People's National Congress / Reform (PNC/R) met in May 2002, Guyana's political situation has been characterised by an uneasy truce, and unless the agreements made can be implemented in a sustainable way, Guyana's political, social and economic situation will remain at risk. It is likely to remain as such until the 2006 national and general elections.

Guyana's crime situation is still a cause of concern and the murder rate in region 4 (where Georgetown is situated) increased in 2003 by 36% compared to 2002. It must however be noted that the Government has instituted a multi-faceted approach to fight crime, by updating existing legislation and introducing new laws. Increased collaboration and coordination amongst the Joint services, reforms of the Guyana Police force, enhanced training activities, better equipment are other examples of measures taken. However, crime is a complex issue that generates fear and anxiety, fuels migration and most of all discourages the long-term investment needed to reinvigorate the economy.

The green shoots of recovery started to emerge in 2004, and Guyana is now advancing in its reform programme, and with improving macro-economic stability, has become eligible for debt relief under HIPC. In December 2003, the IMF/IBRD concluded that Guyana had reached the enhanced HIPC completion point, enabling more resources to be mobilised for additional debt relief. The relief package goes hand in hand with the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP) that Government is implementing under difficult circumstances. Economic growth remains low (-0.6% contraction in 2003, a growth of 1.6% in 2004) and Guyana still has relatively low poverty indicators ranking 92nd on the UNDP Human Development Index (2003).

In terms of EU Cooperation, a Mid Term Review (MTR) of the Country Strategy Paper (CSP) was carried out in June 2004. The main conclusion was that the focal sectors in Guyana/EC co-operation should remain the same, i.e. Rehabilitation of Social and Economic Infrastructure (€9.7M), Macro-economic Support (€14.9M) and Programmes outside focal sectors (€5M). Although administrative delays had occurred on both the Government and the Commission's side, good progress was made towards the end of the year in terms of the Sea Defences Programme and in preparing for the implementation of the credit component of LEAP to assist small and micro-enterprises (to be known as LEAF). The Macro-economic Support Programme had also made satisfactory progress, disbursing the first tranche of 6 M Euros. Prospects for an acceleration of programme implementation therefore are good. Good progress was made on finalising the award of contracts for various technical assistance assignments towards the end of the year including TA to the new NAO Task Force and a 4 M Euro Micro-projects programme due to start in early 2005.

Sectoral performance indicators were considered to be roughly on schedule, and the MTR concluded that there was no reason to consider a revision of the Strategy at this time. Given this analysis, the Community proposes to revise the resource allocation for Guyana by transferring €4.9 million from the B-envelope to the A-envelope (Sysmin funds) and increasing within the A-envelope the allocation to Sector 1 – infrastructure by €0.741 million. After these adjustments the "B" envelope will amount to €0.7 m.

2 UPDATE OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

In July 2003, the Government of Guyana with UNDP published a report “Progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Goals”. The report highlights the weakness and lack of social statistics in Guyana, which is clearly reflected in the table below. It should be noted that even estimates made by ministries and international organisations are based on extremely weak and unreliable data.

To remedy this situation, IDB has launched during 2004 a “Social Statistics Programme” in the amount of USD 3.5 million. The objective of this 3-year programme is to improve the gathering, analysis, availability and use of social statistics in Guyana. USAID and CIDA also have projects in HIV/AIDS and health with components to improve health statistics. The EU under the Budget Support Programme will undertake to improve the production of housing statistics. However, it will be at least another year before the results of these projects will be available. A census was carried out in 2002. However, no results, even preliminary ones, have been made available yet.

Type	Indicator	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Impact	1. Proportion of population below National Poverty line USD1.40/day	35.1	34.9	34.0	33.1	32.2
	2. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age	15.7	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
	3. Under-five mortality rate	37/1000	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Outcome	4. Gross primary school enrolment	110	107	105	102	100
	5. Primary completion rate	83.4	83.5	84.6	85.7	86.9
	6. Ratio of girls to boys in		N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
	- primary education	1.03/1				
	- secondary education	1.3/1				
	- tertiary education	N/a				
	7. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	86 %	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
	8. Proportion of 1 year old children immunised against measles	85	93	93	95.5	97.1
	9. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
	10. Proportion of population with access to safe water**	92.0	93.2	94.1	95.0	96.0
	11. No. of house lots issued*	N/a	975	7474	4000	4000
Economic	12. GNI per capita USD	718.6	705.9	705.2	N/a	N/a
	13. GDP growth (annual %)	-1.4	2.3	1.1	-0.6	1.6
	14. Inflation	5.9	1.9	6.1	4.9	5.5

Sources: Impact and outcome indicators are extracted from the latest Statistical Bulletin, dated 2002, produced by the bureau of statistics in collaboration with UNICEF.

Economic indicators are extracted from 2005 Budget presentation.

* In 2002 exceptional processing of a backlog of three years

** This however, does not reflect the relatively poor quality and the sometimes erratic reliability of the water resources.

2.2 UPDATE OF POLITICAL SITUATION

The Political scene has always been characterised by an ethnical divide between the Indo-Guyanese PPP/C (currently in power) and the Afro-Guyanese dominated PNCR (currently in opposition). The leaders of the ruling parties met in May 2003 and signed off on a complex communiqué, including constitutional and political arrangements. The meeting served to break the parliamentary deadlock, which had characterised Guyana's political process for close to 14 months. The dialogue process between the two parties had collapsed in March 2002 amidst charges and counter charges concerning the implementation of agreed decisions. This had prompted the PNCR to walk out of the national Assembly and boycott its proceedings for 14 months. The recent agreements between the Government and the opposition are encouraging steps. However, unless they are sustainably implemented, Guyana's political, social and economic situation could be further undermined.

In the last two years, after a jail brake of several criminals from the Georgetown jail in February 2002, Guyana's crime situation has become worse than it ever was. The problem of crime is complex and many sided and different explanations are offered by analysts. There is no single root cause for the escalation of crime in Guyana. The increase in crime has been variously blamed on deportees from North America; rival drug gangs contesting turf; marginalized segments of the society; petty criminal acts due to poverty and joblessness; and elements who deliberately target the other ethnic group. It is widely recognised that the crime problem is extremely critical and has served to destabilise the society and the political system in general, and the economy in particular. It generates fear and anxiety, fuels emigration, discourages long gestation investment needed to reinvigorate the economy, and severely compromises good governance. Although the security situation seems to have improved in recent months, (at least the most spectacular type of attacks have stopped), the environment which facilitated the emergence of the crime wave has not changed, and thus the causes, what ever they may be, are still there. Bearing in mind that the country is heading towards national elections in 2006 this vulnerable situation deserves a specific note.

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

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

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

2.3 UPDATE OF ECONOMIC SITUATION

Since 1998 Guyana has experienced a slowdown in its economic performance due to a combination of domestic and external factors. Economic growth averaged only 0.7 % per annum between 1998 and 2002, suffered a contradiction by -0.6% in 2003 but recovered to positive growth of 1.6% in 2004. The per capita GNP in 2002 was estimated at USD 880 (WB Atlas Method). The economic performance has been adversely affected by domestic political disturbances following general elections in 1997, the prolonged civil servants strike in 1999; unrest related to the 2001 elections, disputes between the two main parties and the parliamentary boycott of 14 months by the opposition. All were accompanied by a sharp increase in organised crime and policy slippages. External factors include adverse climatic conditions and a cyclical decline in key commodity prices (sugar, rice, gold) has also played their part. A 10 % deterioration in the external terms of trade between 1999 and 2002 was also a major contributor to the growth slowdown. Exports and imports fell in real terms from 1997 to 2002 by 10 % and 12 % respectively.

Guyana has a large informal economy, whose presence makes it difficult to obtain accurate statistics. In the 1970s and 1980s businesses and consumers turned to the informal economy to survive the extensive state controls and rationing. In the 1990s, smuggling and drug trafficking became major factors in the informal sector as state controls were rolled back. From 1992-2000, the informal sector was estimated to contribute the equivalent of 40% of GDP, a level comparable to that in other low-income transition economies.

Thanks to large foreign assistance inflows, public investment has averaged between 10 and 17 % of GDP for much of the 1990s and beginning of 2000. Private investment has declined steadily from 31.2% of GDP in 1998 to 27.5% in 2002 and was estimated at 25.2% in 2003 (including Stock Changes). Since 1999, public expenditure has risen reaching 46.4% of GDP in 2002 and an estimated 50% in 2003. A 50% increase in the wage bill and a four-fold increase in subsidies and miscellaneous expenditures in 1999-2002 can explain much of the increase. However, spending on social services also increased substantially during this period.

Due to the implementation of a tight monetary policy and foreign financing of the budget deficit, inflation remained low, falling from 7.5 % in 1999 to 5.5% in 2004. The terms-of-trade have deteriorated by another 11 % between 1998 - 2002. At the same time the real effective exchange rate was allowed to depreciate by 16 %. The trade deficit remained in the range of US\$ 80 million to US\$115 million during 1998-2002. This was an improvement over the earlier part of the 1990's, but peaked at US\$132.8 in 2004. The external current account deficit (excluding official transfers) widened marginally from 14% of GDP in 1997 to 14.8 % in 2002 in response to higher foreign aid inflows. Progress in reducing the public debt

burden by HIPC relief has been partly offset by rapid growth in domestic borrowing between 1997 and 2002. Domestic Public Debt, in the form of treasury bills and debentures, stood at 71 % of GDP at the end of 2002. Interest payments on domestic debt reached 3.1% of GDP in 2002, compared to 4.6% of GDP on external payments.

Guyana is highly dependent on trade. The value of the export of goods (2003) was USD 512.9 million and the value for import of goods (2003) USD 571.7 million. For 2003 the trade deficit was USD 58.8 million. Guyana's biggest trading partners in 2002 for exports were US (22.5 %), Canada (20.8 %), UK (13.7 %) and the Netherlands Antilles (11.4%); and for imports US (32.7 %), Netherlands Antilles (18.9 %), Trinidad and Tobago (14.2 %) and UK (6.2 %). For the past 3-4 years taxes on trade have represented about 3-4 % of GDP.

The major exports for 2003 were gold (27% of total exports), sugar (24 %), shrimp (10%), rice (9.1%), bauxite (7.1%) and timber (7.1%). The share of non-traditional exports is around 15%. Concerning bauxite, world prices have started to improve and the government finally appears to be having some success in privatising its bauxite industry. This will have important implications for the EC funded LEAP Project. Both sugar and rice have enjoyed preferential access to the EC market. However, these preferences are changing. The Everything but Arms (EBA) initiative will allow free access to EC for sugar and rice originating from Least Developed Countries (LDC's) from 2009 onwards, thus creating competition for Guyanese exports. In the meantime, the quotas will increase gradually and from 2006 onwards tariffs on trade outside the quotas will decrease gradually. To facilitate the transition, funds have been identified from the EC under the Caribbean Regional programme for the Rice Sector.

Caribbean States, Guyana included, have chosen to conduct the EPA negotiations using the Regional Negotiation Mechanism (RNM). Through this mechanism negotiating responsibility for different sectors have been divided between the different Caribbean countries. The ministry responsible for these negotiations in Guyana is the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Cooperation (MFTIC). This ministry was created only in 2001 and is still very small and lacks human resources. It is, however, receiving support from UNDP and IDB in this regard. Also EC is providing assistance, (€137 944), to assist the Government to prepare itself for the EPA negotiations. These funds have been channelled through the MFTIC. Some studies of limited scope have been carried out concerning trade, but a comprehensive analysis of the importance of trade and of the impacts of globalisation to Guyana is still missing. A shortage of accurate statistics in many fields is addressed with our assistance in the Statistical Bureau. With USAID assistance, a trade strategy was prepared in 2003.

Negotiations are also on going for Guyana to join the FTAA by 2006 and the implementation of a Caricom single market by 2005. Guyana has also negotiated a trade agreement with Brazil and is negotiating trade agreements with its other neighbours – Surinam and Venezuela. The first Trade Policy Review of Guyana was organised by the World Trade Organisation (WTO) in October. It highlighted the erosion of preferences and problems faced by small, undiversified economies.

Tribute was paid to Guyana for the important steps taken to liberalise her trade policy. However, some concerns were raised over her inability to live up to her notification obligations under the technical barriers to trade and sanitary and phytosanitary measures. At the end of 2003 Guyana was cleared to start exporting fish products to the EU. This should create new options especially for the shrimp exporters, which have traditionally depended heavily on the US market.

2.4 UPDATE OF SOCIAL SITUATION

Guyana ranks 92 in the UNDP under the UNDP 2003 Human Development Index, this compares well with the 2002 ranking of 103. The quality and availability of social statistics in Guyana is very weak. This was confirmed also by the “Progress report on Millennium Development Goals (MDG)” published by the Government of Guyana and UNDP in July 2003. Most statistics are old, dating back to the end of the 1990s. A census was carried out in 2002, but no results have been published yet. The Government with the World Bank intended to organise a “Living Standards Measurement Survey” in 2004 but the project had to be pushed forward to 2005 and has not yet been initiated. A household survey, carried out in 1999, showed that 35% of the population lived below the poverty line, with 19 % living under conditions of extreme poverty. To improve this, and to meet the MDG of 22 % by 2015 economic growth should average around 5-6 % per annum. Yet the country experienced a contraction in terms of GDP by -0.6% in 2004 and a slow growth of 1.6% in 2004.

The overall objectives of the **National Health Plan 2003-2007** are to improve the nation’s health and increase life expectancy, support the Poverty Reduction Strategy and goals of the National Development Strategy and the MDGs and achieve good value for money in the sector – public and private.

The Ministry of Health has recently developed a draft framework to benchmark progress made under its health plan, PRSP goals and the millennium goals. A matrix demonstrating the relevance of the programmes and sub-programmes in the health plan to PRSP and MDGs has been developed as a tool to keep the sector focused on both its local and international obligations.

Several reforms have been undertaken and are ongoing in the health sector to ensure that these objectives are achieved. In terms of non-specific to disease goals the principal ones being pursued by the sector are: reform of the governance of the sector, strengthening the human resource development efforts and strengthening the physical conditions through the refurbishment and reconstruction of hospitals.

The biggest challenge facing Guyana in the health sector is AIDS. HIV/AIDS levels are estimated to be the highest in the region after Haiti at 3.5-5.5. % for the adult population, and contrary to many countries in the region, the epidemic is generalised in Guyana and not concentrated amongst specific groups. A National strategy against HIV/AIDS has been formulated and work is being done to integrate this into the National Health Plan and more specifically into the plans concerning the fight against tuberculosis and malaria. USAID is strongly supportive of the

Government in its fight against AIDS. Guyana is also benefiting from the EU regional HIV/AIDS programme.

The sector continues to devote attention to primary health care, which it views as the major pillar for continuing improvement of such basic indicators as infant and maternal mortality rates. In order to meet the benchmarks for successful utilization of the EU budgetary support, the Ministry of Health has continued to invest in immunization and primary health care infrastructure (procurement of solar vaccine refrigerators for remote communities and employment of DOTs workers to follow-up TB patients).

The health sector suffers from imbalances of resources between different care levels, with a high proportion of expenditure and resources directed towards the main tertiary facility whilst facing difficulties staffing lower level facilities, especially in remote areas. There is also a generalised loss of doctors and nurses through emigration to the Caribbean islands, North America, and the UK. Relatively low morale and low levels of patient service are also of concern. The present Health Sector Reform Programme is trying to address these issues. There is general agreement to focus on fewer, better-staffed health facilities at all levels. The government expenditure in health for 2000-2004 was in % of GDP 5.7%/7%/8.8%/8.9%/9.5%.

Under the 9th EDF Budget support programme, six (6) indicators for the variable tranche have been defined and linked to achievements in the health sector.

3 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA OF GUYANA

3.1 POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY PAPER (PRSP)

In 1988, after two decades of socio-economic decline, the Government launched an Economic Recovery Programme (ERP), to reorient economic management away from centralised administrative controls. Guyana approached the Paris Club in 1996, to request debt relief and was granted "Naples Terms", consisting of a 67% reduction in net present value (NPV) of eligible debt, with the remaining one-third of the debt to be rescheduled over 23 years. The Republic of Guyana remains committed to its ERP and National Development Strategy, in spite of the strains of the state of the world economy and its own internal economic and security situation. In 1999 Guyana became eligible for debt relief under the original HIPC initiative, paving the way for a cumulative US\$440 million debt relief in nominal terms. As a result, the debt service ratio fell from 19 % in 1998 to 11 % in 1999. In October 2000, Guyana also became eligible for debt relief under the E-HIPC initiative. In order for the country to reach the completion point the Government of Guyana committed itself to undertake further work in the following areas: completion and implementation of a Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP), continued implementation of strong macroeconomic and structural policies, and implementation of a set of social, structural and institutional reforms.

