



Republic of Suriname



European Commission

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BETWEEN

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1. UPDATE ON THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SITUATION

1.1. Update on the political situation

Article 9 of the Cotonou Agreement lists human rights, democratic principles, the rule of law and good governance as essential elements of EU cooperation.

Concerning *human rights* (HR), fundamental freedoms are generally respected. Government has no problems to sign, ratify or transpose to domestic law human rights related to global/regional conventions although the process is often very slow due to lack of capacity within Government. The country is also religiously tolerant with Hindus, Muslims and Christians co-existing without conflict.

Suriname is also aware of the need to give politicians the right of appeal and in August Parliament approved an amendment to the Law to Indict Political Executives and Former Political Executives^{1 2}.

Suriname is dealing with issues related to Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ITPs) and during the year established 9th August as the 'National day of the Indigenous'. Furthermore, on 13th September Suriname voted in favour of the United Nations "Declaration of Indigenous Rights". The Government was pleased to approve a Declaration in line with national starting points as an earlier draft declaration was amended to remove clauses granting Indigenous self-government and property rights over natural resources^{3 4}. Furthermore, in November the Inter-American Court for Human Rights in San Jose, Costa Rica, found Suriname guilty of violating the rights of the Saramaccan Marron people who live (and lived) in the Upper Suriname River area. The Association of Saramaccan Authorities (VSG) represented the 12 clans filing the case. Government will now have to implement the ruling.

Suriname presented its report on the implementation of CEDAW to the CEDAW-committee in New York in February 2007. Amongst others, the Committee recommended Suriname i) adjust legislation to international obligations, ii) improve the availability of gender disaggregated data, iii) improve access of women in the interior to basic social services and iv) strengthen NGO-sector involvement in policy preparation, execution and monitoring while recognising the primary responsibility of the State for implementation of international obligations. Elsewhere, concerning the rights of children, fears exist over a rise in reported cases of child abuse. In November Suriname participated in the Women's World Summit Foundation (WWSF) to highlight child abuse issues in Suriname. Government is studying the issues involved.

Concerning *democratic principles*, Suriname is a multi party democracy and the National Parliament exercises its main powers (legislative functions, power to decide on national budget, oversight of Governments actions).

During 2007 the National Parliament (DNA) continued to function with the New Front plus (NF+) coalition in Government. The functioning of Parliament is handicapped by an extreme antagonism between the coalition and opposition parties. The slim majority of parliamentary seats held by the ruling NF+ coalition (29 out of 51) permits Government to pass legislation if all members are present to vote. The main opposition National Democratic Party (NDP) generally continued to boycott Parliament due to

1 The decision, still to be approved by the President, came too late to prevent former Surinamese Minister Errol Alibux filing his case with the Inter-American Court for Human Rights (IACHR). Earlier in March a special sub-committee at the '127th session of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights' in Washington, D.C, declared Alibux's human rights abuse complaint admissible.

2 Alibux was sentenced during the last Government (2000-2005) for corruption

3 The declaration now concerns rights to preserve culture, identity, language, employment, healthcare, education and other problems only.

4 However there are a number of ITP issues to resolve. In April the Association of Indigenous Village Chiefs (VIDS) and the Land Rights Committee Indigenous Lower Marowijne (CLIM) presented a report "Marowijne, Our Territory" to the Government. Indigenous of Lower Marowijne want the Government to stop granting concessions in their residential area until the legal recognition of land rights is established.

disagreement concerning the agenda with the speaker. In 2007 absenteeism meant that quorum was often not reached and parliamentary debates cancelled. The number of laws debated and approved during the year was therefore limited. For example Parliament approved the 2006-2007 budget on 1st March with 29 votes in favour (New Front+ Coalition) and 15 against (opposition parties). The functioning of the DNA reached a critical junction on 13th December when there was a physical struggle involving the Speaker of Parliament and a member from the opposition NDP party, after which the opposition parties decided to boycott parliamentary debates chaired by the Speaker. The main opposition party NDP confirmed they will not attend future debates chaired by the existing Speaker.

The President can pass legislation by decree if needed. The Parliament does not have the power to dismiss the executive. Government also does not have the power to dissolve Parliament. This and the absence of the main opposition party in Parliamentary debates means the present Government NF+ coalition will likely serve out its term until the next elections, which take place in 2010. Meanwhile, the media will continue to exercise the role of parliamentary 'watchdog'.

In the run up to 2010, there remain concerns over the conduct of the last elections in 2005. In October a report from the Independent Election Authority (OKB) stated there had been some irregularities in 2005. One area requiring improvement is the accuracy of the electoral role managed by the Ministry of Home Affairs (BIZA). The voter card system also needs review as in 2005 around 22%⁵ of the 333,985 registered voters did not receive their card in time to vote.

Concerning the *rule of law*, the physical crime rate in Suriname remains low in comparison with other countries in the region and the country is generally stable. However, the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)⁶ reported that drug trafficking, money laundering and illegal gold mining in the hinterland remained the most pressing concerns with regard to national security. Suriname continues to reinforce efforts to combat these threats.

In March Parliament approved Suriname's entry into the 'Convention against Transnational Organized Crime' otherwise known as the Palermo Convention and approved by the United Nations in 2000. Suriname acceded to the convention on 25th May 2007⁷. On 14th March the prosecutor generals of Suriname, Aruba and the Dutch Antilles signed a covenant concerning the exchange of information in the approach to border-crossing crime, including financial crime. In July Surinamese and Aruban police chiefs signed an agreement for closer cooperation and on 16th October the Surinamese Minister of Justice and Police (J&P) signed an agreement with his Dutch counterpart to investigate possibilities for the intensification of information exchange.

Earlier, in July the Council of Ministers approved of a draft bill to arrange Suriname joining the 'Inter-American Convention against the illegal production of and trade in firearms, explosives, ammunition and similar materials'. The draft bill is awaiting Parliamentary debate. Suriname is also considering joining the 'Egmond-group'. As a member of the group, Suriname will join other countries in exchanging data on suspicious financial transactions.

The Minister of Justice and Police also travelled to Brazil to discuss a joint approach to international organized crime including drugs trafficking. In May he visited the Netherlands where it was announced the Netherlands and Suriname will expand joint anti-drug activities to Suriname's river ports. In September he travelled to Colombia where the Columbian Government agreed to send a team to assist the Surinamese Police Force (KPS) in the fight against drugs.

5 In July investigations by the Central Civil Registry (CBB) were unable to establish exactly why 68,498 voters did not get their voting cards in 2005 as there was nothing wrong with the personal data on the cards. Moving, death and leaving the country may have attributed to some of the distribution problems.

6 EIU report of May 2007

7 See <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CTOC/countrylist.html>

In December Surinamese police organised a number of security operations in and around Paramaribo during which more than 100 people were arrested. One detainee, identified as a member of the Colombian narco-terrorist organization FARC, was subsequently deported for being in violation of the Immigration Law. The Surinamese army and police also destroyed several illegal airstrips in the interior which were being used by criminal organizations to import cocaine and weapons. These actions may be working, as earlier in September, it was announced that narcotics seizures by Suriname's police Narcotics Squad had fallen in 2007. In October it was reported the number of "drug mules" on transatlantic flights to the Netherlands had fallen. This was attributable to the introduction of a body scan at Schiphol international airport and anti drug work at JA Pengel (JAP) Airport in Suriname.

As far as developments in the **money laundering** sector are concerned, the 'illegal transfers of foreign currency' case involving the commercial DSB Bank was concluded on 30th August when three top employees at the bank were sentenced to payment of fines and prison. The separate money laundering case involving former Minister of Justice and Police also continued. The Surinamese Bankers' Association believes there is a need to amend the 1947 Foreign Currency Law which is considered "very outdated". A new Law would likely propose the Foreign Currency Committee's controlling task be transferred to the Central Bank of Suriname (CBvS). Parliament is also advancing discussions on how to modify the Casino Law to introduce more regulation in the sector. There are 15 large casinos in Suriname.

In the field of **human trafficking**, Suriname remains a Tier 2 watch country in the US State Department Trafficking in Persons (TIP) report, which means that trafficking in persons is still an issue. In November Government inaugurated a separate unit to fight against smuggling and Trafficking in Persons (TIP). Earlier in May Suriname established the 'Foundation against Trafficking in Person's' based on Suriname's implementation of the UN Palermo convention. During the year the Government also closed a number of illegal brothels involved in trafficking.

In response to public concerns over the number of **illegal immigrants** in the country, the Minister of Justice and Police announced a new immigration law will be put in place sometime in 2008. Over the last decade Suriname has seen significant immigration from the Peoples Republic of China and Brazil. The new law will be in line with Population Policy presently under preparation by Government. Police in Paramaribo also arrested members of a criminal network providing Chinese immigrants with false Surinamese residential permits and in December Government launched a general request for illegal aliens to register with local authorities. In September the National Army and police also removed illegal gold miners, mostly Brazilian, from the Government Brownsberg nature reserve. There were a considerable number of deportations to Brazil.

Concerning the **judiciary** it was announced that Suriname and the Netherlands will continue to strengthen collaboration in the area of justice. In May Suriname signed an agreement with the Amsterdam-Amstel police corps for collaboration and technical assistance in support of Suriname's police and fire department. The Netherlands also officially transferred to the Government of Suriname a new municipal court building. In April John von Nieswand was installed as President of the Court of Justice (HvJ). The post had been vacant for several years. Elsewhere, Government modernised the Security and Protection Service Suriname (BBS) in order for it to be used effectively for witness protection and security of the judiciary. On 25th April the Council of Ministers approved a proposal to increase the number of judges from fifteen to forty judges. The Cabinet is also considering amending the Constitution to make it possible to appoint two Vice-Presidents to the HvJ. The Public Prosecutor's (OM) office is also collaborating with the Dutch OM in a 5-year training-course for judicial executives (RAIO). This trains new judges and in 2007 seven are likely to graduate in 2008 from the first set of ten trainees. At present only 11 judges are operational. 5 new candidate-notaries trained in the Netherlands were also admitted to the Court of Justice. Currently, Suriname has 18 notaries. Meanwhile Suriname ratified a European Union

convention allowing foreign prisoners to serve sentences in their home countries; a measure the Surinamese Government says will ease pressure on its overcrowded prisons.

Concerning **Governance issues**, in its World Governance Indicators 1996-2006 (WGI⁸), the World Bank pointed out that four of the five international rating bureaus consulted identified Suriname's Government was losing control over corruption⁹. Efforts to rein back corruption in 2006 were continued in 2007 and in September the 2007 International Corruption Perception Index issued by Transparency International showed Suriname had improved its rankings from 90th to 72nd position out of 180 countries. During 2007 Government was quick to deal decisively with corruption scandals. In March the Minister of Transport, Communication and Tourism (TCT), was forced to resign in the wake of a scandal involving funding of her 30th Birthday party. In August a scandal involving the systematic falsification of amounts on receipts submitted by the Ministry of Education (MINOV) to the Ministry of Finance was denounced by the Minister of Finance. Another fraud scandal at the Tax department of the Ministry of Finance led to staff being suspended.

In corruption cases, the trial of the former Minister of Public Works (OW) is ongoing and the Audit Office is examining alleged Government corruption in the construction of the Paramaribo Ring Road. Suriname is aware of the pressing need to pass the draft Anti Corruption Act, required by the OAS and in the legislature since 2003. The Ministry of Justice and Police has installed a work group, headed by Public Prosecutor (OvJ), to advise Government on amendments to the draft Act.

Border relations with neighbouring Guyana and French Guiana (France) as well as the fight against drug trafficking and the ongoing 8th December killings trial remain the **peace/fragility issues** of most concern.

The announcement on 20th September of UNCLOS's ruling¹⁰ in the Suriname/Guyana maritime border dispute was generally well received in Suriname. However the verdict threw up an interesting secondary issue relating to the land border dispute¹¹. Suriname may use the basis of the UNCLOS ruling to contest land in the South West of Suriname. This could impact relations with neighbouring Guyana. On 20th July, Suriname also launched an official protest letter over a border infringement¹² with French Guiana (France). The protest was made after it emerged that on 7th July French police and army units allegedly destroyed a pontoon being used for gold mining by a local Indigenous community in the contested area.

The 8th December killings trial got underway on 30th November. It is likely to last a considerable time as progress during the two court sessions on 30th November and 17th December was slow. Government continues to remain vigilant to attempts to stir unrest in the country. Amnesty International (AI) and the Organisation of American States (OAS) are both observing events around the trial.

As far as **labour disputes** are concerned, in 2007 there were several strikes¹³ which were resolved.

Concerning **Regional Integration** issues, on his return from the 28th CARICOM Heads-of-State Summit in July President Ronald Venetiaan said that realizing the CARICOM Single Market will need more effort from member states.

8 The WGI ranks the limitations and strengths of governance in 212 countries.

9 On a more positive note the same report indicates Suriname is doing reasonably well in security, freedom of expression and legislation.

10 The verdict awarded Suriname 49% of the total coastal maritime-area belonging to the two countries and Guyana 51%. This effectively gave one third of the disputed border area (17,871 square kilometres) to Suriname and two thirds to Guyana (33,152 square kilometres). According to a senior lawyer from the Surinamese case team, the result is good for Suriname as Guyana's coast line is actually longer than Suriname's (54% vs 46%).

11 Suriname and Guyana are also in dispute over the Tigri area on the land border in the southwest of the country.

12 Both Suriname and France (French Guiana) have a legal claim to the area between the Marowijne and Litani Rivers.

13 Strikes occurred in Health (Dermatology Service), in road transport (the Bus owners PLO), in air transport (the Suriname Air Traffic Controllers' Association SATCA), in schools (Teachers' Union BvL) and at the Central Civil Registry (CBB).

China considers Suriname an important partner in the CARICOM region. The Government of President Venetiaan remains politically committed to a "one China" policy despite protracted attempts in 2007 by Taiwan to enter into relations with Suriname.

Elsewhere, the Surinamese Government signed an agreement with the development bank of Venezuela on 22nd May to hold funds generated under the Petro-Caribe deal. The bank will place funds in investment programs worldwide and investment money earned finance development projects.

