



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

JOINT ANNUAL REPORT

For 2006

DRAFT 22.5.2007

to Headquarters

Joint Annual Report on the implementation of the ACP-EU Conventions and other co-operation activities.
This report covers the period 01.01.2006-31.12.2006

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Guyana's crime situation continued to be a cause of concern in 2006, as it is becoming more sophisticated and vicious. Although according to statistics by the Police Forces, the incidence of reported serious crimes declined by 15% in 2006, people remained conscious of the crime situation as a result of assignments of prominent individuals and stolen high powered weaponry from the army.

Violence due to political differences was noticeably absent during the general elections of August 28, 2006. This augurs well for the future of the country and indicates that, politically, Guyana has matured. However, soon after elections violent crime resumed and shows an increasing trend. Police Forces seem not to have a control over it.

The crime situation can act as a disincentive to private sector investments in the country, whether foreign or domestic. It also alongside with lack of rewarding economic perspectives contributes to decisions of professionals to migrate.

The economy has started to recuperate, following the floods of 2005 and 2006, and recorded a net growth rate of 4.7% in 2006. The budget for 2007 is based on further positive growth expectations with 4.9%.

In terms of EU assistance to Guyana, good progress was made during the year in the advancement of on the majority of on-going 8th and 9th EDF projects and programmes. The programmes that experienced commendable progress were Macro-economic Support to the Poverty Reduction Strategy, Linden Economic Advancement Programme, with the exception of the LEAF, Institutional Strengthening of the NAO Task Force, the Micro Projects Programme, the 8th EDF Sea Defence programme and the Transport Sector Study. Less than desirable progress was made on the Low Income Housing Programme, and the 9th EDF sea defence programme, for reasons detailed in this report.

By end of 2006 the 9th EDF NIP was fully committed except for the funds set aside for the Sea Defences programme. Disbursements rates demonstrated a good performance.

The End-of-Term Review of the 9th EDF confirmed the Country Support Strategy and granted €12.0 million additional funds for Guyana. These funds have since been integrated into the Macro-economic Budget Support Programme to bridge over between the 9th and 10th EDF programming periods.

The drafting of the 10th EDF Country Support Strategy Paper started with an outline consultation with the NAO in January 2006. The analytical work commenced on 29 March with arrival of a consultancy team. Despite the challenges which the run-up to the General and Regional Elections presented, the national consultations could be completed within the foreseen time schedule and a draft CSP was submitted to the EC Headquarters on 29 September, 2006.

On 16 March 2006 the Government of Guyana submitted its National Action Plan on Sugar. The assessment carried out by the Delegation concluded that except for some weaknesses in financial and social aspects, the plan presented a solid sector reform strategy. The EC Response Strategy was adopted on 15 November, 2006 and the 2006 Financing Agreement was signed on 26 February 2007.

2. UPDATE ON THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION

2.1. Update of the Political Situation

Year 2006 in Guyana was characterised by preparations for, run-up to and holding of General and Regional Elections. The political scene, traditionally characterised by an ethnic divide between the main Indo- and Afro-Guyanese dominated political parties witnessed the emergence of three new political parties. Alliance for Change, whose leaders come from both dominating parties, succeeded in its first elections to secure 5 seats in the National Assembly. Expectations were higher, though for this party which features as the break-through force across the traditional political establishment. The other two new parties did not manage to get through on national level. PPP/C, the party ruling the country since 1992 elections, strengthened its majority in the Assembly whereas PNCR-One-Guyana evidenced losses. On the Regional Level the spectrum of the parties is wider in the Regional Democratic Councils.

The Parliament had dissolved on 2nd May and with the Amendment Bill to the Constitution extending the required time limit from three to four months, the 9th Parliament should have been in place by 2nd of September. However, these time limits were too tight to carry out all the steps as required by the Constitution and election laws. The President gave his oath and two key ministers were sworn in by the deadline. The Opposition parties lodged queries about the constitutionality of the Executive but the issues were subsequently resolved in mutual understanding and the National Assembly has since continued its work.

Political governance continues to be challenging in Guyana. The political climate during the review period was tense at times due to pre- and post elections propaganda and mutual allegations by the political parties. During the actual elections time politically motivated violence was absent which augurs well for the future of the country and indicates that, politically, Guyana has come of age. However, the murders of the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Sawh and of the media magnet Mr. Waddell still remain unprocessed by judiciary.

Significant challenges continue to persist in judicial system, law enforcement and efficient functioning of the Police Force to face the obstinate violent crime. The jammed courts and prisons pose serious threats to human rights in practice even though on paper Guyana is signatory to main international conventions. Capital penalty has not been eliminated from legislation but no executions have been carried out since long. However, early 2007 one new Court ruling to hanging was declared.

Principal freedoms are respected in legislation.

In terms of regional integration, Guyana belongs to the active members of the CARICOM and holds the agriculture file within the sector councils. Guyana also succeeded in enacting the necessary number of CSME legislation and consequently belongs to those initial countries which made the single market branch of the CSME to take effect from the beginning of 2006.

2.2. Update of the Economic Situation

The past performance of the Guyanese economy has been notably volatile. In 2006 the turn was upwards and the country achieved a real growth of 4.7 % which remains only slightly below the average growth figures in the Caribbean. The economic activity was widely pushed by the construction sector in preparation for the Rio Group Summit and Cricket World Championship games. The heavy investments resulted in the widening of the primary balance. It remains to be seen whether demand in other sectors will continue in order to compensate for the down-scale in the construction after the exceptional investment period. The present method of measuring the GDP originates from the era before the change of the economic regime and clearly does not cover the economic sectors to their importance and/or to their totality. A re-basement of the GDP has in principle been agreed to by the Government.

Once again heavy rains resulting in flooding afflicted the country during the first half of the year, which hampered rice and sugar production, the country's main crop export earners. Nevertheless, sugar production grew by 5.5% to 259,588 tonnes and rice production by 12.4% to 307,041 tonnes. Other agricultural sub-sectors also attained positive growth rates.

The mining and quarrying, manufacturing, engineering /construction and services sectors achieved an average net positive growth rate of 3.5%.

The inflation rate dropped significantly to 4.2%, compared to 8.3% for 2005.