In December 2003 the Boards' of IMF and WB concluded that Guyana had satisfactorily filled these commitments and as a result it was concluded that the country had reached the enhanced HIPC completion point. This was confirmed in the review conducted by IMF in November-December 2004. The IMF Board expressed however some concerns about the economic growth rate and about some new international loan agreements concluded (Cricket Stadium and the Skeldon Sugar factory projects). Debt relief under E-HIPC from all of Guyana's creditors amounts to US\$334.5 million in net present value (NPV) terms. The total debt relief under the original and enhanced HIPC initiatives reduces the debt stock, after traditional debt relief, by 54%, based on cumulating both relief totals at end 2002. Multilateral creditors are to provide debt relief up to US\$ 202 million in NPV terms, which includes US\$ 40 million from the IMF and US\$ 41.2 million from the WB.

The relief package goes hand in hand with the PRSP and the implementation of an agreed programme of social and structural reforms. The PRSP provides a comprehensive framework for the development challenges facing Guyana and an adequate strategy for reducing poverty. It reflects the results of an extensive participation and consultation process. The policy reform agenda outlined in the PRSP is large, covers most sectors, and is geared towards enhancing productivity and competitiveness of the economy.

Success of the PRSP will depend on the Government's ability to improve governance, strengthen public institutions, maintain macroeconomic stability, and undertake critical structural reforms. Since its adoption in 2001, there has been progress in some areas, including social sectors, water, sugar and monitoring (with a poverty spending tracking system in place). On the other hand, there have been slippages on the macro-economic front, and as a result, the PRSP needs to be updated, with the economic growth rate and government revenue collection much lower than anticipated. It is currently estimated that GDP will grow by 1.0% at best per annum during the period 2002-2005 compared to 2.7% according to the PRSP addendum and 4.1 according to the original PRSP. This outlook calls for further prioritisation of an already ambitious PRSP program. The first PRSP progress report was prepared by government in June 2004.

3.2 HOUSING

The housing situation in Guyana is one of the most important social areas needing serious attention. Lack of attention to this sector during 70s and 80s means that the country needs to build 5200 houses each year for the next ten years in order to house the homeless and to replace the deteriorating housing stock as well as to ease over-crowding on the coastal zone. Also the issue of insecurity of tenure needs attention. The sector has been identified as one of the key sectors of Poverty Alleviation in the PRSP. The EC with the IDB have ongoing programmes in this sector and the EC Low-Income Housing scheme that has just started will partly continue the activities financed by IDB. Also under the 9th EDF Macro-economic support programme, three (3) of the indicators for the release of the variable tranche are linked to achievements in social housing.

3.3 WATER AND SANITATION

The water and sanitation sector in Guyana has been identified as a priority in the PRSP and a number of donors have been involved in sectoral programmes (EC, DFID, WB, IDB etc). Reasonably high water supply coverage levels (of the order of 90%) disguise the poor availability of water to hinterland communities and the many squatter communities in the urban and peri-urban locations. In addition the quality and continuity of supply are also variable in many areas, which might on the surface appear to be well served. Yet water is not chlorinated or filtered at many of the production sites, partly due to a high concentration of iron in the water. Water losses are suggested to be of the order of 70% from the network and the lack of pressure often allows foul water back into the network. The operating licence for GWI (Guyana Water Incorporated) requires the company to ensure that safe water is available to eighty per cent of the settlements in the hinterland by November 2007. This target looks increasing unlikely given the lack of a National Water Policy and the current 'funding gap' identified by the company. Already more high profile projects are without funding and the sector looks likely to suffer from continued under-investment in the near to medium term.

3.4 EDUCATION

The Education sector, and in particular basic education, has been identified as a national priority in the PRSP, despite the fact that primary education is almost universal with net enrolment at 98 %, and hardly any difference between boys and girls in rural or urban areas. The seriously worrying issue in the sector is that despite the high enrolment rate, literacy among the 15-24 year olds was measured at only 71 % in 1990. Problems facing the sector are similar to those facing the health sector. Significant differences in access can be found between the coastal zone and the hinterlands. Difficulties in finding and retaining staff in the remote areas are a problem, as is the constant loss of qualified staff through emigration. The Government has made a request to the "Fast Track Initiative (FTI)" for the amount of US\$ 45 million to alleviate the situation. The request was approved in the end of 2003 and under the catalytic funds an amount of 8 million USD has been allocated to cover the costs of 2004 and 2005. The Government's FTI programme covers a period of 12 years and is valued at 45 million USD.

3.5 MIGRATION

Since independence, emigration has been a major problem for Guyana. Originally the main destination was the UK, but since the 70s the main destination has become North America, both US and Canada, and the rest of the Caribbean. It is estimated that there are as many Guyanese living in North America as there are in Guyana. This continuous flow of people out of the country has created a permanent shortage of qualified staff in all sectors of the economy. On the other hand, these emigrants send remittances back to Guyana. The Bank of Guyana estimated remittances from the US alone in 2001 was USD 92 million. However, a recent study, January 2004 financed by USAID, put this figure between USD 116 to 233 million. This represents an important inflow to the Guyanese economy, when one considers that the Current account deficit in 2004 was USD 128 million.

3.6 GENDER

Concerning gender equity and the empowerment of women, although there is no major difference in female and male enrolment rates in primary and secondary education in Guyana, this has not translated into real gains for women in terms of jobs. Female unemployment rates are estimated to be double those for men. Girls and women also continue to have low level of autonomy in and control over their sexual and reproductive lives. Home and marital violence is frequent. In the area of male disadvantage, the drop out rate of boys from secondary level of education is increasingly evident and has become a cause for concern. In the National Assembly 30% of the 65 members are women. This reflects the fact that in order to increase women's involvement in politics, political parties are required to field one third of their candidates in elections are women. The issue of gender balance is addressed in most government policies, but the Government has not yet drafted a comprehensive gender strategy, which would cover all sectors.

3.7 HUMAN RIGHTS

Concerning human rights and the rule of law, freedom of press and opinion are respected in principle. However, the police force has been criticised locally and internationally for alleged extra-judicial killings: Amnesty International and also USA and Canada have expressed concern on this issue in January 2004. In December 2003 Guyana signed an agreement with the USA to exempt US nationals from prosecution by the International Criminal Court. UNICEF has been working with the Government to improve the rights of children. Concerning indigenous people's rights (Amerindians) UNDP has assisted the Government and more specifically the Ministry of Amerindian Affairs to develop a strategy (presented in November 2003) to address the issues of sustainable development of Amerindian areas across the country. This document also addresses the issue of rural poverty as the biggest pockets of poverty are located in the Amerindian communities which are all situated in the rural hinterland areas of Guyana.

3.8 GOOD GOVERNANCE

Concerning good governance, all government institutions (including the NAO Office) suffer from performance deficiencies relating to inadequate funding and the nation's brain drain. There is a genuine parliamentary system operations of which are, however, affected by the lack of inter-party dialogue. Government is very much aware of the performance problems in the public sector. Several donor-funded programmes have been assessing the situation and are supporting the Government's efforts in this sector: IDB (public sector modernisation and local government reform), CIDA (public finances), WB (procurement) and UK (judiciary, police). Discussions on fight against corruption have become more open and transparent, and this issue is partially being addressed in the above-mentioned projects. Under the 9th EDF Macro-economic support six (6) indicators for the variable tranche are linked to the quality of the management of public finances. Local Government exists, but their role in the development process would be strengthened. Local government reform is currently blocked due to the political situation in the country. DFID is involved in the good governance sector.

3.9 CONFLICT PREVENTION

In the area of conflict prevention, which is a crucial issue in a racially divided society, the Government is working together with UNDP in order to build bridges between the two main racial groups (Social Cohesion Programme). Within the framework Article 11 of the Cotonou Partnership Agreement, due attention shall be given to peace building policies and conflict prevention and resolutions, whereby the appropriate instruments will be mobilised where applicable and justified. For example, the border dispute with Suriname continues and part of it is now up for international arbitration. The border dispute with Venezuela has quietened down the last few years and economic activities and investments in the challenged regions are taking place.

3.10 NON-STATE ACTORS

Concerning the participation of Non-State Actors (NSA), it should be noted that both the National Development Strategy and the PRSP are the result of wide consultations with the NSA. Also the 4 m Euro Micro projects Programme, which will get underway in early 2005, will involve a significant input from NSA's both in the overall guidance of the programme (through representation on the Steering Committee) and in the implementation of individual projects.

In addition, the Government does make significant efforts to consult the NSA, for example when drafting new legislation. Also, the EC CSP was discussed with the NSA in the early stages of its preparation. Draft annual reports are regularly submitted to NSA for comments and they are regularly invited to participate in workshops when new projects are being elaborated. However, the NSA in Guyana are not strong and function very much on a voluntary basis. As a result, the capacity of their members to participate in any consultation process is limited. It should also be noted that individuals active in NSA's tend to be active in several at the same time, which further stretches their capacity to take part in consultations organised by the Government or the donor community. Based on the above, both the Government and NSA will need support to be better able to carry out their respective roles in participatory processes. CIDA, WB, UNDP, USAID, DFID and EC are all supportive of these efforts through different projects and programmes.

3.11 ENVIRONMENT

The Government is aware of the necessity to protect the Environment. The Guyanese Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was established in 1996. However, EPA as well as the Forestry Commission, Guyana Geology and Mines Commission and the Wildlife Department need further capacity building in order to fully implement their roles as controlling bodies. Over the past decade, government has become increasingly aware of environmental issues, in particular the protection of the forestry resources. In addition, sea defences and the water conservancies remain an essential elements in the protection of the coastal zone where 90% of the population live. However, in the long-term, climate change will probably induce a rise in the sea level to such a degree that it will no longer be possible to efficiently defend this zone from the sea. No "Country Environmental Profile, CEP" yet exists for Guyana, but this will be completed early 2005, using EU funds from the

Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF)

3.12 DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Concerning disaster management, UNDP has, in collaboration with the Government, and with the assistance of CDERA (Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency), organised a number of workshops to build the local capacity to respond to any possible disaster. The EU funded Regional Radar programme should bring some improvement to the disaster management network in the Caribbean. The Department for International Development (DFID) has supported the Forestry Commission in attempts to improve capacity to carry out its tasks, particularly in relation to illegal logging and mining issues.

3.13 REGIONAL CO-OPERATION

Concerning regional politics, as already mentioned, the border issues with Suriname and Venezuela still exist, but a dialogue process is on going with both of them. A number of committees have been set up with Suriname to try to enhance co-operation. The ties with Brazil are also becoming closer and a number of co-operation agreements have been signed ranging from police co-operation, to agricultural development and to private sector cooperation across the border. Also the possibilities of finding Brazilian funding for the rehabilitation/construction of the road linking Boa Vista to the coast of Guyana are being explored.

As far as integration into the CARICOM single market is concerned, progress has been made in a number of areas; the establishment of the Caribbean Court of Justice being among the most recent and important to the region.

4 OVERVIEW OF PAST AND ON-GOING CO-OPERATION

4.1 NATIONAL AUTHORISING OFFICER AND THE DEVOLUTION OF THE DELEGATION

The limited institutional and absorptive capacity of the national administration has necessitated the recruitment of ad hoc technical assistance to the NAO's office. This has been funded entirely by the European Union. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed with the Government in February 2002, to establish a NAO Task Force at the Ministry of Finance to facilitate the programming, implementation and monitoring of EC financed projects. This first Task Force was financed from interest of the SASP IV counterpart funds. Over the period in review, the Task Force increased its involvement in the areas of project monitoring and planning. However a feasibility study financed from the 8th EDF highlighted the need to recruit a more comprehensive task force team which will help the NAO handle his increased responsibilities under the Cotonou Partnership Agreement with emphasis on institutional building and local ownership of projects and programmes. A call for tenders was launched in May 2004 and the contract was awarded for technical assistance on December 1st, 2004 to MDF of the Netherlands. A new, and more expanded task force is now being put in place to accelerate Guyana's EU programme.

Over the reporting period, the Delegation continued to work under difficult conditions, although there has been some significant improvement in staffing levels over the last two years. The new Head of Delegation arrived in September 2003. The technical advisor post has been filled in since the summer 2003, a second ALAT joined the delegation in late spring 2004 whilst another ALAT post became vacant in December. The regional advisor arrived in October 2003 and the regional coordinator in December 2003. The Young Expert who worked on the non-infrastructure programmes for the Dutch Antilles left in November 2004. In October the Regional Section was enforced with a French National Expert who's assignment is to link the Structural Funds programmes in the wider Caribbean with the EDF funded programmes. Recruitment of an ALAT for the Trade post was unsuccessful in 2004 and the agro-economist decided to resign from Guyana for personal reasons at the beginning of February 2005. Since October 2004 the regional coordinator has been in charge of the Economic Section. Recruitment of a new Young Expert to the Economic Section has been unsuccessful. The Contract and Finance section was established in March 2004 with recruitment of the local staff and arrival of the head of section. This B-official arrived in January 2005. The Delegation was de-concentrated on 27 May 2004, and whilst delays in project implementation have not been helped by repeated staff changes at Headquarters, the Delegation remains optimistic about the future, as the newly created contracts and finance section within the Delegation becomes more experienced. It is therefore hoped that the Commission's collective response time to the NAO's requests can be accelerated.

In summary despite some delays in project preparation and implementation for which both Commission and the Guyanese authorities must share responsibility, EU cooperation with Guyana remains satisfactory and the stage is set for significant improvement in 2005.

4.2 FOCAL SECTOR I: REHABILITATION OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

4.2.1 Guyana Sea Defences (8th and 9th EDF)

(a) Objectives and Results

Sea Defences in Guyana occupy a major place under the 9th EDF. The programme is envisaged to cost up to €19 million (40 percent of the NIP) which is an indication of the importance of the defences to a country like Guyana where the backbone of the economy is at constant risk from inundation.

The critical point is that on average one kilometre of sea defence reconstruction costs approximately €2.5 million. And to reconstruct the 50 (or more) kilometres, which are currently classified as critical (20% of the total), would cost something of the order of €125 million. The figure is subject to increase considerably if other donors do not join in to the sector. With respect to the National Sector Policy on Sea Defences, significant progress is being made in meeting the national needs, including the build-up of institutional linkages amongst government's different bodies through the capacity building programme. The institutional capacity

building activity should be continued to build a bridging phase between 8th and 9th EDF interventions.

Under the EDF9, a pre-feasibility study has been conducted, and a feasibility study will examine the issues of institutional capacity versus capital investment in construction projects. This should result in a Financing Proposal in the near future. Current thinking is that the major reconstruction projects of the past should be scaled back in favour of a greater institutional component that will enable the Sea and River Defences Division to maintain the existing defences for a longer period of time. The study should now be completed in the first semester of 2005, which should allow a Financing Decision to be taken by mid 2005, some six (6) months behind the schedule proposed in the EC-CSP.

In addition to the 9th EDF, under the 8th EDF the commitment to sea defences (Euro 20 million) represents more than 90% of the first tranche and 63% of the total NIP. The project objective is, in the long-term, the improvement of the security of the coastal zone against the dangers of sea incursion and flooding. This programme encompasses the rehabilitation of approximately 5 km of sea defences; the institutional capacity building of the sector and support for the implementation in a pilot area of an integrated coastal zone management programme. The latter component will promote the awareness and involvement of the population monitoring and early warning activities. The Financing Agreement was signed in March 2000 and should be extended on March 2005 in order to permit completing the works within the new timeframe.

(b) Activities

After a long delay suffered in the project cycle, ADK consultants completed successfully in November the design and tender documents for the 8th EDF sea defence works, supplies and works supervision. All three tenders were subsequently launched, envisaging the start-up of the works in summer 2005, providing the tendering processes are successful and valid offers received.

The said 8th EDF sea defence programme is still ongoing, and encompasses the rehabilitation of approximately five (5) kilometres of hard sea defences, a programme of institutional strengthening and support to the project execution unit of the Sea and River Defence Division, which includes a pilot project of an integrated coastal zone management programme and a socio-economic survey and awareness campaign. Despite two launches of framework contract for the socio-economic survey, no interested consultant was identified, and so it was decided in December between Government and the Delegation to return the study subject to local bidding. This is forecast to take place in the first quarter of 2005

The Institutional Capacity Building Activities (ICBA) have been under way since the final quarter of 2003 and most of the key activities are well advanced; including satellite imagery, bathymetric surveying, modelling and levelling and training components. The Sea and River Defence Division has requested the consultant to propose additional services described as a “bridging programme” to ensure

continuous support for this crucial sector between 8th and 9th EDF interventions. The proposal received from the consultant has been deemed as acceptable and within the budgetary requirements by the Sea and River Defence Division and by the Delegation.

It should be noted that for two years (6/2001 – 8/2003) there was no technical advisor at the Delegation and the technical unit responsible in headquarters did not have the resources to support the Delegation either. In 2004 the posts were filled, and the Sea Defences projects are now advancing.

(c) Degree of integration of cross cutting themes

The 9th and 8th EDF projects include institutional capacity building measures within the sector and support for the implementation in a pilot area of an integrated coastal zone management programme, which is also important from the point of view of environmental management and protection. The project will also carry out a socio-economic survey, which will look at socio-economic impact of the rise of sea levels and take into account gender related issues.