1.2 Update on the economic situation

During the year there were continued signs of an improving macroeconomic situation. An IMF Article IV mission to Suriname in the first half of 2007 reported the health of the economy was good and real GDP was likely to grow by 5.3% in 2007. They also concluded however that Suriname's dependence on a few commodity exports makes it prone to substantial macroeconomic instability. As for the main macroeconomic indicators, Suriname's nominal GDP per capita stood at around USD 4,200 per capita in 2007, up from USD 2,600 in 2003. In 2007, unemployment was around 9% of the 173,000 labour force¹⁴. As for inflation, in 2007 Surinamese continued to suffer from loss in purchasing power¹⁵. Although officially the General Statistics Bureau (ABS) showed inflation¹⁶ of 3.6%¹⁷ in the year to March 2007, ABS agreed to conduct a survey to identify a revised basic package of goods and services needed to calculate the true consumer price index (CPI). The previous survey was conducted in 2000. Another 2007 ABS-report indicated that the unequal distribution of wealth has strongly increased since the 1950's. A gini-coefficient of 0,547 indicates that the distribution of wealth is very uneven.

Concerning money supply, broad M3 grew by 23% between January and November 2007¹⁸. The Central Bank lowered the cash reserve requirement on SRD from 27% to 25% whilst at the same time keeping the reserve requirement for Euros at 33%. This effectively increased SRD liquidity at the expense of the Euro, which has become the hard currency of choice. As a result local commercial banks have reported dramatic increases in SRD deposits¹⁹. These are now available for domestic loans. Although the IMF report the percentage of non performing loans across the banking system is relatively high at 14% the commercial bank rate for borrowing in Surinamese dollar (SRD) fell from 13% to 11.5% which should reduce delinquency.

The majority State owned Hakrinbank has already warned of the inflationary consequence of increasing money supply. Furthermore, the labour unions called 'unrealistic' the Governor of the Central Bank of Suriname (CBvS) appeal for the community to be moderate in wage demands given the already low wages that many people in Suriname receive²⁰. Retirees, workers living beneath the poverty line and the unemployed already find it more difficult to cope with increasing prices.

As far as government **fiscal management** is concerned, Government revenues for 2007 were around SRD 1.24 billion (approx US\$ 450 million). For 2007 as a whole the Governments budget was likely to be in balance despite a number of unforeseen additional expenditures; the Old-Age-Pension (AOV) was increased by 10% to SRD 250 per month and towards the end of the year Government awarded a 7% salary increase to cope with general unrest in the Civil Service. Also in order to cope with the rising cost of living, Government agreed a number of income tax reductions with the Council of Labour

14 Labour force statistic from ABS census of 2004.

15 For example, controlled prices of whole milk and bread were allowed to rise by 20% and controlled bus ticket prices 15%.

16 Consumers' Price Index (CPI). The CPI is a fixed package of 240 goods and services that is monitored in their price development by the ABS in Paramaribo, Wanica and Nieuw Nickerie.

17 Government is able to influence prices through regulation and state owned enterprises and utilities, and prices for basic items are controlled.

18 Source: Central Bank of Suriname <http://www.cbvs.sr/dutch/statistieken-monetaire-indicatoren.htm>

19 For example, in December the Volkscredietbank (VCB) reported deposits had risen by 25% in 2007.

20 Statistics released recently by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) show Surinamese are the most underpaid in the Caribbean region with 90% of the population earning less than US\$ 300 a month.

Confederations in Suriname (RAVAKSUR) and Government also agreed to implement the Tjong a Hung-report²¹ in 2008. Implementation will introduce a new set of functions and salary scales for the 41,000 civil servants at an additional cost of US\$ 24 million a year.

As far as **management of state debt** is concerned, Suriname continued to pay back foreign debt²² which remains well within prescribed limits. In 2007 Fitch Ratings increased Suriname's foreign currency (IDR) creditworthiness²³. Standard & Poor Bureau also gave a currency upgrade²⁴ but concluded that Suriname's debt policy still leaves a lot to be desired.

As far as **integration into the world economy** is concerned, apart from the traditional exports of oil, gold, alumina, timber, bananas and rice, Suriname continues to remain relatively isolated in terms of world trade with untapped potential growth in export revenue earning industries requiring large investments and/or structural reform. However Suriname is involved in the CARICOM integration process. A Government team is also negotiating terms for a new bauxite mine in Western Suriname²⁵ and Newmont Mining is examining gold mining opportunities in the Nassau Mountains.

The Washington based Heritage Foundation 2007 Economic Freedom report ranked Suriname 133rd place out of 161 countries. The report explained "The Government dominates economic activities...foreign investors still do not receive equal treatment under the law.... regulations that exist are antiquated..." The World Bank's 'Doing Business in 2008' report ranked Suriname lower at 142nd out of 178 countries. In particular the report said cumbersome bureaucratic procedures for setting up companies²⁶ made doing business extremely difficult. The economy therefore remains relatively closed. During the year a report issued locally by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)²⁷ also indicated Government involvement in the economy prevents it growing in any sustainable fashion.

In order to increase and diversify the export base, more needs to be done to help the domestic Private Sector grow²⁸ and the existing 'trade facilitation' regime requires modernisation. The Government is however considering opening up a road into the interior which would improve access for resources extraction.

The Inter American Development Bank (IDB) program to help the Ministry of Trade and Industry (HI) conduct, coordinate and support trade policy is advancing slowly and the EU funded project "Support to the Suriname Business Forum" is only now starting and will have a limited implementation period.

As for trade in services, areas needing adaptation are telecommunication, tourism, financial services and transport. In 2007 there was considerable progress in liberalisation of the telecoms sector with the entry of two new mobile telephone competitors 'Digicel' and 'Uniq'.²⁸

Concerning negotiations for a regional **Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA)** Suriname's involvement was through the Regional Negotiating Machinery (RNM). On 16th December the CRNM initialled a full EPA agreement with the European Commission. For market access in goods the EU will provide Suriname duty free and quota free access to the EU markets for all goods except sugar and rice, which have short transition periods, end 2009 and end 2015, respectively. CARIFORUM has committed

21 The Tjong A Hung report attempts to improve and bring more balance to the Government pay scales.

22 State debt towards the end of the year was around US\$625 million, of which US\$375 million foreign debt. During 2007 Suriname repaid a Euro72.5 million loan from the Dutch Nio Bank.

23 Rated at "B" while the domestic currency has been set at "B+". The prospects for both ratings are "Stable".

24 The long-term rating for foreign currency was adjusted from B to B+ (plus) and local currency from B+ (plus) to BB- (minus).

25 There is also some talk of developing an integrated aluminium industry involving a hydro-power plant, an alumina refinery and aluminium smelter if Suriname came up with "incentives".

26 It takes up to 694 days on average to set up a business in Suriname.

27 IDB "Gaps and Opportunities for New Business Creation and Small and Micro Enterprise Development in Suriname" 2007

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

itself to liberalise 80 per cent of imports from the EU within 15 years, with transitional periods of up to 25 years for some particularly sensitive products. The EPA will be particularly advantageous to Suriname's banana industry. The Banana Company (SBBS) already made around US\$ 1 million profit in 2007. Around 60% of all export containers leaving the main harbour in Paramaribo are used by the banana sector.

As for the dependency on external public and private transfers, effectively the number of people of Surinamese origin living and working in the Netherlands is about 300.000 while the Surinamese population amounts to 490.000. Recent estimates of remittances vary from USD25 to around USD150 million per year.

Regarding **quality of management in public finances (PFM)**, the late approval of the Governments budget and the non implementation of short term sector strategies suggest Government finances continue to be managed in an ad hoc manner. Procurement is also decentralised to Ministries. There is no Public Expenditure Framework Assessment (PEFA) performance table available and no output budgeting.

Despite Government benefiting from increasing revenue flows from traditional sources²⁹ collecting taxes from the private sector is becoming increasingly difficult. In its "Informality: Exit and Exclusion-report" (May 2007) the World Bank has pointed out an increasing percentage of the working population in Latin America and the Caribbean is switching to the informal sector. In Suriname about 30% of the labour force is now working in the informal sector. More than 50% of this group is active in small-scale gold mining. Low salaries, high taxes and an abundance of bureaucratic rules when establishing private companies are cited as the main reasons for this.

Government fiscal experts are examining closely a proposed draft amendment to the Law on Income Tax of 1922 given modernisation of the tax collection system would increase tax receipts and provide citizens with more clarity regarding the procedures to be followed. The Ministry of Finance needs to be automated and the Revenue Service and auditors will possibly require independence.

Suriname also recognises the need to do more to facilitate investment in the country. The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) has identified a trend of declining foreign direct investments (FDI). In 2006 Suriname was the only Caribbean country with a negative FDI rate of 144 million US dollars, the lowest for 15 years. There were also no moves to improve the private sector operating environment through privatisations of state owned companies that dominate much of the economy. Assets of one state owned company – the Foundation for Mechanical Agriculture (SML) - were auctioned off. However, this was done in phases, effectively fragmenting the rice sector further.

The Surinamese Government has stated it remains committed to Public Sector Reform (PSR). Funds remain available from several donors including the Netherlands and the Inter American Development Bank (IDB).

The decentralisation process is also ongoing. The five year US\$7 million decentralization program was completed in 2007 and for the first time in Suriname's history a number of districts³⁰ have been granted a degree of administrative and financial autonomy. Government is negotiating with the Inter American Development Bank (IDB) a US\$ 30 million loan for a 2nd phase.

29 The Natural Resource sector now represents around 95% of Suriname's export value. Increasing Government incomes are largely attributable to the oil sector where the state oil company now produces 16,000 barrels a day. The gold sector is also doing well. The combined export of gold in 2007 was around 22 tons and worth around US\$ 480 million. About 14 tons came from illegal gold mining.

30 Wanica, Nickerie, Para, Commewijne and Marowijne Districts

1.3 Update on the poverty and social situation

In 2007 Suriname was ranked as a Medium Human Development country and rose 4 places to 85th on the Human Development Index (HDI) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)³¹. In comparison, neighbouring Guyana is ranked 97th out of 177 countries. The Government of Suriname remains committed to the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Although a baseline MDG report was published in 2005 giving statistics for year 2000, no further official MDG statistics have been released. At a Civil Society Forum on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) held in Paramaribo on 2nd May 2007, President Ronald Venetiaan went on record saying that it may not be feasible for Suriname to realize all eight goals before 2015.

Suriname has no official poverty reduction strategy (PRS), although the Multi Annual Development Plan (2006-2011) does dedicate a whole chapter to the issue³². The National Statistics Bureau (ABS) also uses poverty in money as an indicator estimating that in 1999/2000 around 60% of the population was living in poverty³³. Government's lack of an official poverty line definition has meant the minimum-wage cannot be established.

Elsewhere, little progress has been made in implementing the Multi Annual Development Plan (2006–2011). Since 2005 around 35% of the Government's annual policy goals have been met³⁴. The sector approach introduced in 2000 has largely underperformed with approximately 12% of sector funds from the Netherlands spent³⁵. To streamline the Government's planning process the Minister of Planning and Development Cooperation (PLOS) installed an independent Commission that will be attached to the Planning Office.

In April, the UN system signed the UN's multi-annual Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2008-2011) with Government. Under the plan, US\$ 40 million is earmarked mostly for healthcare, education and establishing a social security system. Similarly the IDB signed its multi annual plan with Government in 2007.

As far as **health** indicators are concerned, Suriname's indicators are generally comparable with those of its Caribbean neighbours. Life expectancy at birth in 2005 was 69.6, slightly up on 2004. Around 8% of the population is undernourished (2004)³⁶. Clean drinking water is available to 92% of the population, while access to sanitation facilities exists for 94% of the population. Regrettably, the latest available figures show that Suriname's expenditure on public health care fell from 5.2% in 2002 to 3.6% of GDP in 2004³⁷. This percentage is lower than in Guyana (4.4%) although the expenditure on private healthcare is high at 4.2% of GDP in 2004 and possibly demonstrates a preference for those who can afford to 'go private'. Cardiovascular disease was identified as the main cause of death in Suriname in 2007. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) almost 50% of Surinamese are now obese. To combat heart disease the Health Ministry took the lead and banned smoking in their offices. A National Council for Tobacco Control was also set up. Elsewhere, there remains a high level of unwanted pregnancies. Research undertaken on behalf of the Ministry of Health³⁸ found the abortion rates for women aged 15 to 44 is between 43 to 86 abortions per 1,000 women.

Although in 2003 the IDB produced a "White paper" listing policy reforms necessary to improve the efficiency, equity, quality and sustainability of the health sector in Suriname which led to the Government signing a loan agreement with the IDB for US\$ 5 million intended for Health Sector institutional reforms,

31 In 2006 it was ranked 89th place.

32 In 2000 the General Statistics Bureau (ABS) estimated that around 65% were living in poverty.

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

34 Source: Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation

35 The Netherlands provide funding to seven sectors

36 Latest figures available Human Development Report 2007.

37 Latest figures available Human Development Report 2007.

38 Research by the Pro Health Foundation July 2007

little progress has been achieved since apart from the signing, in June 2004 of a Memorandum of Understanding for the IDB's Health Sector Reform Program (HSRP). The Netherlands have an agreement for the Health Sector Fund under which 11.9 M € are available for the Health sector plan from December 2004 to 2009, of which 3.3 M € have been spent to date. The Bureau of Public Healthcare (BOG) blames bad personnel management and dependence on external organizations as reasons for the delayed implementation of the plan.

Other donors active in the health sector have been the Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO), which provides general support to the sector and France who continue to provide support in the fight against TB and malaria on the border with French Guiana. Also Global Fund (GFTAM) contributed to the renovation of the National Entomological Laboratory. An accredited success during the year was a drop in the reported number of malaria cases in the interior from 9,000 in 2005 to around 3,000 in 2006. However, there was an increase in the number of reported dengue fever cases in Paramaribo, including the more dangerous form causing encephalitis.