A recent working Paper by the IMF asks why did the growth stop in Guyana¹ and offers as explanation a basket of inter-acting factors: "The factors include the significant deterioration in the political and institutional environment, which coincided with a dramatic reduction of labour force due to emigration, and a sharp decline in domestic and foreign direct investment. While public investment in Guyana remained substantially higher than in other Caribbean, HIPC, and PRGF-eligible countries, it could not compensate for the deterioration in other factors and, as a result, it did not translate into higher economic growth."

2.3. Update of the Social Situation

Guyana declined in the UNDP 2005 Human Development Index to place 107 as compared to the 2003 ranking of 97. Amongst 103 developing countries Guyana ranks as 31st.

The most recent household expenditure survey, carried out in 1999, indicates that 35% of the population lived below the poverty line, with 19% living in extreme poverty. Household Budget Survey was conducted in 2006 in preparation for PRSP II. The analytical work is being completed and a Poverty Report is scheduled for publication in June 2007. The country decided not to publish a progress report 2006.

¹ Cornelia Staritz, Ruben Atoyan, Judith Gold: Guyana, Why has Growth Stopped? An Empirical Study on Stagnation of Economic Growth, IMF Working Papers, April 2007. Ms. Judith gold is the Country director for Guyana at IMF Headquarters.

Guyana is unlikely to meet the projections of the PRSP I for a compendium of reasons, the main ones being

- the negative impacts of the century flooding in 2005 and to a less dramatic extent of the 2006 flooding;
- difficulties in targeting pockets of poverty in remote hinterland areas, hampered by poor access;
- problems with absorption capacity and policy implementation caused by brain drain and consequent thin capacity in the middle management of the public service. This is not helped by weak empowerment of decision making system where issues are easily referred to the highest political level for opinion or clearance.

For the country to attain the MDG by 2015, economic growth needs to average 5-6% per annum in the period 2007-2015. Guyana has produced with the help of UNDP a progress report on MDGs but the report has not yet reached the public domain.

Guyana has attained two out of eight MDG indicators (eradicate extreme hunger and achieve universal primary school education) and is likely to achieve another by 2015 (reduce child mortality rate and provide access to safe drinking water to more than half of the population). However, the other four (promote gender equality, improve maternal health, combat HIV and other diseases, and global partnership) are unlikely to be attained without a significant increase in outlays. The preparation of the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) will allow a comprehensive measure of poverty.

Annexes 4 and 5 give marginality (poverty status) by region and by Neighbourhood Democratic Council areas as recorded in the 2002 National Census.

2.3.1. Housing and Water

€ Millions	Actual 2004	Actual 2005	L.E. 2006	Budget 2007
Total Employment Costs	35	38	40	50
Total Other charges	1,934	2,946	3,517	1,754
Total Statutory Expenditure	1,969	2,983	3,557	1,805
Total Appropriated Capital Expenditure	1,199	7,577	11,240	15,219
Total Appropriation and Statutory	3,169	10,560	14,798	17,023
In % of Grand totals	4.4%	11.5%	14.2%	17.1%

Key Housing and Water Indicators

Access to safe drinking water	74.2% 2002
Population with access to improved sanitation	40.1% 2002
Proportion of people with access to secure tenure	79.0% 2002

The goals articulated in the PRSP with regard to **housing** include: strengthening shelter and land markets, expediting divestiture of public land for sound residential settlement, accelerating squatter area regularisation, and developing basic infrastructure in new housing areas. The Ministry implements its housing policy through Central Housing and Planning Authority. The country needs to build an average of 5,200 housing units per year for the next 10 years in order to satisfy current and projected demand over the medium term. Both the EC and the IDB have

ongoing programmes to improve availability of low-income housing. EC delivered a computer based tool to develop a MTEF for the sector.

The key elements of **water** programme under the PRSP include: increasing access to safe water to over 90% of population; streamlining activities in the coastal zone with emphasis on the treatment of raw water, implementation of comprehensive rehabilitation and maintenance plan. The Government implements its water policy through Guyana Water Inc. The Government expended in excess of Euro 8 million for water and sanitation during this review period. Water supply coverage country wide exceeds 90%. However, hinterland and squatter communities still suffer from poor supplies. Water losses from the distribution networks, which have been estimated to be in excess of 50% in some areas, needs to be reduced in current and future programmes for the sector. Early 2007 the Government terminated the management contract with Seven Trent Water Incorporated, a UK based company. Georgetown experienced water shortage and disruption in the delivery in the first half of 2007. IDB, WB and DFID are the main donors in water sector.

2.3.2. Health

€ Millions	Actual 2004	Actual 2005	L.E. 2006	Budget 2007
Total Employment Costs	5,088	5,991	6,316	7,145
Total Other charges	9,540	9,952	10,777	11,782
Total Statutory Expenditure	14,628	15,943	17,093	18,928
Total Appropriated Capital Expenditure	3,115	2,900	6,785	9,601
Total Appropriation and Statutory	17,743	18,842	23,879	28,529
In % of Grand totals	24.4%	20.5%	23.0%	28.7%

Includes Georgetown Public Hospital Incorporation

Key Health Indicators

Infant mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	20.7	2004
Proportion of 1 year old immunised against measles	97%	2004
Maternal mortality rate, per 100,000 births	115.9	2004
HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women	2.02%	2004
Malaria Prevalence	18.5%	2005
TB Death Rate	5.8%	2005

The Ministry is in the last year of implementation of its five years National Health Plan 2003-2007 and a next generation plan is in drafting. EC delivered a computer based tool to develop MTEF for the sector. The EC also delivered code of conduct and draft legislation concerning four disciplines (medical doctors, nurses, dentists and pharmacists). A special Select Committee was established in the 9th Parliament to further develop these drafts to Bills to be submitted to the National Assembly, alongside of the cross-cutting Health Bill.

The incidence of HIV/AIDS continues to be a major challenge for the health sector, and has been estimated to average 3.5-5.5% of the adult population. A national strategy against HIV/AIDS has been formulated and integrated into the National Health Plan to deal with this epidemic.

Government expended in excess of Euro 9 million during the review period to improve the quality and access to health services in the country.

The ‘brain-drain’ continues to affect the availability of qualified personnel in all sectors of the economy. A 2005 UN report stated that 83% of graduates of the University of Guyana choose the migration option due to the unavailability of suitable employment opportunities.