4.2.2 *Low-income Housing (8th EDF)*

(a) Objectives and Results

Low Income Housing was introduced as a part of the first area of concentration as a consequence of the allocation of the second tranche of the 8th EDF to Guyana. The programme was designed to decrease the shortage of housing created by a long period of inactivity in the housing building sector. In addition, the programme was aimed to contribute to the affordability of house lots by providing basic infrastructure (roads, water, drainage etc.) as well as providing basic community facilities.

Approximately 5,500 low-income families are to benefit from the programme in a combination of new settlements and existing squatter areas. The programme will work in close co-operation with the IDB funded Low Income Settlements (LIS) programme already in operation in the Central Housing and Planning Authority albeit with a primary focus in community development.

(b) Activities

The financing agreement for the LIH programme was approved by the EDF Committee in October 2002 in the amount of €9.1 million. The pre-qualification process for the supervisor was launched in August 2003 but an insufficient number of expressions of interest were received at the time of opening. A restricted tender procedure finally found sufficient response and a contract was signed with GTZ in December 2004. The Team Leader will arrive in early January 2005. The Central Planning and Housing Authority has ensured complementarity with the IDB programme through the areas selected for the EU intervention.

(c) Degree of integration of cross cutting themes

There is a clear link with the PRSP process and poverty reduction – namely that poor people, among which the households headed by single women form an important part, get improved access to housing and thus reduce other social problems. The institutional capacity, of the Central Housing and Planning Authority Building will also benefit from this project.

4.3 FOCAL SECTOR 2 OF 8TH EDF: PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

4.3.1 General notes

For the country to increase the national production and reduce poverty, it is imperative that the private sector continues to develop dynamically. Therefore, 8-10 % of the 8th EDF NIP was to be allocated to projects and programmes in favour of the development of the private sector. The Guyana Training Agency (GTA) in this sector completed its operations in the summer 2004 and the evaluation is to be completed in March 2005. The programme was implemented in partnership between the Government and the Private Sector Commission (PSC). This illustrates Government's clear understanding of the important role the private sector plays in economic development.

Under SYSMIN funds, a project for the economic advancement of Linden and Region 10 (LEAP) has been approved in the amount of Euro 12.5 million. (See details under SYSMIN 4.5.1)

4.3.2 Guyana Training Agency

(a) Objectives and Results

The objectives of the programme were to contribute to the strengthening of the private sector's productive capacity for employment creation and poverty reduction. It was expected to increase production capacity by making available an increased number of skilled workers. In order to achieve this a Training Agency (GTA) was created which has identified training needs and provided technical/vocational training for companies, facilitated qualification of trainers, designed courses and improved in-plant training facilities. The assets, manuals and files of the programme were handed over to Ministry of Education and partially to Private Sector Commission in August 2004.

(b) Activities

The project was designed following consultations with both Government and Private Sector representatives. The Financing Agreement was signed in July 2000. The Technical Assistance contract was awarded to GTZ in the end of December 2000, but due to the turmoil created by the pre- and post-elections period, it was decided that the expert take up his post only in May 2001.

The project experienced delays in its planning, approval and in its start up phase. Specifically, there were difficulties in deciding on the building to house the Agency. Eventually a solution was found to house the Agency in the same building as the Private Sector Commission (PSC). This project was the first one in Guyana where NIP funds were channelled through a private sector entity and the procedures were new to all the partners: Government, PSC and the Delegation. Also the project faced difficulties in identifying qualified local staff due to the skills shortages in human resources in Guyana. Due to changes in the economic environment since the identification of the project, the willingness of companies to invest in training also decreased. As a result, some problems were experienced in attracting participants to long-term courses and in the enrolment of companies to become members of GTA and to pay membership fees.

A mid-term evaluation was carried out in February 2003 and whilst the evaluation stated that the project was highly relevant and efficient, its effectiveness suffered from changes in the general economic climate of the country. The evaluation recommended an extension to the project to facilitate a smooth transition and scaling down of EC assistance, which came to an end in 2004. Nonetheless, the clients of the project (private sector) continue to manifest a growing interest and satisfaction vis-a-vis the project and it provided important training support to the EC funded project Linden Economic Advancement Programme (see 4.5.1) 8 ACP GUA 009. A final evaluation is now scheduled for early 2005.

(c) Degree of integration of cross cutting themes

The main objective of the project was to contribute to the strengthening of the private sector through capacity building of human resources especially on the technical level in existing firms. Institution building was a major component of the project: first establishing the Guyana Training Agency with the Private Sector Commission and secondly to strengthen the private sector institutions through training programmes. Special attention is given to ensure women's participation in the courses.

4.4 FOCAL SECTOR 2 OF 9TH EDF AND FOCAL SECTOR 3 OF 8TH EDF: MACRO-ECONOMIC SUPPORT

4.4.1 Poverty Reduction Budget Support

This is the second focal sector under the 9th EDF EC-CSP with an original budget of Euro 14.9 million, increased by euro 8.4 million from the B envelope, provided under the FLEX procedures. This brings the total to euro 23.2. million. The preparation of this Budget support programme (BS) was started in mid-2002. A team of consultants was fielded by the Headquarters services in April and in June 2003. Good quality policy dialogue and negotiations took place between the Delegation, the Government of Guyana and the consultants to reach agreement on the programme, including targets and indicators for the variable tranche. The preparation of the proposal was done in close cooperation with IMF, IDB, PAHO/WHO and CIDA, all involved in sectors related to the proposal, and with DFID. The EC is the only grant donor providing direct budget support for Guyana.

In July 2003, the BS proposal was submitted to headquarters services for eventual submission to the EDF Committee. The programme was approved in early 2004 and the Financing Agreement signed in September 2004. The objective of the direct non-targeted Budget Support Programme is to give a grant in support of the budget of Guyana and will support the Government's reform programme by meeting part of the Government's budget financing gap. The releases will be made over three (3) years, and the first tranche of euro 6 million was released in December 2004. From 2005 there will be a fixed and variable tranche each year. In accordance with EC guidelines, the fixed tranches will be released provided that the Government remains on track with the IMF and fulfils the General Conditions of the Programme. The variable tranches will be released proportionally to the achievements of agreed indicators of performance concerning management of public finances and progress in the health and social housing sectors. Technical Assistance (euro 0.97million), particularly in Debt management, the development of a Medium Term Economic Framework (MTEF), the development of performance indicators and Public Finances Management (PFM) will also be provided through the Framework Contracts. Close collaboration is taking place with IDB in the implementation of this important programme, particularly concerning the MTEF in which they also have an interest.

4.4.2 Debt relief

The European Commission has provided debt relief to Guyana both under the original HIPC and the enhanced HIPC initiatives. In 2000, € 6.44 million was given as debt relief under the original HIPC initiative. At the end of 2001, the Commission informed the Government that a further € 8.44 million would be provided under the enhanced HIPC initiative. Of this amount, €505.250 was provided in 2002 as interim relief and €1.012.700 in 2003. The remainder was forecasted to be provided in 2004, now that the completion point has been attained, but the completion of the payment was delayed into 2005.

The enhanced HIPC agreement was reached between the Government and its Paris Club creditors on January 14, 2004.

4.5 STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT SUPPORT PROGRAMMES (SASP) IV AND V, BOTH FROM THE 8TH EDF

These programmes had two components with distinct objectives: (1) macroeconomic stabilisation, through assistance to the balance of payments by provision of foreign exchange and (2) poverty alleviation, through assistance to the social sectors with counterpart funds (CPF) generated by the foreign exchange component. The support to the Government's budget in the education, health and housing sectors had as priority maintenance, training and supplies. The foreign exchange component of SASP IV (Euro 5.29 million) was totally disbursed before 1999 and the CPF were exhausted by the end of December 2000. The SASP V (Euro 5.7 million) financing agreement was signed in August 1999. A monitoring mission in 2001 concluded that the SASP funds have contributed in creating higher standards and more stable social services especially in education and health.

The final payment under SASP V was made in January 2002, as a result SASP V funds have now been fully disbursed.

Several activities have been financed from the interest of SASP IV and V counterpart funds: Support to the NAO task force; Rehabilitation of Business Incubator of LEAP; Rehabilitation of the water supply system of Linden; and Support to the organisation of national elections in 2001. These activities were largely completed during the course of 2004.

1. 30 Million GYD has been allocated for the financing of support to the NAO task force for a period of two years starting from February 2002 until December 31st 2004. The national administration has limited institutional and absorptive capacity and this requires the recruitment of ad hoc technical assistance, in particular within the NAO office. In February 2002 a Memorandum of Understanding was signed with the Government to establish a NAO Task Force (NTF) at the Ministry of Finance to facilitate the programming, implementation and monitoring of EC financed projects.

By the end of 2002 the NTF was preparing payment orders for non-infrastructure projects for endorsement by the Delegation. Concerning the monitoring of on-going projects, the NTF has gradually become more and more involved. The NTF is also gradually starting to take over more responsibility in the preparation of new projects under the 9th EDF (organisation of missions). However, draft TORs are still prepared first by the Delegation. As the NTF becomes strengthened through the 9th EDF project, it should also take over the initiative related to project planning, preparation and implementation.

2. 43 million GYD has been allocated for the rehabilitation of the building identified by the Government to be used as the Business Incubator by the LEAP project (8 ACP GUA 009). This amount and the works are to be managed by the LEAP project management unit in Linden.

3. 200 million GYD (€1M EURO) from the interest accrued on the SASP IV and V counterpart funds has been allocated to an emergency intervention on the Linden Water Supply System. Guyana Water Incorporated (GWI) manages the funds. Amongst the components financed under the memorandum of understanding are refurbishing of electro-mechanical equipment, the reconstruction of the Amelia's Ward aerator and improvements to pressure in the Blueberry Hill area. Unfortunately, due to technical difficulties in the design and procurement of the works and changes in the management of the water utility in 2003 the original deadline for these activities has passed with a considerable amount of work outstanding. The latest timeline for these works communicated to the Delegation was August 2004, but as of December the works were still not yet completed.

4. GYD 220 million (1 MEURO) was allocated in 2001 to support the organisation of national elections of 2001, specifically to support the training of polling staff. This support came to an end during 2001. It is likely that a further allocation of a similar magnitude will be needed to support the national elections in 2006. This

will most likely be taken from uncommitted balances from the 8th EDF currently forecast to be in the region of 1.5 million euros.

4.6 PAST CO-OPERATION UNDER 6TH AND 7TH EDF

Over 79 % of all NIP programmable funds have gone to infrastructure, with sea defences, water and sanitation, transport and housing. This started from the 7th EDF budgetary support in the form of General Import Programmes and later Structural Adjustment Programmes become more important.

The NIP under Lomé III (6th EDF) allocated Euro 22.1 million to Guyana, 90 % of which concentrated on economic and social infrastructure. All major projects have come to completion and were closed before the beginning of 1998.

The NIP under the Lomé IV Protocol (7th EDF), signed in April 1991 allocated EURO 26 million to Guyana in the form of grants, 85 % of which to be concentrated on economic and social infrastructure. In recognition of the high commitment rate achieved, a supplement of EURO 6 million was later approved. Guyana also benefited from three Structural Adjustment Support Programmes, totalling Euro 8.6 million, of which Euro 7.8 million was funded under the Structural Adjustment Facility and Euro 0.8 million as an additional supplement to the NIP. This brought the total of the 7th EDF NIP to Euro 32.8 million.

The 7th EDF is now closed and any uncommitted funds have been transferred into the 9th EDF with the assistance of the NAO Task Force.

4.7 PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES OUTSIDE FOCAL SECTORS, 9TH EDF

4.7.1 Transport sector study

The study has been delayed for roughly 10 months due to extremely slow tendering process, mainly for establishing the short list (that took 6 months) and tender evaluation (that took 3 months).

However, the contract for the Transport Sector Study is now to be awarded to GOPA consultants of Germany in association with a local Guyanese consulting firm. The TA contract is to be signed in early 2005. This important study should pave the way for investments in the transport sector, so vital for economic development by a range of donors over a ten year period.

4.7.2 Micro-projects programme

In the 9th EDF (NIP) for Guyana, poverty reduction is the main objective and the significance of the support to economic actors and civil society through Non State Actors (NSA's) is clearly emphasised. The NIP specifically mentions Micro-Projects as part of the renewed developmental approach.

An elaboration study was organised in March 2003. During the study a one-day workshop with representatives from the civil society was organised. NSA's were invited to participate in this formulation workshop through announcements in the local newspapers. About 50 NSA participants selected a Joint Working Group of 8 persons to continue more detailed work for the next three days. Together with the consultants and with the presence from the Delegation and the NAO's office, the details of the Micro projects programme were worked out. This draft was further refined by the consultants and the final draft was presented to a general meeting of civil society representatives. The process also involved consultations with other donors (CIDA, DFID, USAID) with experience in working with NGOs, CBOs and NSA's in Guyana as well as consultations with relevant government organisations (Ministries of Amerindian Affairs; Culture, Youth and Sports; and Local Government. The draft financing proposal was presented to headquarters in early September 2003, and was approved under the "written procedure" in early 2004.

(a) Objectives and results

The overall objective of the proposed Micro-Projects Programme (MPP) is to reduce poverty and social inequality in Guyana. The Joint Working Group identified unemployment and lack of income-generating opportunities, as well as insufficient or low quality training and education as the two most important and relevant problems to be addressed by the MPP. The project purpose - in line with priorities of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) - is to improve the socio-economic conditions of vulnerable groups of the Guyanese population through the development of sustainable and participatory self-help schemes ; i.e 75 Micro-Projects at the community level are to be carried out focusing on the area of : i) employment / income generation ; ii) training / education ; iii) communication and good governance ; iv) other socio-economic sectors.

Other expected results include strengthening of non-state actors such as NGOs, CBOs, GROs and Neighbourhood Democratic Councils (NDCs) and establishment of regular and structured dialogue between the government and civil society on harmonising sector approaches related to poverty.

(b) Activities

Based on the experience of similar programmes in Guyana, the MPP will draw on intermediate local organisations (NSA's) to implement micro-projects in the beneficiary communities with technical assistance of a Micro-Projects Office. An independent Micro-Project Board, that will have the overall responsibility for the MPP vis-à-vis the NAO and EC, will provide overall guidance and direction to the Programme and approve the designed micro-projects. The duration of the MPP will be five years, for an amount of 4.000.000 EURO.

(c) Degree of integration of cross-cutting themes

The programme is aimed at eliminating the poverty pockets with special focus on employment enhancement and community cooperation integrating wide range of non-state actors. The Amerindian communities will be given a special emphasis in

the programme implementation.

4.7.3 *Support to National Authorising Officer (9th EDF)*

(a) Objectives and results

The project purpose of the programme “Support to the NAO” under 9th EDF is to ensure the assistance made available by the EC is effectively used according to the principles of joint management as envisaged in the Cotonou Agreement. The project is to cover a period of 5 years and the allocated budget is 1 Million EURO.

(b) Activities

An elaboration study was carried out in May/June 2003 and the draft Project Proposal was submitted to the Headquarters for approval in early September 2003. The Financing Agreement was signed in early 2004.

Activities of the project will include technical assistance, training, system development, implementation and communication strategies. Assistance will be provided through two components:

1. A Work Programme, which will be managed by the Ministry of Finance, where the NAO Task Force is to be located within the Project Cycle Management Division. A local TA team will be recruited under the WP. Provision of additional equipment and infrastructure for improved communications, data processing and transport; training and the running costs of the TF Office are foreseen under this component. The local TA will contribute to the preparation of EC development programmes, the NIP and Country Support Paper and ensure the implementation of the entire project cycle: project identification, preparation, implementation, monitoring, reporting, evaluation and closure; and support the wider role of the NAO in the follow-up of all EC/EU issues related to development, trade, political cooperation, etc and facilitate a pro-active role for the NAO TF in relation to all aspects of GOG – EC co-operation. The NAO TF will act as interface with Line Ministries and Technical Service Providers in order to strengthen their capacity to implement projects and programmes in accordance with EDF procedures.
2. The provision of external TA will strengthen the institutional capacity of the NAO Task Force in order for it to effectively carry out its tasks, particularly in the early stages.

4.8 UTILISATION OF RESOURCES FOR NON-STATE ACTORS

Under the 8th EDF it was agreed with the Government that 8-10 % of the NIP was to be allocated to projects and programmes in favour of the development of the private sector. These funds would be channelled through NSA's, namely through the PSC the umbrella organisation representing the private sector and result in the creation of the Guyana Training Agency (GTA)). Further details of this project can be found under chapter 4.3.2. A €4 million micro-projects programme will be

implemented under the 9th EDF project. This project will be working directly with non-state actors. Further details of this project can be found under chapter 4.7.2.

4.9 UTILISATION OF B-ENVELOPE

In October 2002 the government of Guyana applied for funds to be allocated from the B envelope under the FLEX procedure. The request was successful and as a result, in April 2003, an additional €8.4 million was allocated from the B envelope to budgetary support, thus bringing the programme up to €23.3 million over a three year period. The financing proposal for Budget support programme was submitted to the Headquarters in July 2003 for further submission to the EDF Committee. It was approved at the March 2004 EDF Committee.