The UNFPA is implementing a Sexual Reproductive Health project, which together with US\$5 million of funding from the GFTAM is combating the spread of HIV/AIDS in Suriname. The EC funded Drug Demand Reduction Project was completed in 2007. The United Nations Children's Fund UNICEF has allocated US\$ 1.9 million to carry out the plan "Chances for a new generation, children first". Elsewhere, the US Peace Corps volunteers continue to work in healthcare, water sanitation, education, HIV/AIDS and tourism development in the interior. The Islamic Development Bank's (IsDB) Primary Health Care project in the interior was reported to have stagnated. Cuba has also continued to provide eye care as part of the 'milagros' project. Part of Cuba's work is in the interior under the supervision of Primary Healthcare Suriname (MZ).

In 2008 the Ministry of Health may create a Public Health Authority. There are also plans to order, regulate and formally recognize alternative and traditional healing. Chinese traditional healers will be the first in line. The Ministry of Health has already signed a letter of intent with the Chinese Government.

In preventative actions the Bureau for Public Healthcare (BOG) announced a national plan for the prevention/eradication of bird flu and pandemic flu in Suriname. The plan was put together with support from PAHO. The EU also launched a Euro 760,000 DIPECHO VI project, focused on disaster preparedness and management by vulnerable communities.

Specifically concerning the issue of **HIV/AIDS**, the official figure for infection rate remains 1.9%, although it is likely to be higher than this. In 2006 the NGO Stichting Mamio guesstimate was 5%. Statistics from 2006 show that on average 129 persons in Suriname die from AIDS each year. According to the Ministry of Health AIDS is the leading cause of death for people aged between 24 and 39 years but is ranked 6th for all ages. About 600 persons out of 5,500 persons registered with HIV are currently being treated. In this context, the World Health Organization (WHO) completed negotiations with the international pharmaceutical company Abbott to provide low cost anti retroviral drugs. Suriname is included in an agreement to provide Lopinavir/Ritonavir capsules to treat adults and children infected with HIV-type 1. All infected people under treatment are provided with free ART's, thanks to the GFTAM.(NL) Elsewhere, the Bureau for Child Development (BKO) released educational material to promote Healthy Lifestyles and HIV Prevention. The action was funded with assistance from the Caribbean Ambassador Small Grants Program of the American Government. The World Bank also provided US\$ 100,000 to the Surinamese organization Projekta for a leading role in a Caribbean 'Edutainment' programme on HIV/AIDS (Education/ Entertainment). Since 2006 the Netherlands has funded the HIV/AIDS response with around €500.000 for prevention, reduction of stigma & discrimination, a business coalition and the revision of the National Strategic Plan against HIV and AIDS in 2007.

Concerning **sanitation**, Government signed a US\$10.5 million loan agreement with the Indian Exim Bank for the delivery of nine pumps to be used to improve water drainage in Paramaribo.

Concerning **Food health and security** following DG SANCO's mission to Suriname in September 2006 an official ban on import to the EU of smoked fish from Suriname took effect in March 2007 and another ban on the import of Surinamese aquaculture products took effect in April 2007. Government worked towards improving the performance of its Competent Authority as well as the implementation of a Residue monitoring plan, requirements for the ban to be lifted. Elsewhere, Suriname continued to receive Rapid Alerts from the EC³⁹.

The Surinamese Government has already taken some action. In 2007 the Minister of Agriculture (LVV) reinstated the National Codex Committee. The Committee will be responsible for making recommendations on the introduction of internationally accepted regulation and standards regarding food safety in Suriname. The committee will also make recommendations on the establishment of a food authority.

Around 4.5% of GDP is spent in the **education sector**. Because monitoring and evaluation instruments are not in place or malfunctioning it is difficult to gauge performance of the sector. Nevertheless, it is known net primary enrolment in 2005 improved to 94% and net secondary enrolment moved up to 75%⁴⁰. Certain groups in the interior and poorer urban areas require special attention. In December 2004 the Ministry of Education (MINOV) finalized the Education Five-Year-Sector Plan. The plan has a budget of around 37 M € and is supported with 10.2 M € for 5 years by the Netherlands although limited funds have been spent so far. Most spending to date has been on the construction/expansion of schools in the interior.

The sector is in need of reform if current exam results are an indicator. In 2007 Exam results in the sixth and final grade of Primary school were the worst for 7 years with 50% passing to go on to Mulo (middle school) and Lower Technical Education (LTO) and Lower Household and Industry Education (LHNO). Fewer candidates passed the MULO (middle school) final exams. Of the 5,196 candidates, 2,290 passed immediately. Statistics show that since 2004, there has been a continual drop in the graduation percentage of the MULO-finals⁴¹. As for pre-University, figures for the July 2007 exams showed that only 50% of the 1,060 students passed the pre University exam for students wishing to go on to University from the VWO and HAVO colleges. This is a steep decline compared to 2006 when about 64% passed. According to MINOV the reasons are poor physical infrastructure, lack of materials, poor institutional strengthening and weak curricula. Teacher wastage is also a problem. The Teachers' Union (BvL) presented MINOV with a letter demanding resolution of 8 problems in the sector and in December went on strike. Meanwhile, the Belgium Flemish Association for Development Cooperation (VVOB) has made some funding available to the LEARN project to train teachers in new teaching methods. .

The Minister of Social Affairs and Housing (SOZAVO) indicated Government's intention to solve Suriname's **social housing issues** by 2020. This will be done partly through the Low Income Shelter Program (LISP)⁴² and partly through cheap loans under a 'guarantee fund' scheme that would circumvent the need for collateral. According to the Minister the actual number looking for a social housing may be around 30,000 and not the registered 10,000. The civil works in Richelieu (Commewijne), funded through Dutch Treaty Funds, have commenced. This will lead to the construction of about 5.000 homes at the end of the programme. Government will free up land purchases. The law regulating the Selling of State-

39 For example in April 2007 an RASFF notification was issued on the export of vegetables to the EU. Sampling has shown an excessively high concentration of 'poisonous residues'. In June the Ministry of Agriculture (LVV) identified and removed a cucumber plantation sprayed with the illegal pesticide *Furadan*, which can cause acute illness.

40 Latest figures available Human Development Report 2007.

41 The Examination Bureau of the Education Ministry (MINOV)

42 Since the first approved application in 2003, some 2,760 families have been helped by LISP to build or improve their homes.

Owned land was approved by Parliament and the Council of Ministers (RvM) in 2003, although no land has yet been sold.

Concerning **Gender**, 25.5%⁴³ of seats in parliament are now held by women, which is up from 8% in 1990 and 19.6% in 2005. In 2007 Suriname's gender related development index (GDI) ranking was 78, better than its HDI ranking. The World Economic Forum (WEF) Global Gender Gap Index 2007 also placed Suriname a respectable 56th position out of 128 countries. 33.6% of women aged 15 and over are economically active. In 2007 the Minister of Home Affairs (BIZA) installed the "Interdepartmental Commission Gender Regulations" to examine Suriname's legislation in the context of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Treaty of Belem do Para. In 2006 a draft bill on the prevention of domestic violence was also presented to the Ministry of Justice and Police is awaiting approval. The Women's Business Group (WBG) also wants to promote micro-enterprises by women. Established in 1993, the WBG has 350 members and aims to stimulate non-traditional enterprises. Another gender initiative is the EC funded UNIFEM project - Euro 250,000 – which is looking to incorporate gender into national development processes.

As for the institutional **environmental** framework, this remains "absolutely not strong enough to tackle the problems in an efficient way or to reduce risks in the future...The Framework Law on Environment is still under consideration and for the time being fragmented legislation and lack of a National Environmental Policy and Sector Plan are serious bottlenecks...There is still no official EIA system in the country and companies are not controlled. The approval of the Environmental Framework Law will clarify the position of the key environmental institutes such as NIMOS."⁴⁴ For example, the director of the Foundation for Forestry Management and Supervision (SBB) indicated the SBB was unable to work towards sustainable exploitation of Suriname's rainforest⁴⁵ due to the lack of a Forest and Nature Management Authority Suriname (BOSNAS)⁴⁶. If BOSNAS becomes operational, SBB would be in a position to raise funds through levies on lumber.

The Government of the Netherlands has signed a Euros 3.6 million grant agreement with the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) for a project with special focus on sustainable forest management as well as protected areas, gold mining, animal populations and water management in the Guianas. The French environmental fund FFEM and WWF Netherlands are also contributing to the project running from 2007 to 2011. The UK Government is also funding WWF. Elsewhere the EC contributed Euro 1.9 million to an "Ecological and financial sustainable management of the Guiana Shield" project to be implemented by UNDP. The IDB gave a US\$720,000 grant to the Ministry of Regional Development (RO) for sustainable development of Suriname's interior.

The Surinamese Government is working towards including the rainforest within the growing carbon credits market. Suriname is interested in the US\$ 300 million World Bank Carbon Partnership Facility (CPF) launched in Bali to pay developing countries, including Suriname, for rainforests reforestation, preservation and protection. Suriname is also being courted by international companies to securitize 1.5 million hectares of virgin Surinamese rainforest as a carbon trade. Around 90% of Suriname's rainforest remains intact. Suriname is also interested in exploring ways to protect its forest biodiversity and is considering opportunities to trading 'biodiversity-credits'. Surinamese and American scientists recently discovered 24 new animal species near the Nassau Mountains in Suriname's East. Another idea being looked at is to approach the USA or Brazil to obtain debt relief in the form of a 'Debt for Nature' swap where funds would be transferred to a nature conservation fund.

43 Latest figures available Human Development Report 2007.

44 See EC Country Environment Assessment 2006

45 In 2006 26,000 cubic meters of tropical wood were exported, 61% more than in 2005. Around 57% of the exports went to Asia.

46 Establishment of BOSNAS is awaiting approval from Government

Concerning climate change, a World Bank report entitled “The Impact of Sea Level on Developing Countries” identified Suriname as one of the top ten countries in the world threatened by sea level rise⁴⁷. Sea level rise was given as one reason Suriname decided to build sea defences in Commewijne and Coronie districts. Euro 16 million of the Euro 77 million cost of the works will come from the Dutch treaty funds. The National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname (NIMOS) campaign to phase out the import and use of substances that damage the ozone layers such as CFCs and HCFCs that started in 2003 continued. As of the end of 2007 between 80 and 85% of the 2010 reduction targets have been met.

2. OVERVIEW OF PAST AND ONGOING CO-OPERATION

The major achievements during the reporting period were the start-up of the two main Works contracts in the *focal sector* 'transport' (Port, € 28.4 Mio & Road, €10.9 Mio) which were signed in 2006 after having been blocked for several years due to Government's difficulty in complying with preconditions in the corresponding Financing Agreements (FA's). Also a FA was approved for the "Institutional Strengthening of the Transport Sector (€ 3.1 Mio)"

In the *non focal area* 'reinforcement and capacity building of economic actors' the TA tender for Support to the Suriname Business Forum was awarded. This success follows the enactment, *in law*, of the SBF as a public-private sector dialogue platform – a pre-condition in the Financing Agreement. Also in the non focal area, Financing Agreements were approved for sustainable Tourism Capacity building (€ 1.5 Mio), NGO institutional capacity building (€ 1.7 Mio) and a new Technical Cooperation Facility (€ 866 000). As a result all EDF funds are committed. Elsewhere a number of contracts were concluded in the Banana and Rice programmes and the Drug Demand Reduction programme ended successfully

As of end November 07, in reference to the July 07 targets, global commitments were at 107%, individual commitments at 86.3%, payments at 97% (highest ever reached, € 11.929.683 for EDF), and de-commitments at 516%. All de-committed funds were recommitted. All in all, 7 tenders were organised and two restricted tenders were on-going at the end of the year.

2.1 Focal sector: Transport

Economic growth and poverty reduction are mentioned as central objectives in the National Development Strategy (NDS). The NDS is part of the five-year (2006-2011) Multi-Annual Development Programme (MOP). The central objectives of the government's national development strategy, detailed in the MOP, are growth and poverty reduction. The 9th EDF CSP for Suriname states that, “As a central element in its strategy for private sector development and regional integration, the government will improve air, sea and land transport.” The corresponding NIP foresees that, “An appropriate transport policy framework, including a strengthened implementation capacity, will assist in increasing competitiveness through improving the efficiency of selected transport facilities. Activities include assistance in adoption of a national transport policy; and assistance to strengthen the institutional capacity for implementing the transport policy”. The overall objective of the 10th EDF would be to contribute to Surinamese National Development Strategy in achieving poverty reduction, sustained income base and equitable access to services and the EU Consensus objective of regional integration. The specific objective is improved connectivity, flow of goods and persons within Suriname and between Suriname and its neighbours, increased trade with neighbouring countries by means of the rehabilitation of the road Meerzorg and Albina (137 km), co-financed with IADB and AFD loans.

A transport sector policy study was completed in 2004 but final approval by the Government is still awaited. As a follow-up the project "Institutional Strengthening of the Transport Sector" ISTS, 3.1 M €, 9th EDF), with a foreseen implementation start in 2008, will strengthen and implement policy, strategy,

47 If the sea level rises by 5 meters, according to the report Suriname will be 7th country in the world to disappear from the world map.

planning, organisational design and management of consultancies and works contracts in the transport sector by means of TA for the Ministry of Transport (MinTCT), Ministry of Public Works (MinPW) and the Road Authority (RA). In 2006 MinTCT finalized a policy proposal for transport of goods, and a policy proposal on public transport was finalised in 2007. Implementation of both sub policies as part of the overlapping Transport Sector Policy is a component of the Terms of Reference for the TA consultancy.

In the water transport sub sector, the works contract for the 9th EDF project "Rehabilitation of the Port of Paramaribo" commenced in 2007. In 2002 the Government, the Port Authority (HBS) and the port users agreed on the urgent need for the rehabilitation, upgrading and institutional strengthening of the Port of Paramaribo, enabling it to maintain itself in a sustainable way while fulfilling the needs of society in order to support the economy. The FA contained conditions related to road maintenance policy in order to address the build, decay and rebuild cycle for transport infrastructure in general. These conditions were not yet fulfilled by Q2 2006 and by means of Rider 1 to the FA these specific conditions were disconnected. HBS was not able to grant the contractor access to the terminal area in time, causing a delay; therefore Rider 2 to the FA provided an extension of 12 months.