2.3.3. Education

€ Millions	Actual 2004	Actual 2005	L.E. 2006	Budget 2007
Total Employment Costs	6,507	6,779	7,047	7,612
Total Other charges	10,196	10,099	10,290	10,953
Total Statutory Expenditure	16,704	16,878	17,336	18,566
Total Appropriated Capital Expenditure	6,227	8,235	8,549	6,498
Total Appropriation and Statutory	22,931	25,113	25,886	25,064
In % of Grand totals	31.6%	27.4%	24.9%	25.2%

Key Education indicators

Net Enrolment Rates	94%	2002
Student/Trained Teachers (Primary)	27:1	2003
Percentage of trained teachers in primary schools	57%	2004

The Ministry is in the fifth and last year of its five-year strategic plan and is developing the next generation plan. The EC has delivered a computer based tool to establish MTEF for the sector.

Guyana’s PRSP establishes the education sector as a national priority for poverty reduction and has developed monitoring indicators for sector that incorporates the Strategic Plan as well as the MDG of universal primary education. These indicators cover repetition and dropout rates, enrolment, student/trained teacher ratios, CSEC passes and percentage of primary school entrants reaching grade 6. Priority poverty interventions identified by the Ministry are mainly to provide improved basic education services to the poor and underprivileged. In this regard, the Ministry has also prioritised tertiary education services targeting early school leavers who have not successfully completed secondary education and those who desire to develop an employment skill.

2.4. Update of the Environmental Situation

A Country Environmental Profile, financed by the European Union, was prepared in 2005 and updated in cooperation with WWF in a national validation workshop in June 2006 with inputs from all relevant stakeholders.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), established through the Environmental Protection Act of 1996, is responsible for the overall management of the environment. The EPA focuses on issues of environmental degradation, management of renewable resources, control of agricultural and industrial pollution, public awareness and legislation.

Guyana has made notable progress in the environmental management since the enactment of the NDS. The National Biodiversity action Plan (1999), tasked with the sustainable management of the country’s natural resources, is currently under implementation. Memoranda of Agreement have been concluded with state agencies responsible for natural resources exploitation (e.g. with the Guyana Forestry

Commission and the Geology and Mines Commission). Efforts are ongoing to more effectively manage solid waste and control pollution that arises through water contamination from this source. Environmental education in schools and in public is increasingly being promoted.

The floods of 2005 and 2006 on the coast emphasised the need to continuously maintain the country's drainage network in order to prevent a recurrence of that scale of flooding, in the event of above average rainfall. A Civil Defence Commission has been established to plan for disaster relief.

Major constraints still remain to Guyana's successful implementation of sound environmental management and sustainable development. In addition to financial constraints, the nature of the country's terrain and its remoteness/restricted access from the coast continue to present formidable challenges to environmental management.

There are several issues of environmental concern that have been identified in the Country Environmental Profile: Regarding the national coordination mechanisms, rather than creating a single organization to address sustainable development issues, the Government has established a number of mechanisms to achieve a similar goal.

Guyana's rich natural resources base has resulted in a sectoral approach with an array of specific environmental strategies, action plans and documents. Each strategy has had varying success in being implemented. For example there is no specific land use legislation while several land use instruments are being used, an issue which Government has requested to be addressed under the 10th EDF NIP by an intervention to develop a land-use master plan and related registries.

Whilst the primary environmental policy goal is endorsed in the NEAP and the NDS, on the overall there are still weaknesses in institutional planning, regulation and enforcement. Furthermore the lack of environmental indicators and related monitoring mechanism is a weakness.

3. OVERVIEW OF PAST AND ON-GOING COOPERATION

EU cooperation with Guyana, via the EC Delegation based in Guyana, continues to be satisfactory. The main conclusions of the End-of-Term review of Guyana's 9th EDF programming period state that the economy has started to show signs of growth following a period of contraction before and after the major floods of January 2005. However the country is facing difficulties in meeting the MDGs and the objectives of its Poverty Reduction Strategy. The ETR recommended to maintain the focus and strategy of the 9th EDF NIP and proposed an increase in the funds of the A envelope by Euro 12 million as a bridging-over between the 9th and 10th EDF programming periods.

3.1. Focal Sectors

3.1.1. Focal Sector 1: Rehabilitation of Social & Economic Infrastructure (8th and 9th EDF)

(a) Results

This focal sector targets the rehabilitation sea defences for both the 8th and 9th EDF programmes. The allocations for this sector range between 30-40% of Guyana's National Indicative Programmes for those periods (€19 million and €17 million respectively), and underlines the importance of sea defences in the national economy. Most of the coastal plain of Guyana, where over 90% of the population resides, is below sea level at high tides, and this renders the protection of this strip of land from sea inundation absolutely essential.

The results to be achieved under the 8th EDF interventions are threefold, being i) the reconstruction of approx 4 km of the Sea Defences in region 2 and 3, ii) the strengthening of the Sea and River defence Divisions capacity and iii) the increased involvement of population in the sector.

With regards to the 9th EDF, the results to be achieved are in principle a continuation of the 8th EDF (reconstruction of Sea Defences and Institutional Strengthening), but include additionally preventative maintenance and development of sector policy for the 10th EDF interventions.

(b) Progress in activities

The sea defence programme for the 8th EDF is now entering in its final implementation phase. The works contract, valued at approximately Euro 13 million, was signed in June 2005, and rehabilitation works are scheduled to be completed in June 2007. Savings that have been made under the current works contract are aimed to be utilised for the extension of reconstruction works until the end of 2007. The works programme encompasses the rehabilitation of approximately 4 kilometres of sea defences. Other issues addressed in the 8th EDF programme are institutional capacity building for the Sea and River Defence Division, a socio-economic study to collect and analyse data relevant to the repair and maintenance of Sea Defences. The socio-economic study has commenced in early 2007. Overall the 8th EDF Sea Defence programme experienced severe delays but progress has been made steadily since its commencement.

The 9th EDF programme has only now reached the Financing Proposal stage and is envisaged to cost up to Euro 17 million (40% of the NIP). The feasibility study was completed in 2006. The procurement of design services is ongoing and an award of contract can be expected by mid 2007. Due to the programme's overall delay, the Financing Agreements for the design and the other works and services have been separated thereby decreasing the risk of amounting non-committable funds.

The 9th EDF importantly addresses the shortcomings in terms of developing a sector policy. By means of preventative maintenance the medium and long-term costs for Sea Defence works are expected to be reduced by up to 50%.