As a result only 700 000 EURO remain unallocated under the B envelope. These funds were drawn upon by ECHO in January-February 2005 to address the emergency needs caused by the January floods

4.10 OTHER INSTRUMENTS

4.10.1 Sysmin

4.10.1.1 Linden Economic Advancement Programme (LEAP)

(a) Objectives and results

LEAP's objective is to assist the Government of Guyana, the Linden community and Region 10 to create conditions likely to attract new businesses, as an alternative to the bauxite industry in order to increase employment. Priority shall be given to sustainable labour intensive economic activities, creating jobs and thus combat poverty. The improvement of the living conditions in Linden and Region 10 should also contribute in addressing the political divisions the country has faced since the December 1997 general elections.

Following the identification mission fielded in September 1999 the draft-financing proposal was submitted to the EDF Committee for approval in September 2000. The technical assistance component was tendered during 2001 and in December 2001 the contract was awarded to a consortium lead by TRANSTEC. The team leader took up his duties in January 2002.

(b) Activities

Between August 2002 and March 2003, LEAP experienced three changes of the team leader. This turbulence in leadership contributed to a lack of clear programme focus, conflicted relations with stakeholders and delays in filling other key positions. The level of implementation of the 1st WP was low and preparation of the 2nd WP was delayed. Initial community and stakeholder support for the project suffered in a period in which the community experienced further constriction of the mining sector resulting in the loss of more than 1500 jobs and increased social unrest.

Since March 2003, greater involvement of local management personnel in the day to day running of the project and decision making process has contributed significantly to the successful implementation of the 2nd WP and the preparation of the 3rd WP under implementation since 1 April 2004. Due to shortages in the EDF cash-flow experienced in 2004, the implementation of the 3rd WP experienced start-up delays. For this reason the performance period was extended until March 2005 and further until June 2005 in order to complete the rehabilitation works of the Business Incubator Centre. Some restructuring of personnel, opportunities for training and the recruitment of new persons to fill vacancies at the management, technical and auxiliary level have set a foundation for strong and accountable project team to be developed. Successful implementation of an ambitious Public Awareness programme, initiated in the 2nd WP, has improved relations with stakeholders at the official and community level. The Advisory Group now plays a very active role in shaping the future direction of the project. Throughout the year, coverage in the national media has been supportive and positive.

A “cost recovery” strategy for client services has been initiated. Tens of persons are perusing competency certification in different skill areas, including call centre operations. Infrastructure works have been identified, designed, tendered and mobilized. Craft producers have received assistance to participate in six trade fairs, which has lead to 4 export contracts. Assessment of the institutional strengthening needs of local authorities and agencies has been completed in parallel to direct support being provided. Studies to business environment and to food security have been conducted. In November 2003, the Inward Investment Component was launched. The eligibility rules for Infrastructure Incentive Scheme were finalised towards end 2004.

After two unsuccessful intended locations a building on the main street of Linden was finally secured for the Business Incubator and the rehabilitation was foreseen to be completed by the end of 2004. Approaching completion stage it was, however, found out that the design had not covered all necessary works. Additionally some looting had taken place despite continuous guarding of the building site (electrical cables stripped off). In order to complete the building additional funding was addressed to the project in the Infrastructure Investment Scheme component of the programme.. The original works were financed by the EC from SASP IV interests (see 4.5). Important linkages have been made with successful incubators in the region and an operations manual to guide LEAP’s incubator has been drafted.

In preparation of LEAF credit fund, a mission to elaborate the details of this component was carried out in March 2002. In January 2003, the Headquarters services authorised the Government of Guyana to enter into direct negotiations with an established Financial Institution to manage this credit component. This procedure was considered the most appropriate since only a small number of institutions capable of managing a micro credit facility exist in Guyana and there is a great risk that a tender would not be successful. Negotiations to contract the credit component were successfully concluded by January 2004 and the contract awarded to GUYFLAG. The MOU with GUYFLAG has since been signed, the

initial payment encountered technical procedural delays at the Commission side and lending is forecast to begin in early 2005 to small and medium sized enterprises.

4.10.2 Regional co-operation

Guyana is benefiting directly and indirectly from a number of projects implemented under the framework of “all ACP” co-operation and the Caribbean Regional Indicative Programme (CRIP). Of particular relevance to Guyana are:

4.10.2.1 Under the 7th EDF,

The Regional Airports Programme, Phase I: The Provision of aeronautical and communication equipment for the Cheddi Jagan International Airport.

The solar-powered non-directional beacon has been procured and the final installation and training have been completed. The final payment to Unit Export Ltd. has been approved and the project is currently in the maintenance liability period. Final certificate of acceptance had not been submitted yet as of end 2004 due to negotiations on an amicable settlement with the contractor. Once remaining issues are finalised the commitment will be closed.

EC support has contributed to both the Institutional and the Physical Capacity of the Civil Aviation Department in Guyana. The project has been in support of the overall NIP objective of the 7th EDF for the transport sector: open the country for socio-economic development and in particular to facilitate the movement of persons.

The Regional Agriculture and Fisheries Programme (CAFP), which CRIDNET component (Caribbean Rice Industry Development Network) is managed from Guyana by the Caribbean Rice Association, with CARDI. This project was completed in early 2004 and subject to an ex-post evaluation in September 2004.

4.10.2.2 Under the 8th EDF,

The Caribbean Tourism programme was approved by the EDF Committee in November 2002 and Guyana’s own tourism programme has gained benefits from this programme.

The European Commission has also given approval for a € 70 Million grant to support rum producers in Cariforum Countries. The 4-year project, “Integrated Development Programme for the Caribbean Rum Sector”, started in June 2002 and will assist WISRPA (West Indian Spirits and Rum Producers Association) members to enable the producers to regain markets lost through liberalisation and to create new ones.

In addition, outside the CRIP, at the very end of 2000 the Caribbean component of

the all-ACP HIV/AIDS/STIs Programme was initiated with CARICOM as implementing agency. This Programme was designed to help build the capacity of regional institutions to combat the epidemic. Guyana is benefiting directly from several components of this important programme.

4.10.2.3 Under the 9th EDF

Regional Programme in support of the Competitiveness of the Caribbean Rice Sector

Based on the contents of the Joint Declaration on Rice, attached to the Cotonou Agreement, the EC financed a diagnostic study of the CARIFORUM rice industry in May to July 2001. Following this, a Feasibility Study of the CARIFORUM rice Industry was carried out during April –October 2002. This project which is designed to increase the trade competitiveness of rice production, primarily in Guyana and Surinam was approved by the EDF Committee in October 2003, and began operations in mid 2004.

The programme consists of three components, an umbrella work programme on the regional level implemented by Caribbean Rice Association and sub-components to be implemented in Guyana and Suriname. The start-up work programmes were designed to set up the programme management units of the three components. The vacancies were published in November-December 2004 and interviews were completed in January 2005.

The Rice Competitiveness Programme is supported by two studies. A study to investigate the impact of the intended changes in the rice trade regime of the EU was conducted the autumn 2004. The draft final report was in comments circuit in January-February 2005 and the study is expected to complete by end February.

To specify the implementation modus of the credit facility in the Regional Rice Programme a Credit/Investment study was launched towards end of 2004 using the Framework Contract procedure. The field phase of this study commenced in February 2005.

Guyana also benefits from Programmes managed from other Cariforum countries:

Students from Guyana received scholarships for Masters' Programmes at the University of the West Indies (UWI) and Dominican Republic Universities under the Caribbean University Level Programme (CULP),

Guyanese businesses received grants under the Caribbean Export Competitiveness Scheme, part of the Trade Programme, based in Barbados,

Police, judiciary and banking Officials received training under the Anti-Money Laundering Programme, based in Trinidad.

4.10.3 *European Investment Bank*

The EIB made available an amount of Euro 10 million for loan financing of investment projects from the 7th EDF. At the end of 2001, a loan to the Institute of Private Enterprise Development (IPED) for on-lending to small businesses (Euro 0.5 million) was operational and the works at Rose Hall water supply project (Euro 9.2 million) have now been completed.

In 2001, a second loan from EIB to the Institute of Private Enterprise Development for on lending to small businesses (Euro 0.5 million) was granted from the 8th EDF. Also an amount of €20 million as a loan to Guyana Power and Light was approved in 2001. However, these funds will only be disbursed once GPL matches the amount from other sources, which has not yet taken place. In addition in 2003 the private company, which had purchased a part of GPL, sold its share to the Government for the nominal amount of 1 USD. Since then the Government has assumed management of the company and is preparing for its re-privatisation.

4.10.4 *Community budget lines*

The Iwokrama Rain Forest Project, co-financed from the Budget-Line for support of Tropical Forests in the amount of €1.46 million, after a slow start, advanced well. This was confirmed by an evaluation made by DFID and another evaluation by UNDP. The other major donors of the Centre are Canada, UNDP and DFID. However, despite the confirmed successes the project faced financial problems. Most donor funding ended in early 2003, including EC funding. In May 2002 a donor meeting was organised in London by the Centre to present a draft work plan for the period of 2002-2007 and to seek information on possible donor support. No firm commitments were made. By the end of 2003 the Iwokrama Centre had drastically scaled down its staffing levels, but had been able to secure funding from the Commonwealth Secretariat to continue its core activities. DfID and UNDP continued their funding in 2004 with smaller amounts sufficient however to guarantee the continuation of the activities. Search for further funding continued, also the possibilities to obtain funding from either the EC Caribbean regional programme or the EC Forest budget line have been investigated. The Government of Guyana has on several occasions expressed its concern over the lack of funding for Iwokrama, however, it is at present unable to support the centre financially. However, positive developments took place towards end of 2004 to open funding possibilities from the Tropical Forestry Budget line being identified.

5 PROGRAMMING PERSPECTIVES FOR THE FOLLOWING YEARS

Given the fact that the development objectives of the country are well targeted in line with the PRSP and the fact that there are no insurmountable hindrances in the preparations and implementation of the current programme, the MTR agreed that there is no need for a change in Strategy.

The initial country envelope A of the EDF 9 for Guyana amounts to euro 34.000.000 and the B-envelope to euro 14.000.000. The MTR conclusions approved a transfer of euro 4.900.000 from the B-envelope to the A-envelope. The

A-envelope has further been replenished by transfers of remaining balances of the previous EDFs and amounts as per September 2005 to euro 39.729.487,26. A total of euro 21.648.620 has been committed for ongoing programmes from the A-envelope and an amount of euro 9.100.000 from the B-envelope leaving a balance of euro 18.080.867,26 available for further programming within the A-envelope. The B-envelope is fully exhausted by commitments of euro 8.400.000 for the Poverty Reduction Budget Support and of euro 700.000 for the emergency help in the context of the January flooding. After closure and de-commitments of completed programmes a further amount of approximately euro 1.271.000 will become available increasing the funds at disposal to euro 19.352.000.

It has been agreed with the National Authorising Officer that euro 1 million will be set aside for support to the National and Regional Elections 2006 and the remaining balance will be used to fund further works on the Sea Defences as foreseen in the Country Support Strategy and National Indicative Programme.

Should further additional funds become available the Fast Track Initiative/Education for All (FTI) could be considered. Guyana is one of the seven countries, which have applied for this initiative. The current (overall) proposal for Guyana amounts to USD 45 m. for 2003-2015. The financial proposal to this effect was received by the Delegation for comments in the second half of September.

Two new EU/EC policy objectives are of particular interest to Guyana. First there is the Water Initiative and a proposal for € 8 m. for water related infrastructure investment was submitted in January 2005. Further to its technical value, concrete project proposals, feasibility and soundness will be scrutinised in the light of institutional capacity.

6 DIALOGUE WITH THE NATIONAL AUTHORISING OFFICER, NON-STATE ACTORS AND DONOR COORDINATION

6.1 DIALOGUE WITH THE NATIONAL AUTHORISING OFFICER AND THE NON-STATE ACTORS

Sound and regular dialogue with the NAO and his deputy is carried out through regular monthly portfolio review meetings between the Delegation staff and the NAO Task Force. Following his appointment as Deputy NAO in 2004, Mr. Tacharand Balgobin, Head of the Project Cycle Management Division in the Ministry of Finance, chairs these meetings, which are held on the second Thursday of every month. Representatives of each major intervention funded by the European Union are invited to attend and discuss issues affecting implementation. These are supported by monthly reports issued by the programme managers.

Additional ad hoc meetings with the NAO (who in the case of Guyana is the Minister of Finance) are held as and when necessary. Signing ceremonies for major service, supply and works contracts are done jointly to ensure that more than adequate visibility is given to the Commission's activities in Guyana.

NSA's have participated in the preparation and mid term review of the CSP and will continue to play a major role in the supervision and implementation of the 4 Million Euro micro-projects programme to start implementation early in 2005.

6.2 DONOR COORDINATION

The only Member State present in Guyana and with substantial aid flows coming into the country is the United Kingdom. The contacts between the High Commission, DFID and the Delegation are close and continuous coordination takes place.

The Poverty Reduction Strategy is monitored by a unit specifically established for this purpose in the office of the President. Unfortunately the Government has not seized the opportunity to use the thematic groups foreseen under the PRSP for information dissemination and coordination of donor activities. The groups convene with varying intensity.

In the absence of a lead role being taken by Government, the donor community meets regularly in different combinations or ad hoc as the need arises. The coordination and complementarity between the donors has in general been satisfactory. Major donors in Guyana are IDB, WB, IMF, USA, UK, Canada, UNDP and the EC. Of special relevance to the EC programme is cooperation and coordination in the fields of governance, democracy and conflict prevention including all the donors, Sea Defences, housing and transport with IDB; in water with IDB, WB and DFID; in Budget Support with IMF, WB, PAHO/WHO and IDB; in private sector development and working with other non-state actors with DFID, CIDA and USAID; and in education with DFID, WB and IDB.

7 CONCLUSIONS

The Commission's cooperation with Guyana is proceeding satisfactorily. With increased staffing of the Delegation, and greater responsibility for decision-making following deconcentration of the Delegation, effective 27 May 2004, together with the inauguration of a new NAO Task Force to support the NAO and his deputies, we look forward with confidence to a rapid acceleration in the commitment and disbursement of European Union Aid Funds in 2005.

This draft Annual review was submitted to parliamentary parties, the umbrella organisations for the private sector and the NGOs for comments and contributions. It was also submitted for comments to UK/DFID, the only member state present in Guyana, and to France and the Netherlands, whose embassies in Suriname cover also Guyana and who had expressed an interest to be consulted.

8 ANNEXES

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
1 Accounts Accounts Aggregates					
1.1 Growth Rate of Real GDP	1.6	-0.6	1.1	2.3	-1.4
1.2 GDP at Factor Cost (US\$M)	652.7	632	617.8	602.5	596.9
1.3 GNP at Factor Cost (US\$M)	621.1	588.4		550.9	552.6
1.4 Per Capita GDP (US\$M)	868.6	840.2	829.2	777.5	773
1.5 Per Capita GNP (US\$M)	826.5	783.5	755.4	710.9	715.6
1.6 Gross National Disposable Income	795.5	754.5	705.2	705.9	718.6
1.7 Private Consumption as % of Gross Domestic Expenditure	49.2	44.8	45.1	47.5	43
1.8 Public Consumption as % of Gross Domestic Expenditure	21.8	23.7	21.1	19.6	23.8
2 External Trade and Finance					
2.1 Bal of Payments Current Account Balance	-118.9	-84.1	-106.1	-128.3	-113.4
2.2 Imports of Goods and Non-Factor Services (G&NFS)	-857.1	-777.1	-758.9	-775.4	-788.6
2.3 Exports of Goods and Non-Factor Services (G&NFS)	724.3	702.6	667.2	655.6	674.5
2.4 Resource Balance	-132.8	-74.2	-91.1	-119.8	-104.1
2.5 Imports of G&NFS/GDP (%)	131.3	-74.5	-122.8	-128.7	-132.1
2.6 Exports of G&NFS/GDP(%)	111	123.1	118.6	106.8	113
2.7 Net International Reserves of Bank of Guyana	136.6	176.2	183.4	187.4	178.4
2.8 External Public Debt Outstanding	1078.8	1092	1237	1196.7	1188
3. Prices, Wages & Output					
3.1 Rate of Inflation (% charged in Urban CPI)	5.5	4.9	6.1	1.9	6.2
3.2 Public Sector Minimum Wages in G\$ (e.o.p)	23204.5	22099	21047.3	20045	19000
3.3 % Growth Rate	5	5	5	5.5	26.66
3.4 Electricity Generation (in MWH)	514.9	549.3	512.7	504.8	476.9
4. Population and Vital Statistics					
4.1 Mid-Year Population ('000)	751.4	751	745	743.6	742.2
4.2 Population Growth Rate (e.o.p)	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.02	-4.9
4.3 Net Migration ('000)	NA	NA	NA	-12	-11.1
4.4 Visitor Arrivals ('000)	NA	NA	104.3	99.3	105
5. Health and Education					
5.1 Public Expenditure on Education as % of National Budget	15.5	14.4	18.2	16.5	11.7
5.2 Public Expenditure on Health as % of National Budget	9.5	8.9	8.8	7	5.7
6. Crime					
6.1 Reported Serious Crimes	3450	2941	3470	3512	4149
6.2 of which Homicides	131	206	142	79	95
7. Exchange Rates					
7.1 Exchange Rate US\$	200.44	194.25	191.75	189.5	184.8
8. Interest Rates					
8.1 Prime Lending Rate	14.54**	14.88	16.25	16.79	17.21
8.2 Small Savings Deposit	3.42**	3.46	4.29	6.7	7.28
8.3 Three Months Time Deposits	2.59**	2.81	3.7	7.2	7.37
Treasury Bill Rate	3.79	3.4	3.91	6.25	9.2
Public Domestic Debt (G\$M)	63707*	61923	53794	52008	48035