The Port Institutional Strengthening team (Amsterdam Logistics Group) continued to support implementation of the institutional reform of the Port Authority. Stakeholders seem to agree with the common user's berth / landlord scenario as worded in the feasibility study and financing agreement, despite concerns regarding unemployment, which need to be addressed. The harbour facilities like quay premises and other infrastructure will remain property of the Port Authority. Parts of the harbour premises will be leased out to port operators, in order to enable much needed private sector investments, thereby increasing the efficiency of the total port. These concessions were expected to be concluded in 2007. However, HBS held 2 expressions of interest for port operators in 2007 (in July and in October) but both tenders failed. In the first tender the requirement was a minimum of two and maximum three port operators to be appointed; only one port operator fulfilled the minimum requirements (such as the quality of business plan). The second tender also failed to appoint now a minimum of three and a maximum of four port operators. Only two port operators fulfilled the minimum requirements. By end 2007 the HBS was internally discussing the path forward.

With regard to the roads sub sector, the overlapping of responsibilities between Min PW and the Road Authority (RA) express the weakness of the present institutional and legal framework for road maintenance. By law RA is responsible for the maintenance of the primary road network, but by end 2007 Min PW has only handed over certain parts. The project ISTS project will address the constraints (in legislation and capacity) that are blocking this transfer. Previous analysis had justified the need for the increases in maintenance expenditure on the primary road network (from the 2005 level of around 1 M USD to 10-11 M USD per year). Without any overall increase in total Government expenditure on roads, considerable benefits can be gained by placing greater priority on maintenance. Eventually, consideration should even be given to a combination of contributions including vehicle taxes, transit fees, heavy vehicle licenses plus the fuel levy so that payments by users reflect as closely as possible the infrastructure costs they impose.

The works contract for the 9th EDF project "Construction of the Road to the Ferry" commenced in 2007, after a delay of about 4 years. The FA contains preconditions which address maintenance and traffic overloading policy in roads infrastructure management. As the government was not able to fulfill these conditions by 2005, a rider to the FA was concluded in order to propose a feasible path forward without compromising the main objective. The rider, signed in April 2006, extended the FA by 3 years (up to 31 August 2009) and committed the Government to the implementation of the project "Institutional Strengthening of the Transport Sector", the quadrupling of the Road Authority (RA) funding and a formal transitional transfer of road maintenance responsibility to the RA over the coming years. The increase of fuel levy was implemented by July 2006. The project itself in 2007 was characterized by delays in

implementation caused by rain, the need for an updated design and contractual contradictions and slow progress by the contractor.

In the framework of the Initiative for the Integration of the Regional Infrastructure of South America (IIRSA), consideration is being given to involving new transportation linkages between Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and Brazil. The Government of Suriname therefore requested the European Commission, Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), and Agence Française de Développement (AFD) to assess the feasibility for financing of the rehabilitation in coherence with the National Development Strategy and the donor cooperation strategies. By Q4 2007 a feasibility study, financed by IADB and AFD, was launched for the rehabilitation of the 137 km road Meerzorg (Paramaribo)-Albina (border town with French Guyana). The proposed rehabilitation, estimated to commence by Q1 2009, would be jointly funded by the EC (10th EDF NIP), IADB and AFD. In the framework of regional integration Suriname will need to negotiate a transport agreement with Guyana, under CARICOM auspices, to set the conditions under which Surinamese transport companies can operate in Guyana, and vice-versa. The same type of agreement will need to be negotiated with French Guyana. Consideration also needs to be given to a general regional customs agreement, involving all these countries that will permit and facilitate transit traffic.

More detailed information on focal sector results and bottlenecks by project can be found in annex A3.

2.2 Non Focal Area: Reinforcement and capacity building of economic actors

Support for the non-focal area in the recent past has been directed to 'reinforcement and capacity building of economic actors'. In practice this has translated to programmes in favour of **private sector development** (support to the tourism sector; support to the Suriname Business Forum (SBF) and support to the Banana industry), as well as **support to civil society** (Micro-project programmes (MPP) completed in 2006 and 2007) including actors involved in the fight against drug use in Suriname (DDR). Support to safeguard the cultural patrimony has also been provided (presently to rehabilitate the wooden cathedral, part of the UNESCO heritage site).

The Drug Demand Reduction Programme was completed successfully in 2007. The Final Project Evaluation⁴⁸ concluded "the programme has been a definite success story. The DDR project has basically met its main objectives and gained the respect and credibility of the vast majority of key stakeholders in Suriname." Furthermore, sustainability is not an issue as Suriname has made a commitment under the National Anti Drugs Master Plan 2006–2010 (cf para 1 page 20) to allocate 2% of Suriname's National Budget to the fight against drugs, including Drug Demand Reduction. There are therefore no real **bottlenecks** for the continuation of project related activities well beyond the life of the project. Indeed the Final Project Evaluation concluded "*The Ministry of Health has instituted a budget line specifically for the DDR, now being transformed into the UBN⁴⁹. It also has a budget line for the NAR. This longstanding interest and support remains in Government, and is a guarantee that the support will continue into the future.*"

Elsewhere, the launching of the Suriname Business Forum Project and the signing of three new Financing Agreements (for Tourism, NGOs and TCF) using remaining balances available under the 9th EDF can be considered as major successes. In agriculture, the banana sector is flourishing and exports growing, although concerns remained on the conflicting EU trade and aid policies for banana's. The regional rice project suffered from a number of wider social and economic **bottlenecks** beyond the scope of EC intervention. The Cathedral restoration project advanced.

48 Final Evaluation by IBF May 2007 letter of contract 2007/136427.

49 The UBN is the Executive Office of the National Anti Drugs Council (NAR)

Finally an Ex-post Evaluation⁵⁰ of the elections support given by the EC in 2005 concluded "The consultant found no specific evidence that those responsible for the various aspects of electoral responsibility in Suriname had formally discussed the (Election TA's Final) Report and its recommendations... If there is no evidence that Technical Assistance projects have a cumulative and beneficial effect, it casts doubt as to the efficacy and purpose of such projects." The lessons learnt should be carried forward to elections in 2010 should the Government request EC funding.

The logical framework for the non-focal area is attached in annex and states that the overall objective is to "accelerate growth and poverty reduction by facilitating trade and regional co-operation and integration" with an intervention objective of "increased trade through strengthened capacity of relevant state and non-state actors." In terms of achieving the logical framework indicators, Suriname's performance during the lifetime of the 9th EDF CSP was good primarily because of excellent macroeconomic management by the Central Bank and a rise in commodity prices; i) GDP is growing ii) the budget is more or less in balance and state debt remains within prescribed limits iii) Officially reported inflation is below the 10% target. As for poverty reduction, Suriname has no Poverty Reduction Strategy and achievement of the MDGs has, to date, been mixed, with the rise in infant deaths, suicides and HIV/AIDS infection rates raising some concerns. There has also been a decline in the performance of the education sector. As for regional integration, in 2007 Suriname continued to proactively participate in the CARICOM integration process although exports to the region did not grow significantly.

Concerning general **bottlenecks**, these primarily relate to the international business cycle. Suriname is a resource rich country and lives largely on economic rents achieved from resources extraction. The conjunction of rising international commodity prices and an accommodative monetary policy has meant the civil service can continue to operate without structural readjustments and at least until the next election in 2010. In this context the political will to further the development of economic actors remains subdued. However a medium term view accepts the cycle⁵¹ will turn at some point and Suriname will be faced with the very real need to structurally adjust its economy or face the social consequences of rising unemployment. This is a macroeconomic management issue and unlikely to be impacted by anything tangibly undertaken by ongoing EU projects.

In 2007 the envelope B was not used. By the end of 2007 the current project portfolio in terms of direct **EIB** operations amounted to € 3.6 M with an outstanding of € 240.000,--. The arrears of the EIB loan to NOB were settled in 2007.

More detailed information on non focal area results and bottlenecks by project can be found in annex A4.

There were no Results Orientated Monitorings (ROM) in either the focal sector or non focal area in 2007.

2.3 Policy coherence for development (PCD)

The EU policy areas of relevance to Suriname in implementing the focal sector (Transport) are trade, transport, environment and climate change. All 12 EU policy areas (i.e. Trade, environment, climate change, security, agriculture, fisheries, the social dimension of globalisation, employment and decent work, migration, research, information society, transport and energy) are of relevance to Suriname in implementing the non-focal area (Reinforcement and capacity building of economic actors).

More specifically for the focal '**transport**' sector EU **trade policy** with an impact is likely to be Doha Development Agenda (DDA) negotiations, EPA implementation mechanisms and future EU negotiations in the context of the World Trade Organisation (WTO). Elsewhere, the EU's **internal transport policy** affects developing countries through two main channels; Firstly through EU action within international bodies for setting standards, aviation agreements, or cooperation in international projects such as Galileo. Secondly through the EU's policy to develop high environmental, social, safety and security standards

50 Ex Post Evaluation by ARS Progetti of Dialogue Consortium October 2007 letter of contract 2007/139238.

51 IMF Article IV mission 2007

applying to the aircraft, ships and land vehicles that enter its territory. Concerning **environment**, the EU's environmental policy for developing countries is indirect. It is likely to relate to standards applied for Environmental Impact Assessments of transport infrastructure building. The EU is also a strong supporter of the delivery of 'environmental public goods' that are subject of Multilateral Environmental Agreements. This includes for example Clean Development Mechanisms. While **climate change** is affecting all countries, developing countries and poorest populations may be hit earliest and hardest. The development of biofuel policies at international level could have both positive impacts on developing countries in their capacity as producers and negative impacts if sustainability criteria are not observed. The integration of climate change concerns into policy dialogue with developing countries such as Suriname will become important. In relation to transport this will help when carbon emissions from transport networks are being assessed. The European Commission's proposal to establish a Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) between EU and its developing partners will be an important step.

For the non-focal area of '**Reinforcement and capacity building of economic actors**' all 12 EU Policy areas apply. Economic actors include Government, Private Sector, Civil Society and Social and Economic Partners engaged in economic activity. To do this in a coherent and increasingly interconnected way with other parts of the region and globe international best practice and standards are likely to be set in fora beyond Suriname's borders. One standard setter is and will remain the European Union. *For example* if we examine the impact of '**social dimension of globalisation**' it may be seen that whilst developing countries are not directly affected by internal employment and social policies, EU actions in this area have an important positive impact through two main channels. Firstly the EU is promoting the international agenda for the social dimension of globalisation and decent work. Secondly, at regional and national level, the EU is increasingly integrating employment and social issues into its dialogue, cooperation programmes and trade relations with developing countries and regions. Another EU policy area of significance to Suriname is '**Agriculture**'. The EU has come a long way to making its Common Agricultural Policy more development friendly. With low and zero tariffs, access to the EU market is generally favourable to developing countries such as Suriname. However there are related certification and best practice issues that need to be transferred from the EU to developing countries if these are not to become a trade barrier. For example setting and implementation of sanitary and phytosanitary standards (SPS) are an important step in this regard. In 2007 there were still coherence problems with regard to banana sector.

2.4 EU strategy for the Caribbean

The EU Strategy for the Caribbean outlined in the document presented by the European Commission to the Council, the European Parliament and the European Economic and Social Committee in March 2006 (ref COM(2006) 86 final) identifies the strategy's objective to form 'a strong mutually beneficial partnership on the international scene within which the two sides will work together towards the shared ideals of democracy and human rights and in the fight against poverty and global threats to peace security and stability'. The EU will assist the Caribbean to achieve the region's development objective based on the following three dimensions;

1. Shaping a political partnership based on shared values
2. Addressing Economic and environmental opportunities and vulnerabilities and
3. Promoting social cohesion and combating poverty

The approach is founded on the principles of the EU development policy, the 2005 European Consensus and the Cotonou Agreement and builds on more than 30 years of co-operation experience.

The EU Strategy for the Caribbean has been reflected in the following EC actions; The EC Delegation has recruited a **Regional Integration Project Officer**. Although the planned 9th EDF regional integration project did not advance as hoped because of lack of funding, the EC Delegation and the National Authorising Office have focussed attention on the role of the NAO within the implementation context of

the Regional Indicative Programme. This has been assisted greatly by Suriname's co-implementation of one regional EDF project (for the rice sector). Suriname also stands to benefit from funds under the Euro 40.5 M **Caribbean Integration Support Programme** (CISP). The Caribbean Translation and Information Centre (CRITI) and Caricom Competition Commission (CCC) will both be based in Suriname. The EU therefore stands behind Suriname's involvement in building regional unity in the Caribbean, with CARICOM being the axis of integration and CARIFORUM of cooperation.

Outside of this central strategic thrust, the EUs focus on the EU-LAC partnership to reinforce the outward looking integration process has been assisted by **Suriname's participation in EU-LAC seminars** as well as journalistic coverage of these events.

Elsewhere, although the **consolidation of democracy** is a national issue, Suriname remains vigilant of changes within the CARICOM and stands ready to apply lessons learnt elsewhere in the region to the national context. Suriname also welcomes the use of regional elections monitors, as was the case during the elections in 2005 when CARICOM sent an observer team. Suriname continues to be involved in dialogue on **social cohesion and decent work opportunities** in the context of the Caribbean Single Market as discussed at regional COTED meetings and **security and drug trafficking issues** as discussed bilaterally with Colombia and Brazil on Suriname's initiative in 2007.

The EC remains supportive of any actions Suriname wishes to take to improve **Governance** in the country. This would include the approval of the 'Anti Corruption Act' prepared in 2003 and currently in the legislature. It would also include the freeing up of legal bottlenecks preventing the private sector from generating economic growth and employment. The EC's support to the construction of a wharf at the port of Paramaribo has involved support to the institutional setting and application of the latest **Port Security codes** in the **fight against terrorism**. In the past the EC supported establishment, by the Caribbean Action Task Force (CFATF), of a national Unit (MOT) to identify suspicious financial transactions. Government will press for this unit to maintain operations. Suriname looks continuously into the issues of money laundering, tax fraud and tax avoidance.