(c) Degree of Integration of Cross Cutting Themes

Capacity building has become an important element of the sea defence programme. This is evident in the comprehensive institutional capacity building programme for the Sea and River Defence Division under the 8th EDF. Capacity building will be further strengthened with the recruitment of a Technical Assistant to assist the Division in the implementation of the 9th EDF programme, which is expected to start in 2007. The institutional capacity of the Sea and River Defence Division has

been seriously affected by the brain drain that Guyana is facing. Almost all trained persons have left the division for other jobs (often abroad).

3.1.2. Focal Sector 2: Macro-Economic Support (9th EDF)

(a) Results

The macro-economic support to assist the implementation of the PRSP amounts €23.3 million, with an original budget of Euro 14.9 million, increased by euro 8.4 million from the B envelope, provided under the FLEX procedures. Following the ETR conclusions, the programme will be topped up by additional €12.1 million and its operational period will be extended to 31 December 2009. By end of 2006 the Programme had disbursed €20.5 million including the TA interventions.

By end of 2006 the Government had not met the indicator for budget presentation to the Parliament by end of the preceding year. The health sector indicators were all achieved whereas for housing the disbursement of the 2006 variable tranche had to be suspended.

(b) Progress in activities

Disbursements	Scheduled, €	Disbursed, €	Disbursed on
1st fixed tranche	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	22.12.2004
2nd fixed tranche	3,160,000.00	3,160,000.00	19.07.2005
1st variable tranche	6,164,825.00	5,548,342.50	27.12.2005
3rd fixed tranche	2,004,825.00	2,004,825.00	03.04.2006
2nd variable tranche	5,000,000.00	3,277,600.00	29.12.2006
	22,329,650.00	19,990,767.50	

The second variable and final tranche amounts to €5 million. Disbursement of €1.5 million of this tranche is suspended due to discrepancies discovered in the data underlying the housing indicators and a report by Auditor General is awaited. The Government did not meet the indicator concerning Budget submission to the Parliament by end of the year and the respective amount of €200,000 was eliminated. The indicator concerning MTEF for Health Sector (€200,000) was neutralised due late start of the technical assistance to this respect.

Technical assistance to develop code of conduct for four disciplines in the health sector was duly completed and the draft legislations are being discussed in a Select Committee of the Parliament.

Technical assistance to develop a tool for Medium-term Fiscal Projections was duly completed. Technical assistance to develop Medium-term Expenditure Framework tools, related manuals and training suffered from late start and was completed in June and July 2006 for Health, Education and Public Works. The Government has requested continued training and operationalising of the delivered tools under the bridging-over extension to the programme.

Another technical assistance intervention which initially was planned to improve the statistical information on housing and to develop a MTEF for Ministry of Housing and Water could complete only the initial MTEF. Since the Household Income and Expenditure Survey was planned to be carried out in 2005, the Government preferred a Housing Survey not to be conducted in parallel. However, the HIES had

a slightly different focus (statistical data for PRSP) and did not produce all relevant data for the housing statistics. The Government has requested housing statistics component to be completed under the bridging-over extension of the PRBS.

Technical assistance in support of the Debt Management Division has suffered from unacceptable procurement problems by EC and the contract to Debt Relief International could only be awarded in April 2007.

(c) Degree of Integration of Cross Cutting Themes

The Budgetary Support Programme includes indicators relating to public finance management, which supports good governance, and indicators on health and social housing which are extracted from the PRSP.

3.2. Projects and programmes outside focal sectors

3.2.1. Micro-projects programme (9th EDF)

(a) Results

The overall objective of the proposed Micro-Projects Programme (MPP) is to reduce poverty and social inequality in Guyana. Other expected results are 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. The duration of the GMPP is five years, for an amount of 4.000.000 EURO.

The first Micro Projects Board was elected by civil society representatives, on January 4, 2006, and the Programme was officially launched on February 3rd, 2006. Due to the start-up delays the programme will benefit from a much shorter implementation period than initially foreseen in the Financing Agreement. The second and last programme estimate started on February 17, 2007 for 12 months of activities.

The Programme was able to meet its target of 75 micro-projects approved for implementation in the first operational year. The civil society component has suffered the most of the delays and the focus of the implementation in 2007 will be on this facet of the programme.

(b) Progress in activities

Result 1 - Micro-Projects implemented:

Under the first call for proposals (2006/001) 222 applications were submitted and reviewed, of which 77 were awarded a grant and out of which 75 signed a contract equivalent to an EC contribution of €1.2 million. To date, 36 micro-projects have been implemented while activities for the 39 remaining MPs have started in February under the second programme estimate.

A large majority of submitted and recommended proposals are from the rural interior (41 %). 36% of proposals are from Georgetown and other towns and 23 % from coastal villages. In terms of sector distribution, social infrastructures (access to

potable water, construction of bridges and improvement of school compounds in particular), employment/income generation activities and training are the most common type of projects.

Recommendations of the micro-projects Board under the first programme estimate show an imbalance in allocation of funds to social infrastructure projects as compared to employment/income generation projects, representing respectively 51 % and 22 % of the grants awarded. This should be corrected under the second programme estimate in order to reach the targeted sector distribution as per the FA.

Result 2 - Civil society strengthened

Outreach meetings served both as a forum for training of community development workers in participatory project identification and design. Under the first programme estimate, 24 service contracts have been signed with five (5) civil society groups for the equivalent of 15.500 EUR to deliver specific support. This, together with the hands-on implementation of MPs, further strengthened the institutional capacity of applicants to the GMPP as well as it improved sustainability of activities implemented.

Result 3 - Independent GMPP Board:

The capacity in the country to tackle with principles of empowering civil society clearly indicates the lack of tradition in this respect. The election by civil society organisations of the Board members, the independence of the Board in its decision making and evaluation of the project applications has been under pressure. More understandably, the Board members have needed substantial training in evaluating applications and in EC procedures. However, it can be observed that in the second round of the Board's functioning, institutional capacity is being achieved.

Result 4 - Dialogue between Civil society and Government:

This component of the programme has suffered most of the delays in implementation and is obviously the most challenging aspect of the programme. No progress was made in 2006 and two workshops are scheduled to be organised in 2007. An international expert with a specific profile in conflict resolution will be hired by the TA contractor to organise the events.