NA – Not Available

* As at June 2004

** As at November 2004

Source: Ram & McRae –Chartered Accountants

POLICY AREA	EDF PROGRAMMES	GOVERNMENT INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	STATUS OF EDF PROGRAMMES
REHABILITATION OF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE				
a. Sea Defences				
Rehabilitation and maintenance of existing sea defence network	Mobilisation of required financial resources from domestic and external sources	Increased Government Budget and secured donor participation	Government's annual budget and account.	GoG not meeting minimum target
	Project Management capacity strengthening; review of project management and implementation arrangements with the participating donors; training of staff	Project implementation according to schedule	Project reviews and evaluations by Government and donors.	TA in place, additional TA support continued until 2006
	Measures to encourage new investments from the private sector into the quarry sector	Uninterrupted supply of essential quarry material to rehabilitation operations	Periodic implementation progress reports.	Part of the works contract was tendered in 2004
Establishment of a long-term and sustainable shore zone management system	Finalise and adopt shore zone management plan based on the IDB financed feasibility study and secure/commit required financing	Initiation of shore zone management plan activities	Related TA and/or study contracts concluded.	On-going with the assistance of the TA under the Capacity building TA contract
	Adopt structure of shore zone management system; define inter-institutional responsibilities; enshrine adopted shore zone management system in appropriate government legislation	Shore zone management programme formalised	Relevant Government policy and legislation.	As above
	Strengthening of institutions participation in the shore zone management programme	Relevant institutions strengthened according to plans	Progress reviews	As above
	Improvement of human resources required by the shore zone management programme	Recruitment of staff and training of existing staff in accordance with HRD schedule adopted under the finalized Shore Zone Management Plan.	Progress reviews	As above
b. Water Supply				
Improvement of water supply services	Implementation of the on-going and planned programmes for the rehabilitation and/or replacement of existing water supply facilities	Substantial completion of the priority water supply facilities	Monitoring and completion reports and	All EC funded projects completed

POLICY AREA	EDF PROGRAMMES	GOVERNMENT INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	STATUS OF EDF PROGRAMMES
	with particular emphasis on the priority facilities identified in the World Bank Water Supply Technical Assistance and Rehabilitation Project	and particularly the EDF Funded Poudroyen and New Amsterdam projects	evaluations by EC and other donors contributing to the sector.	
	Strengthening of the institutional capacity of GWI; training of staff; completion of a study (*) into the possible modalities of the privatization of GWI and/or the increased participation of the private sector in the provision of water supply related services	-stronger management capacities; -improved human resources; -improved customer related services; -improved capabilities to manage the implementation of the facilities rehabilitation programme	Programme reviews by the World Bank and other donors, evaluations and surveys	On-going under a DFID project. Management contract in place.
	Phasing in of periodic water tariff adjustments with a view to achieving operating cost coverage by the year 2003	Periodic tariff adjustments and increased efficiency in billing and collection	GWI's audited accounts.	On-going under a DFID project.
c. Transportation Sector				
Rehabilitation and improvement of the transportation network	Update of Transport Plan (existing)	Transport Plan updated	Enshrinement in appropriate level of Government decision	Tender to carry out transport sector study under 9 th EDF launched and study started.
	Implementation of the on-going and planned programmes and projects for rehabilitation of the transportation network including road, river, sea and air transportation	Projects successfully implemented and/or showing planned progress levels, particularly the EDF funded Regional Airports Project and Guyana Suriname Ferry Project. Adequate Gov't budget and secured donor participation	Progress reports by Government and participating donors and ex-post evaluations of EDF funded projects. Gov't annual budget and accounts	Completed.
	Institutional strengthening to improve the capacity to plan, implement and maintain transportation infrastructure; strengthening of the Transport Planning Unit with assistance from IDA and IDB	Improved performance of related Government agencies	IDA and IDB reports	Completed.
	Establishment of an Airports Authority and a Civil Aviation Authority	Bodies established	Relevant Government legislation	Accomplished.

POLICY AREA	EDF PROGRAMMES	GOVERNMENT INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	STATUS OF EDF PROGRAMMES
d. Private Sector Development				
<p>Increase and strengthen the role of the private sector in the country's economy through the pursuit of structural and sectoral policies creating an environment conducive to the development of the sector</p>	<p>The private sector organisations in Guyana have identified the dearth of skilled human resources as one of the most crucial factors, hindering improvement of Guyana's productive capacity. In order to address this problem the EU funded programme GTA was introduced.</p> <p>The aim of the training agency is to provide the following services: Training needs analysis; design courses to meet needs; contractual arrangements with training providers to implement courses; monitoring of courses; provision of equipment and instructor upgrading to training providers; provision of instructional materials; examination certification and accreditation; cooperation with stakeholders in Human Resource Develop.</p>	<p>Satisfactory implementation of on-going HRD and management skills development programmes with assistance from IDA (SME), USAID (Beep), EU etc.</p>	<p>Programme progress report</p>	<p>This programme has come to and end in July 2004 after the three years duration has concluded. The final evaluation of the programme is now being conducted.</p>

Chronogram of Activities (including all financial instruments)

ANNEX 3

EDF	Guyana	Total Million €	Identification	Appraisal	Financing Decision	Financing Agreement
9 th	Sea Defences	19,0	June 2003*	Nov 2003*	2 nd half 2005	2 nd half 2005
	Transport Sector Study	1,0	Jan 2003*	May 2003*	April 2004*	early 2005*
	Bud. Support Social Sector	23,3	April 2003*	July 2003*	August 2004	Sept. 2004*
	Support NAO	1,0	Feb 2003*	May 2003*	April 2004*	May 2004*
	Micro-projects Programme	4,0	Feb 2003*	March 2003*	Feb 2004*	May 2004*
	Design study for 8 th Sea defences	0.165			Dec 2003*	Dec 2003*
8 th	Sea Defences	20,5			Dec 1999*	March 2000*
	Low Income Housing	9,1			Dec 2002*	March 2003
	Guyana Training Agency	1,8			Jan 2000*	4 th 2001 *
	Linden Economic Advancement Programme (SYSMIN)	12,5			Oct 2000*	Jan 2001*
	Feasibility study for 9 th ED Transport Sector study	0.048	Feb 2003*	Feb 2003*	March 2003*	May 2004*
	Elaboration Study for 9 th EDF Micro projects programme	0.053	Aug 2002*	Sept 2002*	Oct 2002*	Oct 2002*
	Elaboration study for 9 th EDF Support to NAO	0.042	Aug 2002*	Sept 2002*	March 2003*	March 2003*
	Elaboration study for 9 th EDF Budget Support	0.125	June 2002*	Nov 2002*	Feb 2003*	Feb 2003*
De-com mitte d funds 6-8 th EDF	TCF	0.67	Aug 2003*	Aug 2003*	March 2004*	May 2004*
	Support to 2006 National Elections	€1.0	3 rd quarter 2004	3 rd quarter 2004	1 st half 2005	2 nd half 2005
	Elaboration study for 9 th EDF Sea Defences	€0.064	4 th quarter 2002*	4 th quarter 2002*	Jan 2003*	Jan 2003*

* = actual

Indicative timetable for primary commitments
ANNEX 4A

EDF	Guyana	Total	2002		2003		2004		2005	
			1 st	2 nd						
9 th *	Sea Defences	€ 19,0								19.0
	Transport Sector Study	€ 1,0					1.0			
	Design Study for 8 th EDF Sea Defences	€0.178				0.165				
	Budget Support	€23.3						23.3		
	NAO office	€ 1,0					1.0			
	Micro-projects Programme	€ 4,0					4.0			
	TCF	€0.67					0.67			
	Support to National Elections	€1.0								1.0
	Pre-feasibility study for 9 th EDF Sea Defences	€0.8			0.08					
8 th	Low Income Housing	€ 9,1		9,1						
	Feasibility study for 9 th EDF Transport sector study	€0.08			0.08					
	Elaboration study for 9 th EDF Micro projects programme	€0.062		0.062						
	Elaboration study for 9 th EDF Support to NAO	€0.07			0.07					
	Elaboration for 9 th EDF Budget support	€0.135			0.135					

*Includes decommitted funds from 6-7 EDF.

Indicative timetable for disbursements

ANNEX 4B

EDF	Guyana	Indic. Total	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
			1 st	2 nd	1st	2nd						
9 th **	Sea Defences	€ 19,0								2.75	2.75	2.75
	Transport Sector Study	€ 1,0							0.60	0.40		
	Design study for 8 th EDF Sea defences	€0.178						0.073*	0.05*			
	Pre-feasibility Study for 9 th EDF Sea Defences	€0.08					0.06*					
	Macroeconomic support to Social Sector	€ 23.3						6.00*	4.13	6.16	2.00	5.00
	<i>Support to economic actors:</i>											
	NAO office	€ 1,0							0.10	0.10	0.13	0.13
	Micro-projects Program	€ 3,0							0.40	0.30	0.50	0.40
	TCF	€0.67							0.012*	0.02	0.03	0.08
	Support to 2006 National Elections	€1.0								0.50	0.50	
	Sub-total		0	0	0	0.057	0.06	6.085	5.3	10.24	5.96	8.33

Indicative timetable for disbursements

ANNEX 4B

EDF	Guyana	Indic. Total	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
			1 st	2 nd	1st	2nd						
8 th	Sea Defences	€ 20.5	0.002*	0.146*				0.67*	0.32	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Low Income Housing	€ 9.1							0.26	1.10	1.20	1.10
	Guyana Training Agency	€ 1,8	0.26*	0.086*	0.101*	0.145*	0.144*	0.068*	0.098			
	Linden Economic Advancement Programme	€ 12,5	0.93*	0.14*	0.36*	0.32*	0.20*	0.92*	1.30	1.00	1.30	1.00
	Feasibility study 9 th EDF transport study	€ 0.08				0.047*						
	Elaboration study for 9 th EDF Micro projects programme	€ 0.062				0.046*						
	Elaboration study for 9 th EDF Support to NAO	€ 0.07				0.038*						
	Elaboration study for 9 th EDF Budget support	€ 0.135				0.114*						
	Sub-total		1.192	0.372	0.461	0.710	0.344	1.658	1.978	6.10	6.50	6.10
	TOTAL		1.192	0.372	0.461	0.767	0.404	7.743	7.278	16.34	12.46	14.43

* = Actual disbursement

** = Includes 6-7 EDF decommitted funds

DONOR MATRIX:
Approximation of Donor Commitments 2002-2006

GRANTS							
Economic		Social		Productive		Thematic / cross cutting issues	
	€mill		€mill		€mill		€mill
EUROPEAN COMMISSION (EC)							
Linden Economic Advancement Programme (LEAP) 2002-2009	11.3	Low income Housing	9.1	Sea Defences (8 th EDF)	20.0	Environment (ended)	2.0
Guyana Training Agency (ended July 2004)	1.8			Transport and communication (ended)	1.8		
				Sea Defences (9 th EDF)	19.0	Direct Budget Support	23.3
				Transport Strategy Study	1.0	Micro Projects	4.0
						Strengthening NAO's office	1.0
DFID							
CARICOM – support to CARTAC, CSME and Trade programme II	2.9	Education	20	Forestry sector	5.7	Good governance	1.1
Economic Growth /Privatisation / Private Sector Commission)	5.5	Water Programme	19.5	Iwokrama	0.3	PRSP support	0.5
(Note from DFID: some programmes mentioned here are regional programmes and some may have ended during period 2002-2006 Currency rate used: 1£ = 1.5€)		Land Administration support	7.2			Social Cohesion	0.9
		Regional support to HIV/AIDS	5.8			Flood relief	2.2
CIDA							

GRANTS							
Economic		Social		Productive		Thematic / cross cutting issues	
	€mill		€mill		€mill		€mill
Guyana Business Advisory (CESO) II	2.1	Guyana Basic Education Teacher Training	4.1	Guyana PSU Phase II	2.2	Elections & Democratic Development support	1.2
Private Commission Capacity Development Project	0.8	Public Health Strengthening	3.0			BCCP II	3.1
Guyana Training Voucher Programme	0.2	Canada (Small Project) Fund	0.2			Gemp III	3.0
HRD for Economic Competitiveness (CPEC)	3.1					Guyana Municipal Governance Management	3.0
Guyana Cluster Competitiveness Programme	.03					Gender Equality	0.7
						Guyana Environmental Capacity Development Project	2.5
						Regional (CARICOM) Programs:	
						Social Infrastructure Project	24.0
						Caribbean Regional enhanced HIV/AIDS	12.0
						CARICOM Capacity Development Project	3.0
						HRD for Economic Competitiveness – Regional	3.0
						Canadian Cooperation Fund	9.0
						Regional Trade Policy	2.0

GRANTS							
Economic		Social		Productive		Thematic / cross cutting issues	
	€mill		€mill		€mill		€mill
UNDP							
Poverty Eradication in the Northern Rupununi	0.004	Health Learning Materials	0.01	Developing Skills Base of Small Farmers (FAO)	0.079	IWOKRAMA	0.014
EMPRETEC	0.408	Poverty Reduction in Rural Communities	0.073			Building Nat. Cap. for Pov. Erad.	1.95
Creating Economic Opportunities in the Hinterland	0.117	Integrated Health Programme	0.048			Strengthening Elections Commiss	1.402
						Sustainable Dev. Network. Prog.	0.126
						Gender Equity in Governance	0.004
						National Report to UNFCCC	0.027
						Building Environ. Awareness	0.267
						Support to Hermanston Accord	0.029
						Marine Turtles Conservation	0.102
						Introducing ISO 14000	0.009
						Cap. Build. For Sustainable Dev	0.181
						Benchmarks to Monitor PRS, MDG	0.143
						Mainstreaming Disaster Mgt.	0.04
						Reducing Electoral Tensions	0.926
						Building Social Cohesion	0.495
						Cap. Building Renewable Energy	0.04

GRANTS							
Economic		Social		Productive		Thematic / cross cutting issues	
	€mill		€mill		€mill		€mill
OTHER UN							
		UNESCO various educational, culture, communication and science	0.311				
		UNFPA HIV/AIDs project	0.45				
		ILO/USDOL HIV/AIDS workplace Education programme	0.25				
		UNAIDS: Support to national HIV/AIDS response	0.34				
OTHERS							
		Education support	0.4	OAS and IICA various support to agriculture	0.6	OAS governance and election support	0.1
USAID							
Economic Growth	8.17	AIDS programme	24.5			Democracy and governance programme	8.17
PL480 commodities import program (5 M USD/year)	32.66						
JAPAN							
Construction of CARICIM Headquarters	1.4	Rehabilitation of New Amsterdam Hospital (2 phases)	3.6				

LOANS							
Economic Development		Social Development		Productive sector		Thematic / cross cutting issues	
	€mill		€mill		€mill		€mill
IDA							
Financial and Private sector	0.73	Restructured Water Supply Project	14.3			Public Sector Reform credit (PRSC I and II and PSTAC)	20.17
		Secondary Education Project	14.13			Capacity Building of Amerindian Affaires	0.23
		HIV/AIDS	8.17				
		El Nino	1.8				
CDB							
		Basic Needs Trust fund	2.2	Drainage and Irrigation	5.6		
		Guyana Water rehabilitation	9.7	Linden Highway	11.4		
		Poor Rural Communities Support	5.6	Barbican Sea Defence	8.2		
IDB							
Fiscal and financial management programme (POB)	12.25	Low Income Settlement	22.05	Agriculture Sector Programme	3.35	Social Statistic and Policy Analysis	2.78
Airport Transport Sector Programme (POB)	16.5	Georgetown solid Waste disposal (on going)	1.96	Bridge Rehabilitation	33.48	Fiscal and Financial Management Program (investment)	10.62
Unserved Areas Electrification	22.37	SIMAP III	16.33	Air Transport Sector Program (investment)	8.0	Public Management Modernization Programme	4.08
		BEAMS Basic Education	24.5	Georgetown Potable Water and Sewerage	22.05		
		Basic Nutrition Program	4.08	Mahaica – Rosignol Road Rehabilitation	26.95		
		Health Sector Program	18.78	Agriculture support Services Program	16.33		
		Georgetown Solid Waste Disposal (to start)	7.76				
		Urban Development	16.33				

		Programme					
		Rural Transportation *	16.33	Moleson Creek to New Amsterdam Road Rehabilitation	30.46		
		Georgetown Southern Approach *	32.66	Information Technology *	17.39		