Addressing **economic opportunities and vulnerabilities**, this is well defined in the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) initialled by the Caribbean Regional Negotiating Machinery on 16th December 2007. EU trade and political dialogue with the Caribbean region is likely to develop viable economic models for the region. Suriname is involved in this process through the Regional Negotiating Machinery. Support is being given to the **Private Sector** and especially small and medium sized enterprises expected to be the driving force behind sustainable growth and job creation. The Suriname Business Forum Project commenced activities at the end of 2007 and will be implemented until the end of 2009.

Addressing **natural disasters and other specific environmental challenges** has also been included in EC cooperation to Suriname. ECHO responded to the floods that hit Suriname in May 2006 with Euro 700,000 Euro of aid. In addition to the immediate relief aid made available by ECHO (European Community Humanitarian Office) ECHO has followed up in 2007 with trainings on food security given by the WFP and disaster preparedness programmes by DIPECHO, locally managed by the IFRC.

In **promoting social cohesion** Suriname recognises there are growing social imbalances in the country and there are pockets of poverty that need to be addressed by way of improving **sustainable basic livelihoods**. In this context the EC remains supportive of the Governments intention to introduce a social safety net. The issue of income generation for the poorest in rural, semi urban and urban areas needs more thought although the Government appear to be framing this in the context of increased social housing. Efforts are underway to make credit cheaper and more accessible to those wishing their own house. The Government is hoping to implement an automated Land Registration system (GLIS) and the Ministry dealing with Government land grants has been asked to streamline the process.

The EC has contributed through global funds to Suriname for the **fight against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and Malaria**. The fight against Malaria is being won. The HIV/AIDS epidemic remains much of a taboo and the statistics on reported cases unreliable. Concerning the national **health system** generally, this remains little integrated into the Caribbean Region. One recently completed EC regional project 'Strengthening the capacity of medical laboratories' did lead to some linkages with the region. With regard to drugs, the EC financed the **Drug Demand Reduction** programme. This held exchanges and visits within the region (Curacao and Aruba) on best practice. It was also involved with regional meetings when these were held. In Suriname the project held trainings and set up DDR structures.

The above actions were undertaken in a way that Suriname's National Indicative Programme was streamlined with that of the region which has an increasing focus on integration and interconnectivity.

2.5 Donor coordination and harmonisation

a) During 2007 **aid effectiveness** was enhanced through better donor coordination. A number of donor groups were set up on the initiative of the donor community. These groups examined the actual and planned activities of donors as a first step. Concerning division of labour, traditionally, since independence in 1975, there have only been three donors with any substantive amounts of aid to Suriname: NL, IADB, EC. Since the early 90's a de facto division of labour has emerged between the 3 and the government, this division remains. Since two years, France, through the Agence Française de Développement (AFD), is increasing its presence and it has aligned its aid with this division of labour. As a result of the EC role in the transport sector since the 80's/90's, EC is the lead donor in the sector and has found a way to bring together EC (10th EDF), AFD and IADB funding to rehabilitate a road together^{52 53}. The donor matrix attached reveals more details about which donors are present in which sectors.

In this context it should be noted that Suriname has not signed the Paris Declaration and the five principles⁵⁴ are not adhered to in any systematic manner. Donor coordination is mainly donor led and there has not been any progress towards harmonization. The EU code of conduct has not been discussed. However, the Government is presently preparing with UNDP assistance a multi year plan to strengthen donor coordination, monitoring and implementation of the Paris Declaration.

For more information please also see the annexed EAMR questionnaire.

b) There is agreement that more could be done amongst donors to harmonise activities. However there are only two other EU donors active in Suriname; The Kingdom of the Netherlands and France. France, through the AFD, is increasing its presence by providing development loans.

One of the future projects to be implemented by France (the construction of the Road to Albina) is already being coordinated with the EC as the project is being co-funded with EC and IDB funds.

The acting HoD participates in regular in-field dialogue with the NAO and exchanges of information are constructive. The NAO has organised one multi donor meeting which was a good start but donor coordination is not solely entrusted in the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation (where the NAO is based). With the support of UNDP, during 2007 the Government has prepared a multi annual

52 EU Code of Conduct on Complementarity and Division of Labour in Development Policy – conclusions of the Council and of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting with the Council. 15th May 2007.

53 The EU code of conduct says "EU donors should concentrate their active involvement in a partner country on a maximum of three sectors"

54 Paris Declaration 5 principles are;

1. OWNERSHIP: Partner countries exercise effective leadership over their development policies, and strategies and co-ordinate development actions

2. ALIGNMENT: Donors base their overall support on partner countries' national development strategies, institutions and procedures

3. HARMONISATION: Donors' actions are more harmonised, transparent and collectively effective

4. MANAGING FOR RESULTS: Managing resources and improving decision-making for results

5. MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY: Donors and partners are accountable for development results

plan to strengthen donor coordination monitoring and implementation of the Paris Declaration. Implementation of this is due to start in 2008.

2.6 Dialogue in country with the NSA's, local authorities and the national parliaments

The EC Delegation actively encourages the National Authorising Officer to continue to dialogue with Non State Actors at every stage of the programming and project implementation process. To this end the NAO has two programme Officers working on socio-economic projects, one dealing with liaison with the NGOs and the other with the Private Sector.

For the private sector a national law was passed in November 2006 establishing the Suriname Business Forum as a legal entity for Domestic Private Sector issues. This conditionality was set by the EC and is a major achievement of the ongoing 2.4 million Euro project. There is also a Euro 1.5 million NGO capacity building project due to start in 2008. Although no formal NGO platforms have been identified the NAOs liaison officer has established an informal NGO consultation mechanism that recognises the need for broad and inclusive sharing of programming documents. 6 NGO networks are also lobbying Government under an umbrella council. Suriname has furthermore passed a law to make a Social Economic Council (SER) operational. The Governing Coalition NF+ is still to appoint 4 of the 5 places on the Council allocated to them. The Unions and Private Sector nominated their candidates already. It is expected that SER becomes operational in 2008.

The NAO is aware of the need to consult with the NSAs. Work to streamline the consultation process will advance in the coming years during the implementation of the Suriname Business Forum and NGO projects. Meanwhile, NSA consultation therefore remains hampered in the sense that consultation at present may not be as inclusive as it should become.

The draft JAR is sent to the National Parliament (DNA) for comment. However, so far the Parliament has not been active in monitoring of EDF project implementation. Issues relating to ongoing projects (e.g. bananas) or negotiations (e.g. market access for bananas) are handled at Ministerial level and reported on in Cabinet when necessary. However, during budgetary debates in the Parliament questions are occasionally raised concerning EC funded projects. These questions are answered by the NAO⁵⁵.

3 CONCLUSIONS

During 2007 the political situation remained stable. There were improvements in Suriname's **human rights** situation with new national legislation allowing the right of appeal of politicians. Suriname also voted in favour of the UN "Declaration of Indigenous Rights". Concerning **democratic principles** Suriname remains a multi-party democracy and efforts were put in to combat threats to **the rule of law**. Government **improved its corruption rating**. Concerning **peace/fragility issues** Suriname accepted the UNCLOS maritime border dispute ruling in the case involving neighbouring Guyana and now faces the challenges of completing the 8th December Killings trial. In regional integration Suriname made preparations to set up the Caricom Competition Commission (CCC) and the Caribbean Regional Institute for Translation and Information (CRITI) in Paramaribo.

The macro-economic situation continued to improve although inflation risks associated with M3 growth have been publicly criticised. Fiscal management has been good with the budget roughly in balance although there are serious concerns about the state of the tax collection system. This is forcing potentially legitimate businesses to operate in the informal sector. The Government has continued to pay back State debt and credit ratings from Fitch and S&P have been upgraded. Concerning trade, Suriname's economy remains relatively closed and is ranked low when it comes to doing business. This is storing up problems for later in the economic cycle when commodity prices stabilise or even fall back. Suriname is party to

⁵⁵ The NAO is the Minister of Planning and Development Cooperation.

the regional EPA and should now work towards building a Trade Strategy using Trade Related Technical Assistance.

The Social situation showed mixed results. Suriname rose on the UNDP HDI. However Government still has no officially recognised Poverty Reduction Strategy and publishes no data on MDGs. The President himself has recognised the country will not achieve all 8 goals by 2015. There is also an issue concerning food health which the Government is trying to address through new measures. The country's Multi Annual Development Programme (2006-2011) remains largely unimplemented. Education, health and environment sector approaches all appear to under perform.

EC cooperation with the Government remains excellent. Works are ongoing in the Port and on the Road to the Ferry with Guyana and the Government signed four new project Financing Agreements in 2007 amounting to Euro 7.1 mio. The EDF funds are fully programmed and disbursements are up significantly. There are however bottlenecks in the rice sector and promotion of the Non State Actors. The Public Sector Reform process will take many years, but the Government hopes to speed it up in 2008.

As part of Policy Coherence for Development strategy the EU might wish to consider their internal trade and transport policy, climate change and environmental policy as relevant to the institutional setting in Suriname. For the 9th EDF non focal area, 'reinforcement and capacity building of economic actors', all 12 EU policy areas apply.

The EU Strategy for the Caribbean is very broad. The Caribbean is useful for Suriname as a platform for potential dialogue with other regions in the world. Suriname has a lot to contribute in CARICOM and is a worthwhile partner offering an in depth human resource base and knowledge.

Donor coordination has been improved and the groups now established will consider more the Paris Declaration as well as the EU Code of Conduct.

The EC Delegation continues to promote the Non State Actors through direct intervention.

As for the next round of financing, the Country Strategy Paper for the 10th EDF has been finalised. Transport will remain the focal sector. There will be no 'non focal area' under the 10th EDF but cross cutting issues will be addressed under the TCF.

ANNEXES

Annex A1 Key Macro-economic performance indicators

A.	Table of macroeconomic indicators	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Basic data								
1	Population (in 1000) ^{IMF}	486	503	510	518	525	533	
	- annual change in %	1.5%	3.5%	1.4%	1.6%	1.4%	1.5%	
2a	Nominal GDP (US\$ Billions) ^{IMF(*)}	1,271	1,493	1,778	2,112	2,234	2,347	
2b	Nominal GDP per capita (U.S. dollars) ^{IMF(**)}	2,614	2,971	3,485	4,081	4,254	4,403	
2c	- annual change in %	16.0%	13.7%	17.3%	17.1%	4.2%	3.5%	
3	Real GDP (annual change in %) ^{IMF(***)}	6%	8.10%	5.50%	5.80%	5.30%	4%	
4	Gross fixed capital formation (in % of GDP)	1.6%	27.6%	-3.8%	6.8%			
International transactions								
5	Exports of goods and services (in % of GDP) ^{IMF}	54.6%	37.7%	33.7%	31.1%			
	- of which the most important: SERVICES (in % of GDP) ^{WB}			64.8				
6	Trade balance (in % of GDP)	-2.4%	11.4%	-6.5%	4.4%			
7	Current account balance (in % of GDP) ^{IMF(****)}	-10.80%	-4.10%	-10.80%	5.00%	2.40%		
8	Net inflows of foreign direct investment (in % of GDP) ^{IMF}	76	37	28	164	121	163	
9	External debt (in % of GDP) ^{IMF}	36	25.4	21.6	18.5	17.2	16.3	
10	Service of external debt (in % of exports of goods and non-factor services)	NA	NA	NA				
11	Foreign exchange reserves (in months of imports of goods and non-factor services) ^{IMF(*****)}	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.4	2.0	
Government								
12	Revenues (in % of GDP) ^{IMF}	27.8	26.3	27.8	28.7	29.1	29.2	
	- of which: grants (in % of GDP) ^{IMF}	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.5	
13	Expenditure (in % of GDP) ^{IMF}	27.9	28.5	30.1	28.6	29.7	29.7	
	- of which: capital expenditure (in % of GDP) ^{IMF}	3	3.6	4.5	3.4	3.6	3.7	
14a	Deficit (in % of GDP) including grants ^{IMF}	-0.1	-2.3	-2.2	0.1	-0.6	-0.5	
14b	Deficit (in % of GDP) excluding grants ^{IMF}	-2	-3.6	-4	-1.3	-2	-2	
15	Debt (in % of GDP) ^{IMF}	46	46.7	41.5	37.3	34.2	31.6	
	- of which: external (in % of total public debt) ^{IMF}		33	27.9	24.5	22.8	21.3	
Other								
16	Consumer price inflation (annual average change in %) ^{IMF}	23	9.1	9.9	11.3	4.6	4.3	
17	Interest rate (for money, annual rate in %)	20.8	19	17.1				
18	Exchange rate (annual average of national currency per 1 €) ⁽ⁱ⁾	2,80	3,15	3,46	3,48	4,00	--	
19	Unemployment (in % of labour force, ILO definition)	7%	8%**	NA				
20	Employment in agriculture (in % of total employment)	11	12	NA				

IMF (*) GDP is expressed in billions of national currency units.

IMF (**) GDP is expressed in current U.S. dollars per person. Data are derived by first converting GDP in national currency to U.S. dollars and then dividing it by total population.

IMF (***) Annual percentages of constant price GDP are year-on-year changes; the base year is country-specific.

IMF (****) Balance of payments data are based upon the methodology of the 5th edition of the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Manual (1993). Data for the world total reflects errors, omissions, and asymmetries in balance of payments statistics on current account, as well as the exclusion of data for international organizations and a limited number of countries. Calculated as the sum of the balance of individual countries.