(c) Degree of integration of cross-cutting themes

The programme is aimed at eliminating poverty pockets with special focus on employment enhancement and community cooperation integrating a wide range of non-state actors. The Amerindian communities will be given special emphasis during programme implementation. The mid-term evaluation review recommended that evaluation criteria on cross-cutting issues such as gender and environment be accorded higher importance or included in the evaluation grid of proposals and that indicators are developed to measure impact of MPs in particular concerning indigenous people, gender, youth and environmental issues.

3.2.2. *Support to National Authorising Officer (0th EDF)*

(a) Results

The purpose of the programme “Support to the NAO” 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 covers a period of 5 years and the allocated budget is 1 Million EURO.

Guyana has traditionally been a good performer in terms of absorption of EC funds. With facilitation and contribution by the NAO Task Force it has been possible to continue this good performance despite of the increased amount of work performed locally following the devolution of procurement, contracting and disbursement from EC Headquarters to the local Delegation.

(b) Activities

The full Task Force team has been trained in EU procedures. Further training in Budget Support and Public Finance Management is envisaged as final input by the TA contractor. The Ministry of Finance (NAO/DNAO) has taken full ownership of the Task Force and this is evidenced by regular consultations between the unit and senior government officials in relation to EC programmes.

3.2.3. *Transport Sector Study (9th EDF)*

(a) Results

The contract for this study was awarded to GOPA consultants of Germany, in association with a local consulting firm E&A Consultants, in February 2005. The Consultants finalised their Draft Final Report March 2006, following a final workshop with local stakeholders. The Study has been completed on schedule, to the credit of the consultants and their local counterparts, and will lay the groundwork for future investments in the Transport Sector by both the private and public sectors.

3.2.4. *Support to the democratic processes, elections 2006 (9th EDF)*

(a) Results

The political and financial arrangement by means of the Memorandum of Understanding between Government of Guyana, Guyana Elections Commission and the diplomatic missions of United Kingdom, Canada, United States of America and the European Commission certainly played a significant role in the success of free, fair and violence free elections, the results of which were accepted by all parties.

The programme activities have been completed and the final disbursement to UNDP is pending completion of audit. The evaluation of the MoU arrangement was unfortunately unsuccessful and the evaluation report has been rejected.

3.2.5. *Technical Cooperation Facility (9th EDF)*

The funds have been fully utilised for studies and the final Annual Work Programme to facilitate participation of the national authorities in training activities and seminars was committed on 13 April 2007 for a 12 months’ period.

A New Financial Proposal drawing on funds from de-commitments of unused programme balances is expected to be signed in May 2007.

3.2.6. *Low-income Housing (8th EDF)*

(a) Results

Low Income Housing Programme is financed through the additional funds granted to Guyana following the End-of-Term Review of the 8th EDF. The programme was designed to decrease the shortage of housing created by a long period of inactivity in the housing building sector.

In keeping with the PRSP, the objective of this programme is 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 of the squatter settlements into formal settlements (“regularisation”) and an upgrade in basic infrastructure and community services.

The expected results include:

- 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

The programme is working in close co-operation with the IDB funded Low Income Settlements (LIS) programme being implemented by the Central Housing and Planning Authority, albeit with a primary focus in community development.

(b) Activities

The Financing Agreement for the LIH programme was signed in March 2003 for an amount of €9.1 million. A rider has been requested in order to extend the implementation period of the Financing Agreement by 3 years.

Unexpected and unfortunate bottlenecks, mainly in the form of failed works tenders, have affected planned progress of this Programme during this review period. Four works tenders were cancelled repeatedly since the compliant bids were over the budgeted amounts. Two contracts (one financed by Government of Guyana) were awarded following direct negotiation procedure, while another one is still in progress. One more works tender and one supervision tender will be launched as soon as the time extension for the programme has been granted. All the design tenders were successfully executed. For the management of the project two Programme Estimates have been signed, of which the second one is under execution.

(c) Degree of Integration of Cross Cutting Themes

There is a clear link with the PRSP process and poverty reduction – namely that poor people, amongst which the households headed by single women form an important cohort, gain improved access to housing and thus poverty related social problems are alleviated.

3.3 Utilisation of Resources for Non-State Actors

Other than the Guyana Micro Projects Programme, which aims at strengthening civil society and community based organisations in Guyana, the EC does not have specific programmes in implementation in this sector.

3.4 Utilisation of B-envelope

The B envelope, excluding SYSMIN, amounted to euro 9.1 million, of which €8.4 million was allocated to budgetary support, and the remaining euro 700,000 were utilised by ECHO in January 2005 for the local flood relief effort.

The Guyana Government, despite the non-availability of funds in the B envelope, again submitted a FLEX application in 2006, on the assumption that additional funds may be made available by the European Commission. As was the case in 2005, the application was unsuccessful.

3.5 Other instruments

3.5.1 Sysmin – Linden Economic Advancement Programme (LEAP)

(a) 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 will be given to labour intensive economic activities that create jobs and thus combat poverty.

Commitments and disbursements to-date		
17/03/2007	Commitments	Disbursements
TA component	5,634,900	3,275,821
Work Programmes	3,048,186	1,496,512
LEAF	1,900,000	866,796
Evaluations	111,682	111,682
Audits	5,296	5,296
	10,700,064	5,756,107
% of total	85.6%	46.0%

A second mid-term evaluation of the LEAP was conducted by Pohl Consulting & Associates of Germany, during January 24th-February 28th, 2006. The consultants' report was finalized in October 2006. Though conveying an encouraging overall assessment of the variety of inputs provided by LEAP to economic diversification in Region 10, no significant sustainable outcomes could yet be reported.

The Business Incubator, where also LEAP offices are located, is now fully functional with 12 tenants. LEAP has rehabilitated several kilometres of farm access roads and built small bridges to facilitate transportation of products to markets. Widening the agricultural production base seems to be the most promising route to diversification of the economic base in Region 10. To this effect demonstration

farms started functions in 2006. Bed-and-breakfast entrepreneurs were verified and trained to accommodate tourists in particular during the Cricket Championships in 2007 but with view of long-term input into tourism in the region. Small enterprises have been assisted in product design, investments and marketing activities including participation in international fairs. Three sawmills aimed at exporting processed wood products have started operations but these start-ups have not been sustainable. Two companies started call-centre activities but had to down-scale their activities due to unreliable communication network.