Source: Discussions with British High Commission, CIDA, USAID, IDA, UN, and IDA

* pipeline, # no updated info received

Financial situation for 9th EDF (grants)

Account No	Title of Project	Date of Decision	Loan/Grant	Amount of Financing Agreement	Payments			AMOUNT TO FIN.ADR./DAG
					PREVIOUS	2004	CUMULATIVE	
				€	€	€	€	
9.ACP.GUA.001	Micro-Projects Programme	17/2/04	G	4,000,000.00	-	-	-	-
9.ACP.GUA.002	Design & Tender Procedure - Guyana Sea Defences	22/12/03	G	178,220.00	-	73,071.13	73,071.13	41.00
9.ACP.GUA.003	Institutional Strengthening of the NAO's Office	0/4/04	G	1,000,000.00	-	-	-	-
9.ACP.GUA.004	Transport Sector Study	1/4/04	G	1,000,000.00	-	-	-	-
9.ACP.GUA.005	Technical Cooperation Facility	31/3/04	G	670,400.00	-	12,310.22	12,310.22	1.84
9.ACP.GUA.006	Poverty Reduction Budget Support to Guyana	23/8/04	G	14,900,000.00				
9.ACP.GUA.007	Poverty Reduction Budget Support to Guyana	23/8/04	G	8,400,000.00		6,000,000.00	6,000,000	71.43
	TOTAL NON PROGRAMMABLE FUNDS			30,148,620.00	-	6,085,381.35	6,085,381,35	20.18

Financial situation for 8th EDF (grants)
ANNEX 7

Account No	Title of Project	Date of Decision	Loan/Grant	Amount of Financing Agreement	Payments			AMOUNT TO FIN.ADR./DAG
					PREVIOUS	2004	CUMULATIVE	
	INDICATIVE PROGRAMME			€	€	€	€	
	<i>1st AREA OF CONCENTRATION: INFRASTRUCTURE</i>							
8.ACP.GUA.005	Guyana Sea Defences	12/21/99	G	20,000,000.00	202,981.25	673,550.93	876,532.18	4.38
8.ACP.GUA.007	Guyana Sea Defences-ADK	1/1/00	G	520,000.00	406,706.33	-	406,706.33	78.21
	<i>2nd area of concentration: Private Sector Development</i>							
8.ACP.GUA.003	ID Study: Human Resource Development Programme	7/15/98	G	73,056.60	73,056.60	-	73,056.60	100.00
8.ACP.GUA.006	Technical Assistance- Feasibility Study	9/21/99	G	1,160.23	1,160.23	-	1,160.23	100.00
8.ACP.GUA.008	Guyana Training Agency	1/1/00	G	1,795,000.00	761,573.27	211,783.39	973,356.66	54.23
8.ACP.GUA.010	Preparation of Country strategy paper for 9th EDF	11/30/00	G	79,990.00	79,990.00	-	79,990.00	100.00
8.ACP.GUA.013	Country support strategy	11/27/01	G	19,562.58	19,562.58	-	19,562.58	100.00
8.ACP.GUA.015	Low Income Housing Programme	12/10/02	G	9,100,000.00	-	-	-	-
8.ACP.GUA.016	Micro Projects Programme	10/4/02	G	62,615.00	46,457.29	-	46,457.29	74.20
8.ACP.GUA.017	Feasibility Study for BS Programme - 9th EDF	2/24/03	G	135,000.00	114,988.03	-	114,988.03	85.18
8.ACP.GUA.018	Elaboration Study for support to the NAO- 9th EDF	3/8/03	G	70,000.00	38,846.69	-	38,846.69	55.50
8.ACP.GUA.019	Transport Sector Study	3/17/03	G	80,000.00	47,077.78	-	47,077.78	58.85
	Sub total			31,936,384.41	1,792,400.05	885,334.32	2,677,734.37	8.38
	NON PROGRAMMABLE FUNDS							
8.ACP.GUA.001	Structural Adjustment Support IV	6/30/98	G	4,600,000.00	4,600,000.00	-	4,600,000.00	100.00
8.ACP.GUA.002	Structural Adjustment Support IV	6/30/98	G	690,000.00	690,000.00	-	690,000.00	100.00
8.ACP.GUA.004	Structural Adjustment Support V	1/1/99	G	5,400,000.00	5,400,000.00	-	5,400,000.00	100.00
8.ACP.GUA.009	Linden Economic Advancement Programme	10/27/00	G	12,500,000.00	1,752,564.00	1,116,632.86	2,869,196.86	22.95
8.ACP.GUA.011	IPED 11 Loan from EIB	12/22/00	L	500,000.00	41,000.00	-	41,000.00	8.20
	TOTAL NON PROGRAMMABLE FUNDS			23,690,000.00	12,483,564.00	1,116,632.86	13,600,196.86	57.41
	LOANS FROM THE EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK							
8.ACP.GUA.014	Rosehall Water Supply Rehabilitation	12/4/00	L	1,400,000.00	1,400,000.00	-	1,400,000.00	100.00
8.ACP.GUA.012	Power Project	7/24/01	L	20,000,000.00	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL OF NATIONAL PROGRAMMES			57,026,525.41	14,675,076.56	1,819,797.64	16,494,733.20	28.92

Account No	Title of Project	Date of Decision	Loan/Grant	Amount of Financing Agreement	Payments			AMOUNT TO FIN.ADR./DAG
					PREVIOUS	2004	CUMULATIVE	
	INDICATIVE PROGRAMME FOCAL AREA: Rehabilitation of Economic Infrastructure			€	€	€	€	
7.ACP.GUA.006	TA-Sea Defence Rehabilitation	5/18/93	G	747,958.02	747,958.02	-	747,958.02	100.00
7.ACP.GUA.007	New amsterdam Water Supply (Phase 11)	7/14/92	G	4,500,000.00	4,147,216.22	-	4,147,216.22	92.16
7.ACP.GUA.011	Rehabilitation of Sea Defences	12/20/93	G	10,929,610.66	10,929,610.66	-	10,929,610.66	100.00
7.ACP.GUA.012	Rehabilitation of Demerara Harbour Bridge	7/14/92	G	8,321,467.12	8,321,467.12	-	8,321,467.12	100.00
7.ACP.GUA.017	Pouderoyen Water Supply Rehabilitation Project	11/21/94	G	6,500,000.00	6,080,901.73	-	6,080,901.73	93.55
	OUTSIDE OF FOCAL AREA							
7.ACP.GUA.002	TA-Setting up of Private Sector Centre	1/15/93	G	13,196.88	13,196.88	-	13,196.88	100.00
7.ACP.GUA.005	Development of Small Business Credit Initiative	12/18/92	G	219,239.00	219,239.00	-	219,239.00	100.00
7.ACP.GUA.014	TA-Establishment of Private Sector Centre	2/18/92	G	454,361.55	454,111.55	-	454,111.55	99.94
7.ACP.GUA.024	Technical assistance to the NAO's Office	12/16/96	G	31,504.24	31,504.24	-	31,504.24	100.00
7.ACP.GUA.025	Study- Economic Appraisal of Sea Defences	3/11/99	G	20,779.22	20,779.22	-	20,779.22	100.00
	TRANSFERRED FROM THE 5TH EDF							
7.ACP.GUA.008	East Bank Berbice culverts	3/19/81	G	218,345.51	218,345.51	-	218,345.51	100.00
7.ACP.GUA.016	Development of Small Business Credit Initiative	8/12/94	G	571,686.57	571,686.57	-	571,686.57	100.00
7.ACP.GUA.027	General elections 2001: Financial Needs assessment	1/25/00	G	49,997.75	49,997.75	-	49,997.75	100.00
	Sub total			32,578,146.52	31,786,676.49	-	31,806,014.47	97.63
	NON PROGRAMMABLE FUNDS							
7.ACP.GUA.003	General Import Programme 1	9/2091	G	4,479,657.72	4,479,657.72	-	4,479,657.72	100.00
7.ACP.GUA.015	General Import Programme 11	5/20/94	G	1,952,955.00	1,952,955.00	-	1,952,955.00	100.00
7.ACP.GUA.019	Support Structural Adjustment Programme/ GIP 111	10/27/95	G	800,000.00	800,000.00	-	800,000.00	100.00
7.ACP.GUA.020	Support Structural adjustment programme	10/27/95	G	1,264,996.68	1,264,996.68	-	1,264,996.68	100.00

Account No	Title of Project	Date of Decision	Loan/Grant	Amount of Financing Agreement	Payments			AMOUNT TO FIN.ADR./DAG
					PREVIOUS	2004	CUMULATIVE	
7.ACP.GUA.026	Debt Relief (HIPIC)	12/16/99	G	6,440,000.00	6,440,000.00	-	6,440,000.00	100.00
	SYSMIN Operations							
7.ACP.GUA.009	SYSMIN	11/8/88	L	3,825,821.46	3,230,478.41	-	3,230,478.41	84.44
7.ACP.GUA.013	Feasibility study- Guyana/Brazil road	7/1/98	G	124,457.86	124,457.86	-	124,457.86	100.00
7.ACP.GUA.022	Ta- Examining SYSMIN request	5/15/96	G	17,342.65	17,342.65	-	17,342.65	100.00
7.ACP.GUA.023	Study- Economic Diversification of Linden	1/1/98	G	101,225.84	101,225.84	-	101,225.84	100.00
	LOANS FROM THE EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK							
7.ACP.GUA.004	Bauxite Rehabilitation Rehabilitation	12/15/92	L	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	-	5,000,000.00	100.00
7.ACP.GUA.018	IPED Global loan	4/3/95	L	500,000.00	500,000.00	-	500,000.00	100.00
7.ACP.GUA.021	Rosehall Water Supply Rehabilitation	11/7/95	L	7,800,000.00	7,800,000.00	-	7,800,000.00	100.00
	TOTAL OF NON PROGRAMMABLE FUNDS			32,306,457.21	31,711,114.16	-	31,711,114.16	98.16
	TOTAL OF NATIONAL PROGRAMMES			64,884,603.73	63,497,790.65		63,517,128.63	97.89

Account No	Title of Project	Date of Decision	Loan/Grant	Amount of Financing Agreement	Payments			AMOUNT TO FIN.ADR./DAG
					PREVIOUS	2004	CUMULATIVE	
	INDICATIVE PROGRAMME <i>FOCAL AREA: Rehabilitation of Economic Infrastructure</i>			€	€	€	€	
6.ACP.GUA.002	Sectoral Import Programme	4/6/87	G	242,990.31	242,990.31	-	242,990.31	100.00
6.ACP.GUA.003	River Ferry Services-Immediate Action Programme	10/24/86	G	2,824,575.16	2,824,575.16	-	2,824,575.16	100.00
6.ACP.GUA.006	Infrastructure Rehabilitation	7/30/87	G	16,955,779.31	16,955,779.31	-	16,955,779.31	100.00
6.ACP.GUA.014	Pre-Feasibility Study- Demerara Harbour Bridge	5/12/92	G	110,242.71	110,242.71	-	110,242.71	100.00
6.ACP.GUA.015	TA-New Amsterdam Water Supply Project	5/12/92	G	59,930.97	59,930.97	-	59,930.97	100.00
6.ACP.GUA.016	Lome IV Sea Defence Study	6/5/92	G	197,751.02	197,751.02	-	197,751.02	100.00
6.ACP.GUA.020	Pouderoyen Water Supply Project-Appraisal	11/2/94	G	23,120.00	23,120.00	-	23,120.00	100.00
6.ACP.GUA.023	TA-PEU Sea Defence Rehabilitation Programme	12/20/93	G	378,596.27	378,596.27	-	378,596.27	100.00
6.ACP.GUA.024	TA-Investigation in Sea Defences	9/19/96	G	36,571.14	36,571.14	-	36,571.14	100.00
6.ACP.GUA.025	TA-NAO's Office	12/16/96	G	166,132.46	166,132.46	-	166,132.46	100.00
6.ACP.GUA.028	Programme Appraisal/Prep.Financing.Prop. Sea Defence	1/6/98	G	66,836.23	66,836.23	-	66,836.23	100.00
6.ACP.GUA.029	TA- Low Income Housing (KAMPAX)	7/3/00	G	73,289.07	73,289.07	-	73,289.07	100.00
6.ACP.GUA.030	Elaboration Study for Sea Defences	1/1/03	G	80,000.00	-	59,319.76	59,319.76	74.15
	OUTSIDE OF FOCAL AREA							
6.ACP.GUA.004	TA-Oriental Fruit Fly	12/23/87	G	114,568.97	114,568.97	-	114,568.97	100.00
6.ACP.GUA.007	TA-Tourism Developpent	7/11/88	G	64,195.98	64,195.98	-	64,195.98	100.00
6.ACP.GUA.010	TA Rehabilitation of Toxicology Unit	4/11/89	G	14,435.87	14,435.87	-	14,435.87	100.00
6.ACP.GUA.011	Dairy Development Preparatory Study	7/3/89	G	56,832.00	56,832.00	-	56,832.00	100.00
6.ACP.GUA.013	Preparation of General Import Programme	12/14/90	G	43,350.00	43,350.00	-	43,350.00	100.00
6.ACP.GUA.018	TA- Establishment of Private Sector Centre	5/3/96	G	100,000.00	100,000.00	-	100,000.00	100.00
6.ACP.GUA.019	ID Study: Lome IV 2nd Financial Protocol	7/13/94	G	61,680.91	61,680.91	-	61,680.91	100.00
6.ACP.GUA.021	Small Business Credit Initiative (SBCI)	8/12/94	G	105,776.68	105,776.68	-	105,776.68	100.00
6.ACP.GUA.022	Study: Drug Traffic/Abuse	12/8/94	G	28,628.39	28,628.39	-	28,628.39	100.00
6.ACP.GUA.026	Mid Term Evaluation - SBCI	6/20/97	G	42,015.10	42,015.10	-	42,015.10	100.00
6.ACP.GUA.027	Study of HRD needs in Private Sector	11/25/97	G	4,610.97	4,610.97	-	4,610.97	100.00
	Sub Total (NIP)			21,851,909.52	21,771,909.52	59,319.76	21,831,229.28	99.91

Account No	Title of Project	Date of Decision	Loan/Grant	Amount of Financing Agreement	Payments			AMOUNT TO FIN.ADR./DAG
					PREVIOUS	2004	CUMULATIVE	
6.ACP.GUA.017	TRANSFERRED FROM 4TH EDF Development of Small Business Initiative	8/12/94	G	4,333.50	4,333.50	-	4,333.50	100.00
	NON PROGRAMMABLE FUNDS							
6.ACP.GUA.001	Emergency aid-Thallium Poisoning	3/20/87	G	27,893.00	27,893.00	-	27,893.00	100.00
6.ACP.GUA.005	Emergency aid-Malaria	12/28/87	G	217,559.58	217,559.58	-	217,559.58	100.00
6.ACP.GUA.009	EIB line of Credit	12/14/88	L	3,600,000.00	3,600,000.00	-	3,600,000.00	100.00
6.ACP.GUA.012	River Ferry Services-Compensation Rogan	9/28/90	G	62,319.00	62,319.00	-	62,319.00	100.00
	TOTAL OF NON PROGRAMMABLE FUNDS			3,912,105.08	3,912,105.08	-	3,912,105.08	100.00
	TOTAL OF NATIONAL PROGRAMMES			25,764,014.60	25,684,014.60	59,319.76	25,743,334.36	99.92