IMF(*****) 2007 International Monetary Fund, Suriname: Statistical Appendix, May 2007

(i) Central Bank of Suriname

Annex A2 Key MDG indicators

Type		Indicator	1990	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2015	
Impact	1	Proportion of population living on less than USD 1 per day ⁵⁷ (%)	NA	> 50									
	2	Prevalence of underweight children (under-five years of age)	NA	13%	13%*	13%* *	13%**						
	3	Under-five mortality rate (per 1000)	44	32	39*		39**						
Outputs	4	Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	NA	87(c)***	87***		94**						
	5	Primary Completion Rate grade 6 (%)	NA	71.0	72								
	6	Ratio of girls to boys in:	NA										
		primary education	0.96	0.96	1.02*		1.00**						
		secondary education	NA	1.13	1.38*		1.33**						
		tertiary education	NA	1.79	1.69*		1.62**						
	7	Proportion of births attended by skilled medical personnel (%)	NA	85	85*	85**	85**						
	8	Proportion of one-year-old children immunised against measles (%)	65	90	71%*		91%**						
	9	HIV prevalence among 15 to 24 year old pregnant women (%)	NA	1.4	2								
	10	Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source (%)	NA	73	92	92**							

* UNDP HDR 2005

** UNDP HDR 2007

*** MOE/ABS

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

⁵⁷ Indicator 1 may be replaced by an equivalent indicator based on national poverty thresholds, in which case a comment will be needed to permit consistent interpretation of data over time.

Annex A3 Focal Sector Projects 2007

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

Bottlenecks:

- Transport Sector Policy prepared in 2004, but is still awaiting Government endorsement.

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

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

Results:

- Commencement of the works contract in April 2007 (Ballast Nedam Infra Suriname)
- Rider 2 to the FA for extension of the implementation phase by 12 months

Bottlenecks:

- Due to the changed vision of the Port Authority, the works contract was amended by removing instead of rehabilitating existing sheds, resulting in an extension of the works with 2.6 man months (original contract 24 man months); already 50 % of the provisional sum is used with still 23.6 months of execution to go.
- The Supervision of Works contract will need to be extended as well.

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

Results:

- A final finance plan and a draft Port Law have been finalized, the Port Authority and the Ministry of TCT still need to approve these reports.
- The TA has drawn up new tariff structures for the Port Authority.

Bottlenecks:

- The implementation of the MoU of September 2002 between the State and Non State Actors in the Port, the Port Authority held 2 expressions of interest for port operators in 2007 (in July and in October). Both tenders failed, because the threshold was not met. In the first tender the requirement was a minimum of two and maximum three port operators to be appointed; only one port operator was eligible. The second tender also failed to appoint now a minimum of three and a maximum of four port operators. Only two port operators were eligible. It is important that the MoU between the port and NSAs is implemented in full.
- The Port Master plan can not be finalized by the TA, because it is still unclear how many port operators will be operating in the terminal area.
- The Port Council has not been reinstated yet.

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

Results:

- Commencement of the works contract in April 2007 (Baitali / Ballast Nedam consortium)

Bottlenecks:

- Delays in implementation caused by rain, the need for an updated design, contractual contradictions and slow progress by the contractor. A solution to the delays needs to be found.

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

Results:

- The Financing Agreement was signed in July 2007
- The ToR was finalised and the tender for TA services will be launched in 2008.

Bottlenecks:

- A transport sector coordination committee should be set up by GoSu as a permanent advisory board representing the transport sector and for the management of the project.

2.1.5 Rehabilitation of the Eastern part of the Suriname East-West road connection: Meerzorg - Albina (estimated 17.5 M € from 10th EDF NIP, co-financed by IDB & AFD)

Results:

- The IDB has contracted a TA (TechniPlan) for the feasibility study, who should make a draft design of the road, draw up the EIA/SIA report, the EcoFin Analysis and the modus operandum for the co-financing of the construction.
- It has already been agreed with HQ that the supervision of the works will be financed by the IDB and that the EC- funds will be parallel funding to that of the IDB and AFD.

Bottlenecks:

- The TA responsible for the preliminary design has a backlog of more than 3 months, resulting in the delay to contract the Consultant responsible for the final design and final cost estimate. Thus, meaning that the Action Fiche of the EC might not be submitted on time to be approved in 2008.
- The possible re-routing of heavy trucks will need the approval of the district commissioner in question and various ministries such as Justice & Police, Public Works and Spatial Planning, Land & Forestry

Annex A4 Non Focal Area Projects 2007

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

Results:

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

Bottlenecks: None

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

- Financing Agreement to bridge the funding gap between the 9th and 10th EDF signed in September 2007.

Bottlenecks: None

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

Progress in activities

- The Government formally approved the legalisation of the SBF on 1st November 2006⁵⁸.
- The TA service tender for capacity building was awarded in December 2007.

Bottlenecks:

- Accommodative monetary policy and higher Government revenues from the mining sector remove Government urgency to create jobs outside public sector before next election.
- Surinamese economy remains relatively closed due to poor investment legislation.
- Differences of opinion in the Private Sector about how to apply the project to the domestic private sector setting.

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

Results:

1) National Capacity in the area of Drug Demand Reduction policy and coordination of related activities has been strengthened through the creation of the Drug Demand Reduction Office (DDR). The work and activities of the DDR remained consistent with those tasks outlined in the Suriname National Anti Drugs Master Plan (2006-2010). The DDR Office remains fully operational, well staffed and doing the job it was created to do. The Office has also been given the additional task, foreseen in the project, of assisting the NAR (National Drugs Council) in carrying out its assigned duties of policy formulation, sectoral coordination and programme planning on a regular and professional basis. The transformation of the DDR, which ceased to exist upon closure of the project on 31st July 2007 into the UBN⁵⁹ is precisely in line with the goal stated in the initial project design and should ensure long term viability and sustainability as the staff and running costs are covered under the budget of the Ministry of Health.

2) An adequate and well functioning monitoring system is in place and is operational. The project created its own instrument for data collection and analysis, SURENDU (Suriname Epidemiological Network of Drugs Use) and built it into a viable and active tool to fill the void of any compatible regional network. This system has been operational for a number of years and is still growing. This aspect of the project was rated by the final evaluation as a major credit to the programme.

3) During the life of the project, the various NGOs and GOs operating in the area of prevention received assistance in order to become stronger and more vibrant, thus helping them directly to accomplish the tasks which they are undertaking for the benefit of the population of Suriname. The strong formal support of

⁵⁸ See Staatsblad van de Republiek Suriname 2006 No 98

⁵⁹ UBN is the Executive office to the National Anti Drugs Council (NAR)

Government for the area of drugs prevention was the motor behind the efforts made, and the DDR managed to raise the level of popular consciousness significantly. The establishment of a strong network and the formulation, approval and introduction of a code of minimum standards or guidelines, also strengthened the entire approach.

4) The final project evaluation (May 2007) concluded "It appears to this evaluator that the project has been a **very successful** endeavour... According to just about everybody interviewed, the project and its staff have left an overall positive imprint on the sector."

Bottlenecks:

There are no real bottlenecks for the successful continuation of project related activities well beyond the life of the project except for some recommendations in the Final Project Evaluation (May 2007) on the issue of sustainability that have to be followed up by the GoS. Indeed the Final Project Evaluation concluded on the issue of sustainability that "*The Ministry of Health has instituted a budget line specifically for the DDR, now being transformed into the UBN. It also has a budget line for the NAR. This longstanding interest and support remains in Government, and is a guarantee that the support will continue into the future.*" Furthermore, Suriname has made a commitment under the National Anti Drugs Master Plan 2006 – 2010 to allocate 2% of Suriname's National Budget (cf para 1 page 20) to the fight against drugs, including Drug Demand Reduction.

Degree of integration of crosscutting themes:

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

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

Results:

- Financing Agreement signed on 27th July 2007.
- TA service tender launched end 2007.

Bottlenecks:

- Lack of legal framework – tourism act prepared under previous phase and still awaiting approval.
- Limited budget to national Tourism Foundation.
- Differences of opinion about the role of the Private Sector in tourism development.
- High cost of air travel. Poor regional air links. Some visa restrictions.

Degree of integration of crosscutting themes:

Project design includes gender, indigenous/tribal peoples and environment as crosscutting issues.

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

Results:

- Financing Agreement signed on 5th October 2007.
- TA Service Tender launched end 2007.

Bottlenecks:

- Lack of comprehensive mapping of the NGO sector.
- Lack of legal definition of NGO
- No comprehensive national platform for NGO dialogue
- Varying awareness amongst NGOs of their potential role in dialogue and possible funding.

Degree of integration of crosscutting themes:

Project design includes gender, indigenous/tribal peoples and environment as crosscutting issues.

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

Under the Banana Budget Line (SFA) support has been provided to restructure the banana sector with the aim to privatize the state-owned company SBBS/Surland. The delay of the privatization and uncertainty of the banana regime put SBBS/Surland in a situation not foreseen in early 2005. As a result, interim support under the 9th EDF NIP was provided to assist SBBS/Surland until the start of the new banana regime and privatization.

Results

- Supply contracts for fertilizers and banana boxes were implemented in 2006

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

Results:

- Commencement of the works contract in November 2007 (Remas NV)

Bottlenecks:

- Delays were incurred in the project due cancellation of the tender procedure in 2006 requiring a negotiation with the contractor and heavy rainfalls in the first half of the year. The NAO requested an extension of the implementation phase with 12 months.
- The works contract will need to be extended as well as the TA for the supervision of the works; however, there are no funds available to finance an extension of the TA contract.
- Due to the fact that the TA is not always available on site for advice and/or approval of activities, the contractor also incurs delays in his performance.

2.3 Utilisation of envelope B

This was not used during 2007

2.4 Other instruments

2.4.1 Regional co-operation

During 2007 Suriname participated in regional programmes in the following ways;

A. Proactive participation in:

1. Integrated Development for the Caribbean Rum Sector - 8 ACP TPS 125 – 70 M €.

A local producer (SAB) continues to benefit directly from the project.

2. Caribbean Regional Negotiating Machinery - 8 ACP TPS 110.

Suriname remained proactive and adopted the CARIFORUM line.

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

CARIFORUM and the EC agreed in 2003 to implement a programme to facilitate the restructuring of the Caribbean Rice Sector. The preparatory studies identified the need for a National Action Plan requiring an investment of 86 M € by rice operators, banks, external investors, the Government and donors. The EC contribution for Suriname is about 10 M € for which all contracts were concluded in 2006. Under this amount the following is financed and the activities of 2007 are addressed;

Suriname Programme Management Unit (€ 600,000)

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

Technical Assistance (€ 1,200,000)

The following TA for institutional support was provided and is ongoing up to Sep 2008:

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

Research & extension (€ 1,000,000)

A grant contract was awarded to Anton de Kom University with ADRON and CELOS as partners. Their contract foresees to i) multiply and produce seed from high yielding lines with superior grain quality, ii) transfer improved rice varieties and crop management practices and iii) promote innovations that fully utilise the rice and its biomass into value added products.

Implementation of the contract was delayed while certain results could not be achieved due to failing assumptions regarding rice processing and management capacity constraints. Efforts are being made to address the problems by a slight change in strategy, to be proposed by ADEK Jan 2008

Water rehabilitation (€ 3,800,000)

Cleaning of the Corantijn canal, the E-pand & South Drain has been finalised in 2007. The rehabilitation of the Corantijn canal structures was delayed due to heavy rain and will be completed by Q2 2008. Further estimates on the required investment needs of the Wakay pumping station identified that a full rehabilitation would be too costly to be covered by the EDF grant.

Financial Facility (€ 3,500,000)

The Suriname Financial Facility (SURFF) is a commercial agricultural loan scheme, managed by the Landbouwbank. The funds of the facility are available to farmers and millers in the rice sector for working capital or innovative capital investments. By end 2007 the total facility had already revolved and funds were in their 2nd cycle. After Sep 2008 the exit strategy will be revised as original no longer seems feasible.

B. Limited participation in:

1 Strengthening the Institutional Response to HIV/AIDS/STD in the Caribbean (SIRHASC)

8 ACP TPS 018 - 6.9 M €.

2. Caribbean Regional Tourism Sector Development Programme 8 ACP RCA 35 - 8.0 M€.

3. Caribbean Trade and Private Sector Development Programme 9 ACP RCA 008 - 2.6 M€.

4. Caribbean Integration Support Programme (CISP) - 40.5 M €.

Under this programme it is expected that Suriname will receive specific support for the establishment and operation of a Caribbean Translation and Information Centre (CRITI) and Caricom Competition Commission (CCC). During 2007 supplies tenders were launched for both institutions in Suriname.

2.4.2 Community budget lines

a) Special Framework of Assistance for banana producers: BL B.21 02 18 (€ 20.5 M)

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

Ministers, is managing the implementation the joint efforts of the Suriname-EC co-operation in the banana sector.

All in all the project has been so far a success. This is evidenced by the fact that in 2007 SBBS is for the first time in 20 years making a profit, is employing more staff and producing more than ever.

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

- Export volume, Jan - Sep 2007: 2.36 M boxes / 43,628 tons
- Productivity, Jan -Sep 2007: 1,976 boxes/ha
- Average number of employees, Jan - Sep 2007: 2,200 people

Preparations for privatization

In 2005 and 2006 tenders for privatization failed due to uncertainties about the future EU import regime (short listed companies did not submit bids). In August 2006 SBBS/Surland signed a 2-year management contract with marketing company Agrisol/Katope under which the provision of working capital was secured. SBBS has been preparing the 3rd tender for privatisation, which is planned to take place before the end of the management contract by August 2008.

Issues regarding the implementation of the Banana Budget Line

The FA of 2006 (1.67 M €, cableway, packing station, irrigation installations) was signed in February 2007. The Financing Proposal of 2007 (1.42 M €, irrigation & cableway installations) was submitted in September 2007. A tender for EUR 3.8 Mio on irrigation installations was rewarded in November. All contracts under SFA2003 were implemented, although with delay caused by rain. A rider to the FA for extension of the operational implementation phase was submitted to Brussels in time but not processed before the deadline, causing delay in payments.

Issues regarding the EU import regime

The EU import regime in 2007 was based on an ACP quota, managed on the basis of first-come-first-serve and historical reference, forcing SBBS to buy export licenses from European banana importers. By 2008 the import regime will be part of the Caribbean Economic Partnership Agreement, which means duty and quota free access to the European market.