Despite of suspension of additional funds from EC to LEAF credit fund, LEAF has been able to assist in creation of over 1000 jobs in micro-enterprises.

(b) Activities

The 4th Annual Work Programme and Programme Estimate has had a strong focus on infrastructural improvements in the region alongside the continued training activities to small entrepreneurs, assistance to marketing and participation in fairs and exhibitions and capacity building of local and regional bodies.

LEAP's management and stakeholders have been tasked with the development of an appropriate exit strategy for the scheduled end of the project in June 2009.

As for LEAF, the OLAF mission report on possible irregularities relating to LEAF management by GuyFlag has not yet been shared with the Delegation. However, Government gave notice to GuyFlag, on February 15, 2006, of its intention to terminate the LEAF Implementation Agreement, with effect from August 15, 2006, following fraud allegations against the company by the Commissioner of Insurance. The termination has since been extended several time pending joint solutions to the issue. A tender for a new financial institution to replace GuyFlag was launched during the last quarter of 2006, which has failed to attract sufficient bidders.

4. REGIONAL CO-OPERATION

Guyana benefits from a number of projects implemented under the framework of the Caribbean Regional Indicative Programme (CRIP). Of particular relevance to Guyana are:

4.1. Regional Programme in support of the Competitiveness of the Caribbean Rice Sector (9th EDF)

(a) Programme activities

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 total financial envelope of the programme amounts to €24 million.

The programme consists of three components, an umbrella work programme on the regional level implemented by Caribbean Rice Association and sub-components being implemented in Guyana and Suriname.

The Guyana PMU is currently implementing a final Programme Estimate that will end in May 2008. The PMU is carrying out an intensive training programme and supervising the implementation of two Works Contracts as per below.

Two works contracts for the rehabilitation of key water infrastructures in region 2, namely the construction of replacement sluices at West Bury and Golden Fleece and the rehabilitation of the Dawa pump station are under implementation.

The GoG is pursuing several pilot activities with water user associations as a continuation of the conditionalities aimed at introducing fee collection and sustainability in drainage and irrigation.

A grant contract for research and extension in the sector of certified seed production was awarded to the Guyana Rice Development Board and is under implementation.

A service contract for the implementation of a financial facility was awarded to the Guyana Bank for Trade and Industry and is currently under implementation.

A Technical assistance Team is active in Guyana and Suriname providing assistance in institutional strengthening, agricultural research, rice milling, regional marketing, business and credit development.

The Regional component regarding enhanced marketing in the Caribbean is under implementation.

4.2. The Regional Airports Programme, Phase II (9th EDF)

Under this programme Guyana will receive euro 1.5 million for phase II of the Ogle Airport extension. The Financing Agreement incorporating this commitment was signed in December 2006.

4.3. Caribbean Tourism Programme

This programme was approved by the EDF Committee in November 2002 and Guyana's own tourism programme has gained benefits from this programme.

4.4. Rum

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.

4.5. HIV/AIDS

In addition, outside the CRIP, at the very end of 2000 the Caribbean component of the all-ACP HIV/AIDS/STDs 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.

5. EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

A loan to Guyana Power and Light of EUR 20m was signed in 2001, but GPL has since returned to public ownership, and as, inter alia, the EIB loan conditions did not comply with HIPC conditions the loan had to be cancelled in early 2007. A EUR 5m facility for the creation of DFLSA, a private sector bank focusing on SME lending and microfinance operations and majority owned by Development Finance Limited based in Trinidad Tobago is currently under disbursement . Also in 2006, discussions were initiated with Guysuco to identify possible areas for EIB assistance in the sugar sector.

Borrower up-take in Guyana has been lacklustre since the introduction of the tougher Cotonou terms and conditions. Under Cotonou I, the EIB was unable to provide financing which complied with HIPC concessionality criteria and as a result EIB funding for revenue generating public infrastructure such as water and power in Guyana was not possible. However, under the revised Cotonou agreement EIB is now in a position to meet the HIPC concessionality criteria through interest subsidies and it is currently co-ordinating possible action with other donors such as IDB.

In terms of indirect financing, i.e. EIB funding channelled to projects in Guyana through regional facilities, the Bank disbursed USD 7m, of which USD 0.6 m in the form of equity, to projects in Guyana in 2006.

The EIB has purchased preferential shares, valued at euro 1.0 million, from the Trinidad & Tobago based firm Development Finance Limited S.A, (DFLSA) and granted a global credit facility of €4 million to be invested in Guyana . Government, in late 2006, granted DFLSA certain fiscal concessions on its operations in Guyana, related to the EIB investment.

6. COMMUNITY BUDGET LINES

Guyana benefits of two programmes funded through the Tropical Forestry Budget Lines: Guiana Shields and Network of Tropical Rain Forest Research Centres. In the latter, Iwokrama is one of the three research centres, the others being located in Papua New Guinea and in Congo rain forest basin. Guiana Shields programme is managed by UNDP/Guyana and covers the shield reaching from Suriname to Colombia, Venezuela and Bolivia. Iwokrama benefits also from this programme.

The Government of Guyana submitted to the European Commission on 16 March 2006 its National Action Plan on Sugar in the framework of the Accompanying Measures to the changes in the EC trade regime. The 2006 Financing Agreement was signed on 26 February 2007 and is proceeding to implementation.

7. ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The performance indicators developed for the 9th macro-economic budget support programme in Public Finance Management, Health and Housing proved to be SMARTly defined and have guided Government's spending towards its Poverty

Reduction Strategy and progress financial governance. They were also self-explanatory contributing thus to smooth and successful implementation of the programme.

It is too early to express any opinion on the functionality of indicators relating to the 8th EDF Sea Defence programme.

8. PROGRAMMING PERSPECTIVES FOR THE FUTURE

Upon approval of the 9th EDF Sea Defence financing Proposal, Guyana's 9th EDF financial envelope is committed to almost last cent.

The draft Country Support Strategy and National Indicative Programme for the 10th EDF programming period (2008-2013) has been submitted to EC Headquarters. The new Government after the August 2006 elections expressed its wish to revise the financial allocations to the two focal sectors and a dialogue to this effect is ongoing.

The 10th EDF CSP continues the country strategy of the 9th EDF with two focal sector interventions, namely macro-economic support to assist implementation of the PRSP II in social sectors and a sector policy budget support to Guyana Sea Defences and adjacent costal management. In addition, with development of a Land-use Master Plan and related registries EC continues its support to improved enabling environment for private sector. The programming of the incentive tranche on governance will open new avenues in the EC's country strategies.