Regional projects

Account No	Title of Project	Date of Decision	Loan/Grant	Amount of Financing Agreement	Payments			AMOUNT TO FIN.ADR./DAG
					PREVIOUS	2004	CUMULATIVE	
6.ACP.RPR.101	ST Ration Air Cargo Service	4/18/88	G	€ 135,000.00	€ 135,000.00	€ -	€ 135,000.00	100.00
6.ACP.RPR.122	TA CARDI for CARIB. Agri Prjct	6/30/88	G	394,947.68	394,947.68	-	394,947.68	100.00
6.ACP.RPR.234	Study for the Guyana/Brazil road Link	6/22/89	G	53,147.72	53,147.72	-	53,147.72	100.00
6.ACP.RPR.239	Study for Telecom Guyana/ Suriname	7/26/89	G	34,007.14	34,007.14	-	34,007.14	100.00
6.ACP.RPR.479	CARICOM Regional Carib. Conference- Brussels	5/25/92	G	35,000.00	35,000.00	-	35,000.00	100.00
6.ACP.RPR.518	Mission of CARICOM's Secretary General	2/16/92	G	6,411.48	6,411.48	-	6,411.48	100.00
6.ACP.RPR.530	Guyana -Suriname Ferry Portconsult-operational Arrangement	12/2/85	G	88,926.06	88,926.06	-	88,926.06	100.00
6.ACP.RPR.556	Guyana -Suriname Ferry Portconsult-operational Arrange.-Extension	12/2/85	G	350,000.00	349,981.14	-	349,981.14	99.99
7.ACP.RPR.441	Regional Airport (Guyana's part only)	11/4/94	G	810,300.00	769,763.94	-	769,763.94	95.00
7.ACP.RPR.203	Guyana -Suriname Ferry (Guyana's part only)	12/2/85	G	1,955,588.22	1,955,588.22	-	1,955,588.22	100.00
8.ACP.RCA.002	Preparation of HIV/AIDA programme	10/1/98	G	80,000.00	61,907.07	-	61,907.07	77.38
8.ACP.RCA.010	Cariforum Radar Network system	7/9/99	G	245,000.00	66,618.72	-	66,618.72	27.19
8.ACP.RCA.016	TA Preparing 2nd Phase Caribbean Regional Airport Programme	10/18/99	G	80,000.00	60,219.95	-	60,219.95	75.27
8.ACP.RCA.022	TA for Preparation of Carrib. Telecommunications Union Programme	6/30/00	G	4,131.00	3,730.70	-	3,730.70	90.31
8.ACP.RCA.027	TA Preparing 9th EDF Caribbean Regional Support Strategy	5/10/01	G	80,000.00	77,585.19	-	77,585.19	96.98
8.ACP.RCA.028	TA - Joint Working Group for finalisation of Regional Support Strategy	11/13/01	G	40,000.00	36,000.00	-	36,000.00	90.00
8.ACP.RCA.030	Regional Airport Programme Phace II - Prep. Financial Proposals	12/20/01	G	80,000.00	72,839.00	-	72,839.00	91.05
8.ACP.RCA.032	Feasibility Study Rice in the Caribbean	3/1/02	G	400,000.00	292,940.10	-	292,940.10	73.24
8.ACP.TPS.125	Integrated Develop. Prog. For Caribbean Rum (Guyana's part only)	12/14/01	G	14,733,000.00	-	-	-	-
9.ACP.RPR.006	Support to the Competitiveness of the Rice Sector in the Caribbean	10/31/03	G	11,705,000.00	-	48,449.48	48,449.48	0.41
9.ACP.RCA.001	Regional Weather Radar Warning System	10/23/03	G					
	Total			31,310,459.30	4,494,664.11	-	4,543,113.59	14.51

PROJECT DATA SHEET		UPDATED	11/02/2005
		STATUS	OPERATIONAL
Project title	Linden Economic Advancement Programme (LEAP)		
Project n°	8 ACP GUA 009	Project amount in €	12,500,000 EUROS
Date of signature of FA	25 th November 2000	Project Duration	7 years
Date of end of validity of FA	30/06/09	Extended to	N/A
Date of start of project	January 2001	Date of end of Project	2008
Date of signature rider n°		Rider n° amount in €	
Date mid-term review	December 2005	Date final evaluation	2008
Project description	<p>The LEAP proposes to develop the market for financial and non-financial business services in Guyana with a particular focus on region 10. The Linden region was hard hit by the decline in the bauxite sector of the country. It therefore qualifies for support under SYSMIN facility with the aim to diversity and regenerates the local economy.</p> <p>The activities under the programme will assist the local private sector in creating/expanding businesses and it will contribute to creating a more favourable investment environment to compensate for the decline in mining. It will also assist public authorities, through some infrastructure investments and training facilities to encourage new investments in new economic sectors.</p> <p>The core activities of the project consist of business support services, provided on a cost sharing basis. Accompanying measures includes: vocational training, institutional strengthening to public and private institutions, a revolving credit fund and rehabilitation of socio-economic infrastructure.</p>		

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Objectives to be achieved	The overall objective is the creation/strengthening of viable and competitive companies, generating new long-term jobs. This will contribute to improving the living conditions of the community in Linden and Region 10 and to reduce social tension.				
Results expected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve local capacity for economic planning, project design and implementation within the private and public sectors. • Increased improved business and finance sector. • Viable and competitive companies created. • Direct permanent jobs created by enterprises benefiting from loans and support services. • Laid-off miners or unemployed youths receive training in employable skills. • Public official trained in economic and regional development planning; executives trained in project preparation, management and proposal writing. • Basic infrastructure up-graded. 				
Achievements to date	Successfully completed Work Programmes 1 and 2 and the 3 rd Work Programme is currently being executed and would conclude on 31/03/2005. The Linden Economic Advancement Fund (LEAF) which is the credit component for LEAP commenced operation on 1/11/2004 and has since contributed to the creation of 187 jobs in the region.				
Annual work plan valid	From	1/04/04	To	30/06/05	Annual report due
Technical problems	The Business Incubator Centre (BIC) which was scheduled to be completed by end of December 2004 was delayed due to inadequacy of funds in order to allow the contractor to carry out all the works as intended and necessary to hand-over the building as completed. EC contracts allow for 10% cost overruns. The estimated additional works are estimated to roughly GYD12 million which present 30% cost overrun.				

Actions to be taken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently in the process of seeking the NAO permission to move funds between components in the 3 WP to provide part of this fund. Urgent steering committee is needed to discuss other possible solutions. 	By: Delegation, NAO & LEAP
Comments		

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	Commitments	Amounts in €	Payments	Amounts in €	%
1	TA Contract - TRANSTEC	6,284,900.00		1,841,832.61	29.3%
3	WP 1	181,000.00		82,625.23	45.6%
4	WP 2	301,000.00		165,288.01	54.9%
6	ECODES/GOPA (Evaluation)	50,000.00		30,000.00	60%
7	PE 3	1,320,000.00		463,629.85	35.1%
8	LEAF	1,900,000.00		240,647.15	12.7%
9	Audit of LEAP 2 WP	1,900.00		0.00	0%
	TOTAL	10,038,800.00	TOTAL	2,824,022.85	28.1%
Date of last audit report	January 2005	By: Bisheswar, Seebarran & Company			
Financial problems	No major problem				
Actions to be taken					By:
Comments					

PROCEDURAL INFORMATION

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

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Team Leader	Kathleen Whalen	Delegation Guyana	Ritva Sallmén (Economic Advisor) & Pauline Cummings (Economic Assistant)
Project co-director		Europid	
Project Implementation Unit	Linden Economic Advancement Programme (LEAP)	NAO	Saisenarine Kowlessar, Minister of Finance
		DNAO	Tichand Balgobin
Implementing Agency	LEAP		
Address of project	Casaurina Drive, Linden		
Technical Assistance	The TRANSTEC Consultancy has the overall responsibility for the execution of the LEAP.		

PROJECT DATA SHEET		UPDATED	16/02/2005
		STATUS	OPERATIONAL
Project title	Institutional Strengthening of the NAO's Office in Guyana		
Project n°	9 ACP GUA 003	Project amount in €	1,000,000 EUROS
Date of signature of FA	26 th April 2004	Project Duration	5 years
Date of end of validity of FA	30 th June 2011	Extended to	N/A
Date of start of project	3 rd January 2005	Date of end of Project	31 st December 2009
Date of signature rider n°		Rider n° amount in €	
Date mid-term review	2007	Date final evaluation	2009
Project description	The programme aimed at a more effective supervision and follow-up of EC development assistance including EDF, regional funds, budget lines and other sources of EC financing. Under the terms of the Cotonou Agreement, the NAO has been delegated increased responsibility for coordination and administration of EC development assistance.		

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Objectives to be achieved	The overall objective of the programme of Support to the NAO under the 9 th EDF is to enhance sustained economic expansion and poverty reduction through improved infrastructure, access to social service including health, water and housing, and private sector and civil society development.		
Results expected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The broad range of EC aid instruments are known and used and the wider role of the NAO involving the follow-up of issues related to development, trade, political cooperation, etc is executed. • All information for programming of EC assistance is compiled and channelled to the relevant stakeholders. • Projects and programmes using EU development cooperation assistance are effectively implemented. • Staff involved in PCM at the MoF, in Line Ministries and in projects/programme implementation units are well skilled in management of EC assistance and EDF procedures. • Effective management of the Task Force is ensured. 		
Achievements to date	As stated above the project commenced on 3 rd January 2005 and all six staff members are in place. The programme is currently in the start-up phase where there are preparing for the first operational Programme Estimate which is would commenced on 1 st May 2005		
Annual work plan valid	From	To	Annual report due
Technical problems	Nil.		
Actions to be taken	Nil		By:
Comments	Nil		

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	Commitments	Amounts in €	Payments	Amounts in €	%
1	TA Contract with MDF	182,000.00		0.00	0%
2	Start-up PE (3/1/05 – 30/4/05)	22,300.00		0.00	0%
	TOTAL	204,300.00	TOTAL	0.00	0%
Date of last audit report	Nil				
Financial problems	Nil				
Actions to be taken					By:
Comments					

PROCEDURAL INFORMATION

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

Comments	
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PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Team Leader	Felix Girard	Delegation Guyana	Ritva Sallmén (Economic Advisor) & Pauline Cummings (Economic Assistant)
Project co-director		Europid	
Project Implementation Unit	NAO Task Force	NAO	Saisenarine Kowlessar, Minister of Finance
		DNAO	Tichand Balgobin
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Finance		
Address of project	47 Main & Urquhart Streets, Georgetown		
Technical Assistance	The MDF Consultancy has the overall responsibility for the execution of the NAO Task Force.		

PROJECT DATA SHEET		UPDATED	16/02/2005
		STATUS	OPERATIONAL
Project title	Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF)		
Project n°	9 ACP GUA 005	Project amount in €	670,400 EUROS
Date of signature of FA	14 th April 2004	Project Duration	5 years
Date of end of validity of FA	31 st October 2010	Extended to	N/A
Date of start of project	1 st June 2004	Date of end of Project	30 th May 2009
Date of signature rider n°		Rider n° amount in €	
Date mid-term review	Nil	Date final evaluation	2009
Project description	<p>The programme will aim at facilitating and supporting the implementation of the CSP in Guyana. It will provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Assistance Facility (TAF) – a facility for the engagement of short to medium term consultants to assist in the main stages of the project cycle to ensure the effective implementation of the NIP and other EC programmes in favour of Guyana’s development strategy, in keeping with the objectives of the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement. • Training Support for Projects and Programmes (TSPP) – this will finance various educational actions such as seminars or consciousness-raising activities prior or during the formulation of a project or programme. • Conferences and Seminars (CS) – these include: a) more general short-term training activities for ACP officials and/or non-state actors on topics related either to the priorities of the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement or to EDF or other EU administrative and financial procedures and b) participation by ACP officials or non-state actors in international meetings or seminars on development or trade themes. 		

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Objectives to be achieved	<p>The overall objectives of the programme are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The implementation of the Government’s Development Strategy through the support of sound development programmes financed from the EDF • The fostering of a more coherent and informed approach to development and trade issues. 				
Results expected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of programmes to be financed from EDF. • Preparation and formulation of programmes to be supported from EDF • The NAO’s Office, ministries and/or agencies concerned will be enabled to maintain satisfactory monitoring of – and tendering procedures for – ongoing projects – where this cannot be provided for in the projects themselves or other projects. 				
Achievements to date	The first Programme Estimate is currently in operation and has facilitated overseas training for ministry official.				
Annual work plan valid	From	June 2004	To	May 2005	Annual report due
Technical problems	Nil.				
Actions to be taken	Nil				By:
Comments	Nil				

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	Commitments	Amounts in €	Payments	Amounts in €	%
1	PE 1 1/6/04 – 31/5/05)	30,600.00		12,310.22	40.2%
2	Framework Contract with HPC	62,222.00		0.00	0%
	TOTAL	92,822.00	TOTAL	12,310.22	13.3%

Date of last audit report	Nil	
Financial problems	Nil	
Actions to be taken		By:
Comments		

PROCEDURAL INFORMATION

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

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Team Leader	N/A	Delegation Guyana	Ritva Sallmén (Economic Advisor) & Pauline Cummings (Economic Assistant)
Project co-director		Europid	
Project Implementation Unit	NAO Task Force	NAO	Saisenarine Kowlessar, Minister of Finance
		DNAO	Tichand Balgobin
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Finance in collaboration with the EC Delegation		
Address of project	N/A		
Technical Assistance	N/A		

PROJECT DATA SHEET		UPDATED	16/02/2005
		STATUS	Not operational
Project title	Micro-Projects Programme		
Project n°	9 ACP GUA 001	Project amount in €	670,400 EUROS
Date of signature of FA	20/02/04 & 7/05/04	Project Duration	5 years
Date of end of validity of FA	31 st May 2011	Extended to	N/A
Date of start of project	1 st June 2004	Date of end of Project	2009
Date of signature rider n°		Rider n° amount in €	
Date mid-term review	2007	Date final evaluation	2009
Project description	<p>In the 9th EDF NIP for Guyana, poverty reduction is the main objective and the significance of the support to economic actors and civil society is clearly emphasised. In order to achieve poverty reduction, it is essential to encourage the widest possible participation of all sectors of the society in the developmental process. The NIP specifically mentions Micro-Projects as part of the renewed developmental approach.</p> <p>The project purpose – fully in line with priorities of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper – is to improve the socio-economic conditions of vulnerable groups of the Guyanese population through the development of sustainable and participatory self-help schemes; i.e. 75 Micro-Projects at the community level focusing on the area of: i) employment/income generation; ii) training/education; iii) communication and good governance; iv) other socio-economic sector.</p>		

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Objectives to be achieved	The overall objective of the MPP is to reduce poverty and social inequality in Guyana.				
Results expected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful completion of 75 micro-projects (self-help schemes) at the community level focusing on areas of: employment/income generation, training/education, communication and good governance, and other socio-economic sector • Non-state actors such as NGOs, CBOs, and Neighbourhood Democratic Councils (NDCs) strengthened in order to ensure the effective implementation of the micro-projects supported by the MPP. • Competent and independent Micro-Project Board (MP Board) able to provide overall guidance and direction to the MPP and approve micro-projects designed by GROs, CBOs, and NGOs with technical assistance from the Micro-Projects Office (MPO). • Regular and structured dialogue between the Government and civil society on harmonising sector approaches related to poverty. 				
Achievements to date	Project to commence operation from 1 st April 2005				
Annual work plan valid	From	N/A	To	N/A	Annual report due
Technical problems	Nil.				
Actions to be taken	Nil				By:
Comments	Nil				

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	Commitments	Amounts in €	Payments	Amounts in €	%
1	TA Contract with Louis Berger	1,221,000.00		0.00	0%
	TOTAL	1,221,000.00	TOTAL	0.00	0%
Date of last audit report					
Financial problems	Nil				
Actions to be taken					By:

Comments			
PROCEDURAL INFORMATION			
Tender for TA	Consulting company	Type of tender	Address of consulting company
Tender for civil works			
Tender for equipment			
Procedural problems			
Actions to be taken			By:
Comments			

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Team Leader	N/A	Delegation Guyana	Ritva Sallmén (Economic Advisor) & Pauline Cummings (Economic Assistant)
Project co-director		Europid	
Project Implementation Unit	MPP Office	NAO	Saisenarine Kowlessar, Minister of Finance
		DNAO	Tichand Balgobin
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Finance in collaboration with the EC Delegation		
Address of project	N/A		
Technical Assistance	Louis Berger SAS		

PROJECT DATA SHEET		UPDATED	16/02/2005
		STATUS	Operational
Project title	Poverty Reduction Budget Support to Guyana		
Project n°	9 ACP GUA 006 & 007	Project amount in €	23,000,000 EUROS
Date of signature of FA	30 th August 2004	Project Duration	3 years
Date of end of validity of FA	31 st December 2010	Extended to	N/A
Date of start of project	24 th September 2004	Date of end of Project	2007
Date of signature rider n°		Rider n° amount in €	
Date annual assessments	2005, 2006 & 2007	Date final evaluation	
Project description	<p>The Poverty Reduction Budget Support programme is a non-targeted direct budget support programme. The programme amounts to 23.3 M€ and represents approximately 50% of the funds pledged under the 9th EDF, and will support the reform programme by meeting part of the Government's budget financing gap. Releases will be made over three years from 2004, with fixed tranches throughout the period and variable tranches as of 2005. In accordance with EC Guidelines, the fixed tranches will be released provided the Government remains on tract with the programme concluded with the IMF. The variable tranches will be released proportionally to the achievement of indicators of performance concerning budget management and progress in health and social housing sectors. Over the full programme period, the distribution between the fixed and variable tranches will be 50/50%.</p>		

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Objectives to be achieved	The objective of the direct non-targeted budget support (BS) programme is to give a grant in support of the budget of Guyana, the proceeds of which being non affected to specific budget lines but the indicators being chosen within the public finance management, in the health and social housing sectors.				
Results expected	<p>The expected results of the PRSP are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of a sound macro-economic, trade and investment framework so as to improve the business environment, which will lead to broad based job-generating economic growth. • Environmental protection • Stronger and better governance. • Investment in human capital with emphasis on basic education and primary health. • Investment in physical capital with emphasis on better broader provision of safe water and sanitation services, farm-to-market roads, drainage and irrigation systems and housing. • Improved safety nets • Implement special intervention programmes in those geographical areas where poverty levels are still high. <p>The EU funded Poverty Reduction Budget Support Programme contributes to the results of those mentioned above.</p>				
Achievements to date	The first fixed tranche (2004) has been released to the GoG in December 2004.				
Annual work plan valid	From	N/A	To	N/A	Annual report due
Technical problems	Nil.				
Actions to be taken	Nil				By:
Comments	Nil				

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	Commitments	Amounts in €	Payments	Amounts in €	%
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1	Fixed & Variable Tranches *	22,329,650.00		6,000,000.00	26.9%
	TOTAL	22,329,650.00	TOTAL	6,000,000.00	26.9%
Date of last audit report					
Financial problems		Nil			
Actions to be taken				By:	
Comments					

PROCEDURAL INFORMATION

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

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Team Leader	N/A	Delegation Guyana	Ritva Sallmén (Economic Advisor) & Pauline Cummings (Economic Assistant)
Project co-director		Europid	
Project Implementation Unit	NAO Task Force	NAO	Saisenarine Kowlessar, Minister of Finance
		DNAO	Tichand Balgobin
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Finance.		
Address of project	N/A		
Technical Assistance	4 TA intervention are foreseen.		