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

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

Results

- Continued contribution to increased awareness and advocacy on women's health and the use of contraceptives and condoms.

c) UNIFEM - Euro 250,000.

Examining ways to incorporate gender into national development processes through institutional support to the Ministry of Home Affairs. Started 2007

d) UNDP "Ecological and financial sustainable management of the Guiana Shield" Euro 1.9 Million

Started 2007. The goal is to promote the sustainable development of the Guiana Shield by means of an integrated eco-regional (policy, institutional and financial) management framework.

Bottleneck: Speed in which the Government of Suriname designates an area in Suriname for the project.

2.4.3 European Investment Bank

Outstanding arrears to the EIB amounted to 53,041 €. The total outstanding on EIB loans directly to borrowers incorporated in Suriname amounted to 7.284 M €.

Annex B1 Ongoing projects focal & non-focal area for 2007

	Available Budget in €	Subtotal in €
FOCAL AREA: SECTOR OF CONCENTRATION		
Transport		
<i>Ongoing 7th/8th EDF Projects</i>		
7 SUR 043: Support to the Road Authority*	1,098,000	
8 SUR 012: Construction of the Road to the Ferry Terminal	12,796,000	
<i>Ongoing 9th EDF Projects</i>		
9 SUR 002: Rehabilitation upgrading, expansion+institutional strengthening of the Nieuwe Haven Terminal Paramaribo	29,800,000	
9 SUR 003: Technical Assistance to the Rehabilitation upgrading, expansion + institutional strengthening of the Nieuwe Haven Terminal Paramaribo	500,000	
TOTAL FOCAL SECTOR		44,194,000
NON-FOCAL AREA		
Reinforcement and Capacity Building of Economic Actors		
<i>Ongoing 7th EDF</i>		
7 SUR 14: Rice Research & Breeding Station*	1,670,000	
7 SUR 33: Strengthening STD health services for maroons in the interior*	424,000	
<i>Ongoing 8th EDF Projects</i>		
8 SUR 03: Micro Prpjects Programme II*	3,614,000	
8 SUR 08: Integrated Tourism Development Programme*	2,053,000	
<i>Ongoing 9th EDF Projects</i>		
9 SUR 01: Restoration of the St. Peter & Paul Cathedral	2,800,000	
9 SUR 05: Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF) *	1,054,858	
9 SUR 06: Consolidation of Democracy, Support to elections *	499,000	
9 SUR 07: Public Private Partnership – Suriname Business Forum	2,400,000	
9 SUR 08: Rider 1 to Drug Demand Reduction Programme (6 ACP SUR 60) *	148,000	
9 SUR 09: Interim Support of the Restructuring of the Suriname Banana Sector	2,500,000	
9 SUR 10: Humanitarian Aid *	700,000	
9 SUR 11: Drug Demand Reduction Programme (ex-6 SUR 60: DDR) *	205,467	
9 SUR 12: Technical Cooperation Facility II	866,000	
9 SUR 13: Suriname Sustainable Tourism Capacity Building Programme	1,500,000	
9 SUR 14: Institutional strengthening of the Transport Sector	3,100,000	
9 SUR 15: NGO Institutional Strengthening Programme	1,700,000	
<i>Ongoing regional 9th EDF Projects with direct impact on Suriname</i>		
9 RPR 06: <u>Regional Rice Programme</u>	9,255,000	
<i>Regional Funds</i>		
Integrated Development for the Caribbean Rum Sector (€ 70,000,000)		
<i>Budget Line</i>		
Suriname/EC/UNFPA Joint Program in Sexual Reproductive Health	1,700,000	
Special Framework of Assistance to the Banana Sector (SFA 1999 – 2007)	19,140,000	
<i>Global Initiative Programme</i>		
Global Fund for Aids, Tuberculosis & Malaria	5,000,000	
TOTAL ONGOING NON-FOCAL SECTOR		60,329,325
GRAND TOTAL		104,523,325

*Project implementation terminated but financial commitment not yet closed

Annex B2 9th EDF and any previous EDFs as per closure of the financial year 2007

Overview of Disbursements per Year – Period 1991-2007

GRANTS – NIP	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
EDF V	2,574,776	6,314,208							
EDF VI	3,723,302	1,625,932	1,925,732	1,396,072	2,439,108		783,189		
EDF VII				358,884	2,167,101	856,406	9,532,473	2,219,042	3,919,162
EDF VIII									
EDF IX									
SFA Banana Budget Line 1995-2003							150,000	1,750,000	1,050,000
TOTAL IN €	6,298,078	7,940,140	1,925,732	1,754,956	4,606,209	856,406	10,465,662	3,969,042	4,969,162

GRANTS – NIP	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
EDF V								
EDF VI			66,391	242,712	552,346	183,945	98,368	
EDF VII	402,316	928,971	1,184,869	1,207,510	253,050	150,686	77,649	9,324
EDF VIII	1,643,142	638,548	981,313	1,223,165	726,411	1,874,498	110,608	1,290,375
EDF IX					70,729	657,820	2,034,285*(b)	15,064,805*
SFA Banana Budget Line 1995-2003	344,578		1,342,365	1,266,898	2,640,741	2,216,725	368,813	3,554,078
TOTAL IN €	2,390,036	1,567,519	3,574,938	3,940,285	4,243,277	5,083,674	2,689,723	19,918,582

* Regional Rice & ECHO disbursements included

Annex B2 (cont)

Financial Situation for 7th, 8th and 9th EDF, YEAR 2007

7th EDF

Project no	Title	Primary Commitment	Secondary Commitment	Total Disbursements until Dec 2007	Total Disbursements in %	State of Project
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) = c/a	(e)
ONGOING PROJECTS						
7 SUR 014	Rice Research & Breeding Station	1,670,000	1,669,871	1,669,119	99.95%	To be closed in 2008
7 SUR 033	STD Health Services in the Interior	424,000	423,681	422,970	99.76%	To be closed in 2008
7 SUR 043	Support Road Authority	1,098,000	1,097,607	1,097,100	99.92%	To be closed in 2008
	TOTAL 7TH EDF (EURO)	3,192,000	3,191,159	3,189,189	99.91%	

8th EDF

Project no	Title	Primary Commitment	Secondary Commitment	Total Disbursements until Dec 2007	Total Disbursements in %	State of Project
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) = c/a	(e)
ONGOING PROJECTS						
8 SUR 003	Micro Projects Programme	3,614,000	3,612,841	3,533,337	97.77%	To be closed in 2009
8 SUR 008	Integrated Tourism Development Programme	2,053,000	2,051,465	2,050,035	99.86%	To be closed in 2009
8 SUR 012	Construction of Road to the Ferry Guyana	12,796,000	11,988,471	1,493,378	11.67%	Ongoing
	TOTAL 8TH EDF (EURO)	18,463,000	17,652,777	7,076,750	38.33%	

Annex B2 (cont)

Financial Situation 9th EDF, YEAR 2007

Project no	Title	Primary Commitment	Secondary Commitment	Total Disbursements until Dec 2007	Total Disbursements in %	State of Project
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) = c/a	(e)
ONGOING PROJECTS						
9 SUR 01	Restauration of St. Peter & Paul Cathedral	2,800,000	2,669,776	973,648	34.77%	Ongoing
9 SUR 02	Rehab., Upgrading & Instit. Strength. Port	29,800,000	29,517,589	8,309,570	27.88%	Ongoing
9 SUR 03	TA to the Rehabilitation of the Port of Par'bo	500,000	500,000	289,767	57.95%	Ongoing
9 SUR 05	Technical Cooperation Facility	1,054,858	850,418	736,465	69.82 %	Ongoing
9 SUR 06	Consolidation of Democracy, Support to	499,000	496,354	393,412	78.84%	To be closed
9 SUR 07	Election Act.	2,400,000	1,176,350	-	-	2008
9 SUR 08	Public Private Partnership – Suriname Business	148,000	144,929	138,654	93.69%	Ongoing
9 SUR 09	Forum	2,500,000	2,378,328	2,199,670	87.99%	To be closed
9 SUR 10	Rider 1 to Project 6 ACP SUR 60 (DDR)	700,000	692,293	692,293	98.90%	2009
9 SUR 11	Interim Support to the Restruct. of the Banana	205,467	184,772	75,994	36.99%	To be closed
9 SUR 12	Sector	866,000	-	-	-	2009
9 SUR 13	Humanitarian Aid	1,500,000	-	-	-	To be closed
9 SUR 14	Drug Demand Reduction Programme (ex-	3,100,000	-	-	-	2009
9 SUR 15	6sur60)	1,700,000	-	-	-	To be closed
	Technical Cooperation Facility II					2009
	Suriname Sustainable Capacity Building					Ongoing
	Programme					Ongoing
	Institutional Strengthening of the Transport					Ongoing
	Sector					Ongoing
	NGO Institutional Strengthening Programme					Ongoing
	TOTAL 9TH EDF (EURO)	47,773,325	38,610,809	13,809,473	28.91%	

Financial Situation 9th EDF Regional Rice Project, YEAR 2007:

Project no	Title	Primary Commitment	Secondary Commitment	Total Disbursements until Dec 2007	Total Disbursements in %	State of Project
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) = c/a	(e)
ONGOING PROJECTS						
9 RPR 06	Support to the Competitiveness of the Regional Rice Programme in the Caribbean	9,255,000	8,840,774	6,378,026	68.91%	Ongoing
	TOTAL 8TH EDF (EURO)	9,255,000	8,840,774	6,378,026	68.91%	

Annex B3 EDF 9 sectoral breakdown - Suriname

STRATEGY FOR CARIBBEAN	EUROPEAN CONSENSUS	SUB SECTOR AND PART SBS	In euro x 1000 total cumulative commitm. 31.12.07	
Human rights and governance	governance, human rights and support to economic and institutional reforms	governance (Elections)	499	
		economic and institutional reforms		
		Non State Actors (NGO)	1,700	
Peace and security	conflict prevention and fragile states	conflict prevention and fragile states		
Economic growth, regional integration and trade	trade and regional integration	European Partnership Agreements		
		regional economic integration		
		private sector development (SBF & Tourism)	3,900	
	infrastructure, communication and transport	infrastructure, communication and transport	water	
			energy	
	social cohesion and employment	social cohesion and employment	unspecified	
			social cohesion and employment	
	environment and sustainable management of natural resources	environment and sustainable management of natural resources	environment and sustainable management of natural resources	
	investing in people	rural development, territorial planning, agriculture and food security	rural development and territorial planning	
		agriculture (rice & banana)	agriculture (rice & banana)	2,500
			food security	
		human development	Health (DDR)	353
primary education				
education unspecified				
other	TCF	TCF	1,921	
	support to NAO	support to NAO		
	unspecified	Unspecified (ECHO)	700	
Budget Support	GBS	General Budget Support		
TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL		
Level of sector concentration	percentage of 9th EDF commitments covered by largest sectors of concentration + GBS	largest sector + GBS	36,200	
		Two largest sectors + GBS	40,100	
		Three largest sectors + GBS	42,600	
		Four largest sectors + GBS	44,520	
		Five largest sectors + GBS	46,220	
		nr of sectors + GBS to reach 85% of NIP *	1	
		sectors (NSA and GBS excluded)	7	

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* NIP : 18 MEURO

Annex B4 EIB Projects

Project Name	Status	Convention	Contract number	Amount signed (m)		Date of signature	Amount outstanding (m)		Beginning Repayment
				OR	RC		OR	RC	
NOB II	Disbursed	Lome-3	70803		3,000,000.00	12/19/1989		0	12/15/1995
NV COMFISH	Disbursed	Lome-4	71024		650,000.00	10/25/1995		243,750.00	10/25/1998

By the end of 2007 the current project portfolio in terms of direct EIB operations amounted to EUR 3.6 m with an outstanding of EUR 0.24 m. The arrears on the EIB loan to NOB were settled in 2007.

The most recent direct operation was a loan of EUR 4 m to Staatsolie for an oil production and transportation programme signed in 1998. This loan was pre-paid in 2005. Suriname has thus over the past 10-15 years only to a limited extent benefited from EIB managed Lomé funds and this has so far also been the case under the Cotonou Agreement/Investment Facility.

EIB activities in the financial sector have in recent years had a more region wide focus. Specifically, a EUR 5 m facility for the creation of DFLSA, a private sector bank focusing on SME lending and microfinance operations in Guyana and Suriname and majority owned by Development Finance Limited based in Trinidad and Tobago is currently under disbursement. DFLSA will also provide micro-finance support. Future operations in the financial sector will continue to have a region wide focus.