Concerning the accompanying measures to the reform of EC's sugar trade regime, the Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2007-2010 will assist Guyana to implement the National Action Plan on sugar using sector policy budget support mechanism.

9. DONOR COORDINATION

The atmosphere of the approaching elections rendered the five sector thematic groups established in the context of the PRSP onto an irregular mode but nevertheless some meetings yet took place. To counter-balance this understandable infrequency, the diplomatic missions and donor community interacted intensively with the Government in preparations for the elections in the framework provided by the Memorandum of Understanding arrangement.

In addition, following the launch of the National Competitiveness Strategy in the Presidential Summit in May 2006, the Minister for Tourism, Industry and Commerce requested the donors form a policy harmonisation group around the Strategy. This Donor Harmonisation Group came together to monthly meetings to discuss assistance to the NCS and has since developed joint working methods.

10. DIALOGUE IN COUNTRY WITH THE NAO AND NSAS

Monthly portfolio review meetings were held on schedule on most occasions during this review period. This is a forum for staff of the Delegation and Government to interact and discuss operational and policy issues with the National Authorising Officer, representatives of the line Ministries and programme managers. The

Deputy NAO who is Head of the Project Cycle Management Division in the Ministry of Finance, chairs these meetings. On occasions and when need arises, Minister of Finance, who is the National Authorising Officer, attends the meetings.

Non State Actors (NSAs) currently participate actively in the implementation of the Guyana Micro Projects Programme and were involved in consultations during preparation of Guyana's 10th EDF Country Strategy Paper and National Indicative Programme.

11. CONCLUSIONS

In his inaugural address to the nation on 2nd September 2006, President Jagdeo made a pledge for inclusive governance in his second and last term of office. The big international events of Rio Summit and Cricket World Championships slowed down the political activity but whilst this report is being drafted there are signals of return to the traditional daily business in the political arena. PPP/C has ruled the country since elections 1992. In the elections 2006, it increased its seats by 4 in the National Assembly and holds presently a steady majority of 36 seats of the total of 66 seats. The main opposition party, PNCR - one Guyana lost 7 seats and is with its 22 seats the second biggest party in the Assembly. The newcomer party, Alliance for Change, succeeded in its first elections to gain 5 seats. Other two parties represented in the National Assembly are GAP/ROAR and TUF with one seat each.

April 2006 evidenced sad and troubling high-level killings of Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Sawh and of popular media animator Mr. Waddell. Neither of these upsetting crimes has so far been fully clarified. The spring 2006 also saw armed battles allegedly for turf between narco-gangs resulting in killings of 30 people within 75 days. During the same period 6 staff members of Kaitaur News were brutally shot down and killed in the print-house. None of the major deathly shootings have yet been processed through the legal system.

Following joint efforts of the Government, political parties, disciplined forces, media and civil society bodies to peace keeping, the General and Regional elections could take place in free, fair and violence-free atmosphere. Unfortunately the armed and brutal crime has since resumed and spread down and across other layers of the society.

In terms of economic development, it seems that Guyana is emerging from the volatile performance in the past. New challenges cloud though the international trading conditions of the country. 2006 DGP growth reached 4.7% as compared to 1.9% reported for 2005. The National Budget sets a growth of 4.9% as target for 2007. This growth shall be fuelled by the anticipated stronger growth in sugar, the recovery in the mining and quarrying sector as well as activities in connection with Cricket World Cup and other major events to be held in 2007. The inflation rate scaled down to 4.2% in 2006 after the spur of the annual rate of 6.3% in 2005 following the demand and shortage imbalance created by the century flooding. The projected inflation rate for 2007 is 5.2%, a slight upsurge caused by demand in construction and possible effects of the VAT introduction. The mid rate of exchange of Guyana dollar to the US dollar depreciated slightly to \$203.67. The overall deficit as percentage of GDP has stayed at 13-14% and is forecasted to come down to 10% in 2007.

The progress report on Millennium Development Goals has not yet reached public domain. The country decided not to produce a progress report 2006 on PRSP but instead to proceed to preparations of PRSP II. The indicator table extracted from the PRSP Progress report 2005 is annexed to this Joint Annual Report.

When the 9th EDF Sea Defences programme has been committed, the financial envelope of the 9th European Development Fund allocation to Guyana has been fully exhausted. The Rider to the macro-economic budgetary support to programme the additional funds of €12 million granted to Guyana by the End-of-Term Review and the Financing Proposal to New Technical Cooperation Facility recommitting unused programme balances are in an advanced stage at the Head Quarters of the European Commission and their approval is anticipated in May 2007.

The 2006 Financing Agreement as regards the Accompanying Measures to changes in Sugar Trade Regime was signed on 26 February 2007 (€5.7 million) and the Project Identification Fiche to prepare for the programming of the 2007 funding was approved by the Quality Support Group in April 2007 (€27 million).

This draft Annual report will be submitted to parliamentary parties, the umbrella organisations for the private sector and the NGOs for comments and contributions. It will also be 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 to the Embassy of Finland in Venezuela who have expressed an interest to be consulted.

12. ANNEXES

1. Country at glance, including key macro-economic indicators and
2. PRSP indicators
3. Indicative time schedule for primary commitments, Indicative time schedule for disbursements
4. Financial situation of 9th EDF National, regional and European Investment Bank projects
5. Donor Matrix
6. Poverty Status by region - 2002 Population and Housing Census
7. Poverty indicator by Neighbourhood Democratic Council

Indicative timetable for primary commitments
ANNEX 3A

EDF	Guyana	Total	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
			1 st	2 nd	1 st	2 nd	1 st	2 nd	1 st	2 nd	1 st	2 nd
9 th *	Sea Defences I (Design)	€ 0.9								0.9		
	Sea Defences II	€ 17,0									17.0	
	Transport Sector Study	€0.9			1.0							
	Design Study for 8 th EDF Sea Defences	€0.178		0.165								
	Budget Support	€35.4				23.3						12.1
	NAO office	€ 0.82			1.0							-0.18
	Micro-projects Programme	€ 4,0			4.0							
	TCF	€0.605			0.67							-0.065
	Support to National Elections	€0.94							0.94			
	Pre-feasibility study for 9 th EDF Sea Defences	€0.8	0.08									
New TCF	0.71										0.71	
8 th	Low Income Housing	€ 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										
	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 & 8 EDF.