Note:

* Of the 22,329,650.00 EUROS 13,929,650 EUROS is from 9 ACP GUA 006 and 8,400,000 EUROS is from 9 ACP GUA 007. Also, the entire payment of 6,000,000 EUROS came from 9 ACP GUA 007.

PROJECT DATA SHEET		UPDATED	16/02/2005
		STATUS	Operational
Project title	Guyana Training Agency		
Project n°	8 ACP GUA 008	Project amount in €	23,000,000 EUROS
Date of signature of FA	8 th June 2000	Project Duration	3 years
Date of end of validity of FA	31 st December 2004	Extended to	31 st July 2004
Date of start of project	1 st May 2001	Date of end of Project	31 st July 2004
Date of signature rider n°		Rider n° amount in €	
Date mid-term review		Date final evaluation	April 2005
Project description	<p>The private sector organisations in Guyana have identified the dearth of skilled human resources as one of the most crucial factors, hindering improvement of Guyana's productive capacity and still insufficiently addressed by GoG's or donor activities.</p> <p>In order to address this problem the EU funded programme – Guyana Training Agency was introduced. The aim of the training agency is to provide the following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training needs analysis. • Design courses to meet needs. • Contractual arrangements with training providers to implement courses. • Monitoring of courses. • Provision of equipment and instructor upgrading to training providers. • Provision of instructional materials. • Examination, certification and accreditation. • Cooperation with stakeholders in Human Resources Development. 		

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Objectives to be achieved	The overall objective of the project is to contribute in strengthening the private sector's capacity of production. This, in turn, will be attained through a more adequate supply of skilled workers, according to the industry's demand, resulting in improved efficiency and improved quality of the national production.				
Results expected	<p>The expected results are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will greatly increase the availability of training and subsequently of skilled industry workers. • The project will create an environment in which company-based training can be expanded considerably. It will create opportunities for cost-effective, demand oriented, training scheme. 				
Achievements to date	The project has achieved its objective through successfully completing work programmes 1 to 3.				
Annual work plan valid	From	N/A	To	N/A	Annual report due
Technical problems	Nil.				
Actions to be taken	Nil				By:
Comments	Nil				

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	Commitments	Amounts in €	Payments	Amounts in €	%
1	GTZ (TA)	900,000.00		784,546.15	87.2%
2	Star-up cost (PSC)	24,295.85	(Closed)	24,295.85	100%
3	WP 1 (1/5/2001 – 30/07/2002)	222,400.00		211,199.05	95%

4	WP 2 (1/8/2002 – 31/7/2003)	340,000.00		147,005.43	43.2%
7	WP 3 (1/8/2003 – 30/4/2004)	163,000.00		26,497.34	16.3%
8	Bishewar & Company (Audit)	1,376.10	(Closed)	1,376.10	100%
9	Bishewar & Company (Audit)	1,300.00		1,082.40	83.3%
	TOTAL	1,652,371.95	TOTAL	1,196,002.32	72.4%
Date of last audit report					
Financial problems		Nil			
Actions to be taken				By:	
Comments					

PROCEDURAL INFORMATION

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

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Team Leader	Denise Beresford	Delegation Guyana	Ritva Sallmén (Economic Advisor) & Pauline Cummings (Economic Assistant)
Project co-director		Europid	
Project Implementation Unit	Guyana Training Agency	NAO	Saisenarine Kowlessar, Minister of Finance
		DNAO	Tichand Balgobin
Implementing Agency	Private Sector Commission of Guyana		
Address of project	Waterloo Street, Georgetown		
Technical Assistance	The GTZ has the overall responsibility for the provision of technical assistance		

PROJECT DATA SHEET			UPDATED	02/05
			STATUS	Pending Closure
Project title	Regional Airports Programme			
Project n° REG 7615/001	7 ACP RPR 441	Project amount in €	2,000,000.00	
Date of signature of FA	9 th May, 1995	Project Duration	About 18 months	
Date of end of validity of FA		Extended to		
Date of start of project		Date of end of Project		
Date of signature rider n°		Rider n° amount in €		
Date mid-term review		Date final evaluation		
Project description				

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Objectives to be achieved	To contribute to regional integration efforts by improving the air transport capabilities of movement of persons and goods; To increase the level of air safety for aircraft operating in the Caribbean region's southern part of Suriname and Guyana, by improving security, marking and lighting aids and communication facilities in three airports. The programme concerns Timehri Airport in Guyana and New Nickerie and Zorg-en-Hoop airports in Suriname			
Results expected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In general terms to bring about improved facilities at the three airports and increase in the number of aircraft, passenger and freight movements. Timehri Airport in Guyana to regain the status by which it is to meet minimum ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organisation) operating standards. New Nickerie airport to be able to operate aircraft such as Dash 800 and thereby to be integrated in the regional network of Suriname Airways and serve destinations such as Paramaribo, Georgetown, Trinidad and Barbados. Zorg-en-Hoop to mainly provide airlinks to the interior of Suriname and thus assure access of the inland parts of the country to the capital and consequently to the region. 			
Achievements to date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Works on the Suriname Nickerie and Zorg-en-Hoop Airports had been successfully completed since February, 1997. Works on the Cheddie Jagan International Airport (formerly Timehri) were also completed. 			
Annual work plan valid	From		To	Annual report due
Technical problems				
Actions to be taken				By:
Comments				

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Commitments	Amounts in €	Payments	Amounts in €	%
1. Works Phase 1	54,423.42		54,423.42	100
2. Supply of Equip. Lot 1/2 – IPA	344,257.17		344,257.17	100
3. Supply of Equip. Lot 1 - IPA	501,425.13		501,425.13	100
4. Construction Works	602,852.66		602,852.66	100
5. Const. Fence at Timehri – Rameshwer Ramchand	58,333.61		58,333.61	100
6. Correia & Correia Ltd.	122,096.27		122,096.27	100
7. Dynamic Engineering Ltd.	29,100.00		29,073.66	99.9
8. Unit Export Ltd.	230,000.00		24,944.90	89
Date of last audit report	n/a	By:		
Financial problems	Rectification of fraud committed by Dynamic Engineering Consultants. Reconciliation of small payment -GYD5,000.00 (.09€) - pending in order to close the project.			
Actions to be taken				By:

Comments	Commitment (7) for Dynamic Engineering – Amicable settlement of .09€ sought. Awaiting HQs advice on payment procedure without a LEF form from Consultant Commitment (8) for Unit Export Ltd. – final acceptance certificate pending by NAO.
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PROCEDURAL INFORMATION

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

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Team Leader		Delegation Guyana	Ismo Ulvila
Project co-director		EuropAid	
Project Implementation Unit	CARIFORUM	RAO	Mr. Edwin Carrington
		DRAO	
Implementing Agency			
Address of project			
Technical Assistance			

PROJECT DATA SHEET		UPDATED	02/05
		STATUS	OPERATIONAL
Project title	Guyana Sea Defences		
Project n°	8 ACP GUA 005	Project amount in €	20,000,000
Date of signature of FA	29/03/00	Project Duration	69 months
Date of end of validity of FA	31/12/05	Extended to	31/12/2008
Date of start of project	01/04/00	Date of end of Project	31/12/2005
Date of signature rider n°1	Expected 03/ 2005	Rider n°1 amount in €	No-cost – (Time extension)
Date mid-term review		Date final evaluation	
Project description	Flood prevention/control		

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Objectives to be achieved	A long term security of the coastal zone against the dangers of sea incursions and flooding which will reduce damage to lives, stimulate economic growth and the reduction of poverty as most of the population live along the coastal zone.			
Results expected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-establishment of the structural integrity of sea defences in Regions 2 and 3 to approximately 90%, through the rehabilitation of approximately 5 kms of sea defences. • Improvement of the institutional capacity of the Sea and River Defences Division of the Ministry of Works to deal with management of sea defences, including monitoring existing sea defences and the coast line in more general terms, forward planning of regular maintenance activities, organising execution of related works. • Increased involvement of the population that inhabits the coastal zone in the sector, including increased awareness of the features of the sector, participation in monitoring and early warning activities, safeguarding of the structures and possibly minor maintenance and repairs at the community level. 			
Achievements to date	Rehabilitation of sea defence – works, institutional capacity measures; preparatory study; technical assistance and training; morphological survey, Oceanographic monitoring, Aerial photos, Topographical survey and cartography			
Annual work plan valid	From		To	Annual report due
Technical problems				
Actions to be taken	Preparations for shortlisting of Tenderers to begin soon for the Socio-Economic component.		By:	
Comments				

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	Commitments	Amounts in €	Payments	Amounts in €	%
1	A. ROGAN-NIRAS Preparation of Tender Docs. For ICBA	250,000.00		229,981.25	90
2	HASKONING NETHERLAND BV – Institutional Capacity Building Activities (ICBA) on Guyana's Sea Defences within SMS framework	2,177,000.00		1,389,764.27	64
3	A. ROGAN ASS. LTD. – TA for Quality Control during the implementation of a Shorezone Management System (SMS) within ICBA	86,500.00		28,404.00	33
4					

	TOTAL	2,513,500	TOTAL	1,648,149.52	66
Date of last audit report			By:		
Financial problems					
Actions to be taken				By:	
Comments					

PROCEDURAL INFORMATION

Tender for TA	Consulting company	Type of tender	Address of consulting company
Tender for civil works	On going		
Tender for equipment	On going		
Procedural problems	Design was delayed due to contract expiry		
Actions to be taken			By:
Comments			

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Team Leader		Delegation Guyana	Ismo Ulvila
Project co-director	Mr. George Howard	Europe Aid	Mr. A. Latini C/7
Project Implementation Unit	Guyana Sea and River Defence	NAO	Min. Saisnarine Kowlessar
		DRAO	
Implementing Agency	Guyana Sea and River Defences (GSRD) Guyana Lands and Surveys Department		
Address of project	– Guyana Sea Defences Project Execution Unit, Government Wharf, 1 Water Street, Kingston, Georgetown, GUYANA		
Technical Assistance	A. Rogan-NIRAS; Royal Haskoning; A. Rogan Associates		

PROJECT DATA SHEET		UPDATED	02/05
		STATUS	ONGOING
Project title	Support to the Low Income Housing Sector		
Project n° REG 7615/001	8 ACP GUA 015	Project amount in €	9,100,000.00
Date of signature of FA	12/03/2003	Project Duration	10 months
Date of end of validity of FA	29/10/2007	Extended to	
Date of start of project	01/2005	Date of end of Project	
Date of signature rider n°		Rider n° amount in €	
Date mid-term review		Date final evaluation	
Project description			

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Objectives to be achieved	To improve access to affordable housing for low-income groups in Guyana as well as improving quality of settlements through community participation and support to community initiatives. This should see a transformation in the squatter settlements into formal settlements ("regularisation") and an upgrade in basic infrastructure and community services.		
Results expected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New settlements with about 4,000 lots planned, physical infrastructure developed, the lots allocated and occupied. • Squatter areas with about 1,500 lots upgraded with physical infrastructure. • Community services in the settlements, e.g. day care centres, community centres. Etc. in a process that transfers skills to the community • Home owners trained in self-help building of sanitation facilities and houses. • Sustainable programmes for maintenance and incremental improvement of physical infrastructure and environmental services developed and instituted with community participation and involvement of local authorities; • Community self-help schemes promoting self-employment and income generation, through service to the community 		
Achievements to date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful tendering. Contract for TA awarded to GTZ. Team Leader arrived in Guyana January, 2005 to begin work. 		
Annual work plan valid	From	To	Annual report due
Technical problems			
Actions to be taken	By:		
Comments			

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Commitments	Amounts in €	Payments	Amounts in €	%
1. Contract with GTZ consultants	1,362,062		256,915.26	19
Date of last audit report	n/a	By:		
Financial problems				
Actions to be taken	By:			
Comments				

PROCEDURAL INFORMATION

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

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Team Leader	Mr. Mattias Ernst	Delegation Guyana	Ismo Ulvila
Project co-director		EuropAid	
Project Implementation Unit		NAO	Min. Saisnarine Kowlessar
		DRAO	
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Housing		
Address of project			
Technical Assistance			

PROJECT DATA SHEET		UPDATED	02/05
		STATUS	ONGOING
Project title	Guyana Sea Defences – Design & Tender Procedure		
Project n° REG 7615/001	9 ACP GUA 002	Project amount in €	178,220.00
Date of signature of FA	Contract with consultant ADK signed on 9 Feb. 04. (DAG T/3259)	Project Duration	
Date of end of validity of FA	DAG – 31/12/2006	Extended to	
Date of start of project	February, 2004	Date of end of Project	31/12/2006
Date of signature rider n°		Rider n° amount in €	
Date mid-term review		Date final evaluation	
Project description			

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Objectives to be achieved	TA consultancy study to undertake the detailed design and to prepare tender documents for the work and supervision contracts for the rehabilitation of the Guyana Sea Defences under the 8 th EDF and tender documents for the supply of certain materials required for regular maintenance operations.		
Results expected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the Works Component – Summary report, Design report and draft final design, tender documents. For the Supply Component – Technical documents, General specifications, Particular Specifications, Bill of Quantities, Annexes including all the required information for the tender and implementation period. For the Supervision – Administrative Contractual documents, Invitation to Tenders, Instruction to tenders, General Regulations, the Draft Contract and its annexes; Technical documents – Summary and brief description of the specific tasks and tests the consultant would expect to carry out.. 		
Achievements to date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submission of “Summary Report” as per phase 1 Submission of Design report and draft final design and draft tender documents as per phase 1 		
Annual work plan valid	From	To	Annual report due
Technical problems			
Actions to be taken	By:		
Comments			

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Commitments	Amounts in €	Payments	Amounts in €	%
1. TA with ADK consultants	159,732.56		121,066.00	76
Date of last audit report	n/a	By:		
Financial problems				
Actions to be taken				
Comments				

PROCEDURAL INFORMATION

Tender for TA	Consulting company	Type of tender	Address of consulting company
Tender for civil works			50 Kallidromiou St., 11473, AthensGreece
Tender for equipment			
Procedural problems			
Actions to be taken			
Comments			

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Team Leader	Mr. K.	Delegation Guyana	Ismo Ulvila
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	Papathanassiou		
Project co-director		EuropAid	
Project Implementation Unit	GS& RD	NAO	Min. Saisnarine Kowlessar
		DRAO	
Implementing Agency			
Address of project			
Technical Assistance			

PROJECT DATA SHEET		UPDATED	02/05
		STATUS	ONGOING
Project title	Transport Sector Study		
Project n° REG 7615/001	9 ACP GUA 004	Project amount in €	900,000.00
Date of signature of FA	23/05/04	Project Duration	10 months
Date of end of validity of FA	31/12/2008	Extended to	
Date of start of project	17/02/05	Date of end of Project	31/12/2008
Date of signature rider n°		Rider n° amount in €	
Date mid-term review		Date final evaluation	
Project description			

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Objectives to be achieved	To provide the Guyana Government with elements for decision making in order to ensure a coherent and consistent policy and strategy for the development of the transport sector over the next ten years responding to the needs of the PRSP..				
Results expected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global assessment of the transport sector in the short, medium and long term, identifying the requirements in the areas of policy, legislation, regulation, institutional arrangements, service provision and implementation for the sustainable growth of the sector. Definition of a Transport Sector Strategy Formulation of an Implementation Strategy, consistent with the Government's anticipated financial capacity, which will meet the demands for transport and support the social and economic development of the country. 				
Achievements to date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successful tendering after long delay. Contract for TA awarded to GOPA. Team Leader due to arrive in Guyana 17th February, 2005 to begin work. 				
Annual work plan valid	From		To		Annual report due
Technical problems					
Actions to be taken	By:				
Comments					

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Commitments	Amounts in €	Payments	Amounts in €	%
1. Study contract with GOPA consultants	875,000.00	-	-	
Date of last audit report	n/a	By:		
Financial problems				
Actions to be taken	By:			
Comments				

PROCEDURAL INFORMATION

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

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Team Leader	Mr. David Shelly	Delegation Guyana	Ismo Ulvila
Project co-director	Ms. Barbara Cole	EuropAid	Terres Martinez C/7
Project Implementation Unit	Work Services Group (WSG)	NAO	Min. Saisnarine Kowlessar
		DRAO	
Implementing Agency			
Address of project			
Technical Assistance			