Rider to the FA was approved for Budget Support, NAO Office & TCF in 2007, hence, the FA budgets have been adjusted.

Indicative timetable for disbursements

ANNEX 3B

EDF	Guyana	Indic. Total	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		
			1 st	2 nd	1 st	2 nd	1 st	2 nd	1 st	2 nd	1st	2nd	
9 th **	Sea Defences I (Design)	€0.9									0.2	0.7	
	Sea Defences II	€17.0									0.3	0.7	
	Transport Sector Study	€0.9			0.163*	0.498*	0.087*		0.152				
	Design study for 8 th EDF Sea defences	€0.178		0.073*	0.079*								
	Pre-feasibility Study for 9 th EDF Sea Defences	€0.08	0.06*										
	Macroeconomic support to Social Sector	€ 35.4		6.00*	0.08*	8.89*	2.08*	3.28*	1.78	5.83	6.70	0.36	
	<i>Support to economic actors:</i>												
	NAO office	€0.82			0.17*	0.10*	0.097*	0.046*	0.163	0.05	0.041	0.081	
	Micro-projects Program	€ 4,0					0.043*	0.666*	1.905	0.175	0.369	0.150	
	TCF	€0.605		0.012*	0.05*	0.03*	0.054*	0.297*	0.119	0.025			
	Support to 2006 National Elections	€0.94					0.74*		0.2				
New TCF	€0.71								0.03	0.01	0.01		
	Sub-total		0.06*	6.085*	0.542*	9.518*	3.101*	4.289*	4.319	6.31	8.12	1.301	

Indicative timetable for disbursements

ANNEX 3B

EDF	Guyana	Indic. Total	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
			1 st	2 nd	1 st	2 nd	1 st	2 nd	1 st	2 nd	1st	2nd
8 th	Sea Defences	€ 20.5		0.674*	0.358*	4.003*	3.334*	2.481*	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.4
	Low Income Housing	€ 9.1			0.257*	0.469*	0.081*	0.277*	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Guyana Training Agency	€ 1,8	0.144*	0.068*	0.13*							
	Linden Economic Advancement Programme	€ 12,5	0.20*	0.92*	0.68*	1.37*	0.219*	0.534*	1.09	2.20	0.80	0.422
	Feasibility study 9 th EDF transport study	€ 0.08										
	Elaboration study for 9 th EDF Micro projects programme	€0.062										
	Elaboration study for 9 th EDF Support to NAO	€0.07										
	Elaboration study for 9 th EDF Budget support	€0.135										
	Sub-total		0.344*	1.662*	1.425*	5.842*	3.634*	3.292*	4.09	5.40	3.6	2.822
	TOTAL		0.404*	7.747*	1.967*	15.36*	6.735*	7.581*	8.409	11.71	11.72	4.123

* = Actual disbursement

** = Includes 6-7 EDF decommitted funds

Financial situation for 9th EDF (grants)

ANNEX 4A

Account No	Title of Project	Date of Decision	Loan/Grant	Amount of Financing Agreement	Payments			AMOUNT TO FIN.ADR./DAG
					PREVIOUS	2006	CUMULATIVE	
				€	€	€	€	
9.ACP.GUA.001	Micro-Projects Programme	17/2/04	G	4,000,000.00	-	708,981.48	708,981.48	17.72
9.ACP.GUA.002	Design & Tender Procedure - Guyana Sea Defences	22/12/03	G	178,220.00	151,742.00	-	151,742.00	85.14
9.ACP.GUA.003	Institutional Strengthening of the NAO's Office	0/4/04	G	820,000.00	240,831.21	143,475.40	384,306.61	46.87
9.ACP.GUA.004	Transport Sector Study	1/4/04	G	900,000.00	661,506.75	87,451.00	748,957.75	74.90
9.ACP.GUA.005	Technical Cooperation Facility	31/3/04	G	605,400.00	85,192.14	351,288.37	436,480.51	72.10
9.ACP.GUA.006	Poverty Reduction Budget Support to Guyana	23/8/04	G	27,000,000.00	6,571,678.61	5,354,894.30	11,926,572.91	44.17
9.ACP.GUA.007	Poverty Reduction Budget Support to Guyana	23/8/04	G	8,400,000.00	8,400,000.00	-	8,400,000.00	100.00
9.ACP.GUA.009	Support to the National & Regional Elections in Guyana 2006		G	940,000.00	-	740,000.00	740,000.00	78.72
	TOTAL NON PROGRAMMABLE FUNDS			42,843,620.00	16,110,950.71	7,386,090.55	23,497,041.26	54.84

Financial situation for 8th EDF (grants)
ANNEX 4B

Account No	Title of Project	Date of Decision	Loan/Grant	Amount of Financing Agreement	Payments			AMOUNT TO FIN.ADR./DAG
					PREVIOUS	2006	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	5,684,731.28	5,588,814.00	11,273,545.28	56.37
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	1,328,342.72	-	1,328,342.72	74.00
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	725,901.15	358,826.00	1,084,727.15	11.92
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 (Preparatory study)	3/17/03	G	80,000.00	47,077.78	-	47,077.78	58.85
	Sub total			31,935,224.18	8,566,820.68	5,947,640.00	14,514,460.68	69.46
	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	4,970,936.64	753,000.49	5,723,937.13	45.79
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	15,701,936.64	753,000.49	16,454,937.13	66.28
	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	-	-	-	0.00
	TOTAL LOANS FROM EIB			21,400,000.00	1,400,000.00	-	1,400,000.00	6.54
	TOTAL OF NATIONAL PROGRAMMES			77,025,224.18	25,668,757.32	6,700,640.49	32,369,397.81	42.02

Financial situation for Regional Projects

ANNEX 4C

Account No	Title of Project	Date of Decision	Loan/Grant	Amount of Financing Agreement	Payments			AMOUNT TO FIN.ADR./DAG
					PREVIOUS	2006	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 Prject	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/AIDS 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	177,473.60	1,566,607.80	1,744,081.40	1.52
9.ACP.RCA.001	Regional Weather Radar Warning System	10/23/03	G					
	Total			31,310,459.30	4,672,087.71	1,566,607.80	6,238,695.51	19.93