Annex B5 Ongoing Global & Individual Commitments Budget line Bananas

SUPPORT TO THE RESTRUCTURING OF THE BANANA SECTOR SURINAME

OVERVIEW BANANA CONTRACTS

	Allocated	Contracted	Paid
SFA1999, Rider 2 (ext)	3,100,000	3,049,538	2,808,662
SOFRECO I	1,938,000	1,937,544	1,829,159
SEMC – Geest – Brocad (equipment)	1,112,000	1,111,994	979,503
Audit	50,000		

SFA2000, Rider 1 (reall), 2 (reall), 3 (ext)	2,700,000	2,697,922	2,697,762
ERAL lot 1	2,384,500	2,383,622	2,383,622
SOFRECO II	315,500	314,300	314,140

SFA2001, Rider 1 (reall), Rider 2 (ext)	2,700,000	2,126,286	2,113,766
ERAL lot 2	1,065,000	945,650	933,130
Holland Agriculture	84,000	83,999	83,999
DU ROI - Vitropic	1,166,000	1,096,637	1,096,637
Tender Supply: Nursery, Weaning house	385,000		

SFA2002, Rider 1 (ext)	2,500,000	2,226,869	1,634,128
Tender Services: TA	80,000		
Tender Supply: tractor soil tillage tool	60,000		
Vitropic lot 2	800,000	767,669	767,669
Inverca lot 1: Packing station / N	297,000	290,251	290,251
Inverca lot 1: Cableway / N	875,000	873,976	576,208
Laboratory + NAMECO – WKS – Packing station	295,000	294,974	
Tender Supply: Equipment laboratory	28,000		
Tender Supply: Weather station	35,000		
Tender audit	30,000		

SFA2003, Rider 1 (ext) in pipeline	2,200,000	2,110,216	1,572,784
Inverca lot 2: Packing station / N	445,500	445,069	310,158
Inverca lot 2: Cableway / N	195,000	194,369	194,369
Nameco - WKS - Packing stations	409,500	407,949	300,974
Gazzina -SUP- Drainage tubes / N	190,000	110,888	66,533
Brocad/v Dijk -SUP- Drainage pumps / N	520,000	519,990	311,994
Nameco -WKS- Drainage pumping stations	440,000	431,951	388,756

SFA2004	2,310,000	2,076,227	433,019
Inverca lot 3: Cableway / N	307,500	307,354	276,619
ERAL lot 1	1,616,700	1,549,083	
Tender Services: Long term TA	172,900	156,400	156,400
FWC ISO / GLOBAL-GAP	67,400	63,390	
Tender audit	50,000		
Tender evaluation	50,000		
Contingencies	45,500		

Annex B6 Completed indicators for the non focal area log frame: Reinforcement and capacity building of economic actors

Performance indicators	2000	2003	2005	2006	2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Growth of GDP ◆ Balanced budget (in 3 years) ◆ Low inflation (< 10%) ◆ Poverty reduction ◆ Increased exports to region 	<p>2</p> <p>59.3 No official PRS No figures</p>	<p>5</p> <p>8.8 % deficit 13.1 No official PRS No figures</p>	<p>Est. 5.2% (Fitch 2006)</p> <p>1.0% deficit 16.7 No official PRS No figures</p>	<p>Est. 5.2% (Fitch 2006)</p> <p>1.0% deficit 13.6 No official PRS No figures</p>	<p>Est. 5.4% (IMF)</p> <p>Est. 5% (IMF) No official PRS No figures</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Increased share of intra-regional trade ◆ Increased participation to regional trade fairs and policy meetings ◆ Increased capability to plan and monitor achievements 	<p>No figures</p> <p>Improving</p> <p>Improving</p>	<p>No figures</p> <p>Improving</p> <p>Improving</p>	<p>No figures</p> <p>Improving</p> <p>Improving</p>	<p>No figures</p> <p>Improving</p> <p>Improving</p>	<p>No figures</p> <p>Improving</p> <p>Improving</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Indicators for monitoring MOP formulated ◆ Information system with line ministries operational ◆ Evaluation and PCM procedures in place and increased number of trained staff ◆ Donor co-ordination mechanism in place ◆ Staff trained in monitoring and planning for rolling programming ◆ Implementation of EC programme to schedule ◆ Public sector policies formulated to promote trade and regional integration ◆ Private sector aware of market opportunities and threats ◆ Impediments to trade with Guyana's listed and responsive strategy formulated ◆ Negotiation strategy for REPA prepared ◆ Privatisation strategy for public enterprises in the transport sector prepared 	<p>None</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>Under discussion</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p>	<p>None</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>Under discussion</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p>	<p>Under preparation</p> <p>No</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>Agreed capacity building for 2006</p> <p>No</p> <p>Under discussion</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>Established</p> <p>No</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Improved</p> <p>Capacity building in NAO office</p> <p>No</p> <p>Under discussion</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>Not in use</p> <p>No</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Same</p> <p>Capacity building in NAO office</p> <p>No but improving</p> <p>Under discussion</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>Yes. EPA initialled 16th Dec 07</p> <p>No</p>

NB. With the introduction of the 10th EDF the non focal area in Suriname will be removed from EC cooperation

Annex C1 Indicative timetable for disbursements of 9th ED and any previous EDFs*

All amounts are in Euros							
Ongoing Projects	FA Amount	2008		2009		2010	
		1st semester	2nd semester	1st semester	2nd semester	1st semester	2nd semester
8 ACP SUR 12 - Construction of the road to the Ferry terminal Sur-Guy	12,796,000.00	2,832,645.00	2,558,195.00	2,258,195.00	1,958,195.00		
9 ACP SUR 01 - Restoration of St. Peter and St. Paul Cathedral	2,800,000.00	598,666.00	565,313.00	265,313.00	245,237.00		
9 ACP SUR 02 - Rehabilitation, upgrading and institutional strengthening of the port of Paramaribo	29,800,000.00	6,529,700.00	9,448,000.00	5,123,649.00			
9 ACP SUR 03 - TA to the rehabilitation of the Port of Paramaribo	500,000.00	179,942.00		30,291.20			
9 ACP SUR 05 - Technical Cooperation Facility	1,054,857.70	98,037.00					
9 ACP SUR 07 - Suriname Business Forum	2,400,000.00	250,000.00	400,000.00	300,000.00	175,000.00		
9 ACP SUR 12 - Technical Cooperation Facility II	866,000.00	100,000.00	175,000.00	175,000.00	175,000.00	175,000.00	
9 ACP SUR 13 - Suriname Sustainable Tourism Capacity Building Programme	1,500,000.00		185,400.00	429,000.00	217,000.00	250,000.00	
9 ACP SUR 14 - Institutional Strengthening of the transport sector	3,100,000.00			460,000.00	380,000.00	491,000.00	491,000.00
9 ACP SUR 15 - NGO Institutional strengthening Programme	1,700,000.00		178,600.00	216,000.00	224,000.00	224,000.00	350,000.00
Total	56,516,857.70	10,588,990.00	13,510,508.00	9,257,448.20	3,374,432.00	1,140,000.00	841,000.00

* Excluding regional funds

Annex D1 Questions on the EU Aid Effectiveness targets

Annex C of EAMR: Questions on the EU Aid Effectiveness targets

The Commission has to report its performance annually against the four EU targets on aid effectiveness. The data for this will be collected through the EAMR reporting system. You are therefore requested to complete the questions below with specific information as noted so that the current baseline we have from the July 2007 EAMR can be tracked annually. The information will also be important for you to exchange with your government colleagues, NGOs and with other donors, including MS.

Delegations had difficulty completing the questionnaire for the July 2007 EAMR. Following discussions with them the guidance to measure each target has been made more specific, following the revised OECD guidance for the 2008 survey. We hope you find the new elements more helpful. If you would still like further clarifications please contact your desk officer in AIDCO.

Some Delegations will also be completing the OECD survey during Jan-March 08. Your responses below should make it much easier to answer the OECD survey.

Regional offices will have to complete Annex C separately for each country in their region.

Please note that within the strategy that EuropeAid in relation to EU Target 4 – reduce the number of uncoordinated missions by 50 % - a number of new points have been prepared:

Delegations are invited to:

- list dates for HQ missions already planned for the immediate 6 months period and mention if they are not coordinated;
- indicate to HQ what priority missions the Delegations estimate better serves coordination arrangements at local level for the following 6 months period.

The periods for missions, to be used in the January and July EAMR are as follows:

- In the 2008 January EAMR; Delegations list missions agreed for the period March to August 2008 and indicate their priorities for HQ in the period September 2008 to February 2009;
- In the 2008 July EAMR: Delegations list missions agreed for September 2008 to February 2009 and then indicate their priorities for HQ missions in the period March to August 2009.

1. EU Target No 1		
Channel 50% of government-to-government assistance through country systems, including by increasing the percentage of our assistance provided through budget support or SWAP arrangements		
2. Introduction		
The aim is to collect information that allows us to measure this target. The information that is needed is both the total amount of ODA provided, as well as the extent to which country systems are used in providing this ODA. For these purposes the country systems are defined as covering four main areas: (i) national budget execution procedures; (ii) national financial reporting procedures; (iii) national auditing procedures; and (iv) national procurement systems. By treating each of these four areas as having a 25% weight and dividing by the total amount of ODA provided the information required can be calculated (hence the division by four – see part 4 below). In all cases the necessary information can be collected using the same definitions as those in the OECD/DAC "Definitions and Guidance" (see attached page which includes an extract of definitions relevant to this indicator)		
3. Questions and definitions		
Question	Definition – OECD Ref	Response EUR
How much ODA did you disburse at country level for the government sector in FY 2007 (EUR)?	Qd2	22 925 019 €
How much ODA disbursed for the government sector in FY 2007 used national budget execution procedures (EUR)?	Qd5	0
How much ODA disbursed for the government sector in FY 2007 used national financial reporting procedures (EUR)?	Qd6	0
How much ODA disbursed for the government sector in FY 2007 used national auditing procedures (EUR)?	Qd7	0
How much ODA disbursed for the government sector in FY 2007 used national procurement procedures (EUR)?	Qd9	0
4. Definition of Indicator		
$\frac{[(Qd5 + Qd6 + Qd7 + Qd9) \div 4] \div [Qd2]}{1} \text{ (please calculate and enter as response \%)}$		Response 0 %
5. Additional information		
Are there any significant initiatives in your country to promote the use of country systems? If so provide a list and a short description. If not, highlight the constraints to use of country systems (use additional space as needed)		
Surinamese budget, finance and procurement procedures date back to the 20's to 50's and are unadapted to modern times. The Netherlands makes use of national procedures as much as possible, with certain amendments to for instance procurement and auditing procedures. A Public Sector Reform process is ongoing, but progress is relatively slow.		

Definitions from "Definitions and Guidance" OECD/DAC

www.oecd.org/dataoecd/13/29/36306366.doc

ODA	<p>Official Development Assistance (ODA) includes all transactions as defined in OECD-DAC Statistical Directives para. 32 (see appendix), including official transactions that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Are administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and ▪ are concessional in character and convey a grant element of at least 25%.
Disbursements	<p>A disbursement is the placement of resources at the disposal of a recipient country or agency (see OECD-DAC Statistical Directives para. 15-18). Resources provided in kind should only be included when the value of the resources have been monetised in an agreement or in a document communicated to government. In order to avoid double counting in cases where one donor disburses ODA funds on behalf of another, it is the donor who makes the final disbursement to the government who should report on these funds.</p>
Government sector	<p>Administrations (ministries, departments, agencies or municipalities) authorised to receive revenue or undertake expenditures on behalf of central government.</p>
Disbursements for the government sector	<p>This category includes the disbursement of ODA in the context of an agreement with the government sector (see definition above), including works, goods or services delegated or subcontracted by government to other entities (e.g. NGOs, private companies).</p>
Use of national budget execution procedures (Q ^{d5})	<p>Donors use national budget execution procedures when the funds they provide are managed according to the national budgeting procedures as they were established in the general legislation and implemented by government. This means that programmes supported by donors are subject to normal country budgetary execution procedures namely procedures for authorisation, approval and payment.</p>
Use of national financial reporting procedures (Q ^{d6})	<p>Legislative frameworks normally provide for specific types of financial reports to be produced as well as for the periodicity of such reporting. The use of national financial reporting means that donors do not make additional requirements on governments for financial reporting. In particular they do <u>NOT</u> require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The production of additional financial reports. ▪ Periodicities for reporting that are different from government's normal reporting cycle. ▪ Formats for reporting that do not use government's existing chart of accounts.
Use of national auditing procedures (Q ^{d7})	<p>Donors rely on the audit opinions, issued by the country's supreme audit institution, on the government's normal financial reports/statements as defined above. The use of national auditing procedures means that donors do not make additional requirements on governments for auditing.</p>
Use of national procurement procedures	<p>Donors use national procurement procedures when the funds they provide for the implementation of projects and programmes are managed according to the national procurement procedures as they were established in the general legislation and implemented by government. The use of national procurement procedures means that donors do not make additional, or special, requirements on governments for the procurement of works, goods and services. (Where weaknesses in national procurement systems have been identified, donors may work with partner countries in order to improve the efficiency, economy, and transparency of their implementation).</p>

1. EU target 2		
Provide all capacity building assistance through coordinated programmes with an increasing use of multi-donor arrangements ⁶⁰		
2. Introduction		
<p>EU target 2 aims to measure progress in aligning and coordinating support for capacity development. It's closely linked with indicator 4 of the Paris Declaration. Therefore, the term "capacity building" used in the EU target is interpreted as "technical cooperation". This use of the DAC definitions allows consistency with the DAC monitoring of the Paris Declaration.</p> <p>The term "coordinated" also refers to the DAC definition which covers the following principles: ownership of TC by partner countries, alignment of TC with countries/local strategies and objectives and, where more than one donor is involved, harmonisation of TC among donors.</p> <p>To avoid confusion, we strongly advise that you use the definitions given in the OECD guidance, by clicking on the link http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/13/29/36306366.doc. DAC criteria on this indicator are being updated to make them easier to use and in January the final version to be used for monitoring the indicators in 2008 will be available on this site.</p> <p>Finally please note that a separate AIDCO initiative on EU target 2, related to preparing a strategy for achieving the target, is ongoing in 46 Delegations. Through this EAMR however, we hope to capture information from all delegations. Questions 1 and 2 below seek quantitative information on technical cooperation. Section 4 seeks qualitative information from delegations not participating in the survey launched by AIDCO (46 Delegations contacted) and provides the opportunity to share your experience and views.</p>		
3. Questions and definitions		
1	How much technical cooperation did you disburse in 2007 (Total TC in EUR)? <i>OECD question reference in the Paris survey : Q^{d3}</i>	Euro 837 591.54
2	How much technical cooperation did you disburse through co-ordinated programmes in support of capacity development in 2007 (EUR)? <i>OECD question reference in the Paris survey : Q^{d4}</i>	Euro 837 59154
4. Definition of Indicator		
3	<i>Q^{d4} / Q^{d3} (please calculate this and enter in the next column as %)</i>	100 %

⁶⁰ Despite the different wording the target is interpreted to correspond to Paris Declaration indicator 4. Please pay particular attention to the definition for the question Q^{d4}.

5 Additional Information

4

Qualitative information⁶¹ :

Are there any significant initiatives to promote coordinated technical cooperation in your country?

If so, please provide a short description. And indicate whether they are linked to the Code of Conduct / Division of Labour process or any other "EU initiatives"

If not, highlight key constraints delaying joint work on TC and capacity development.

Please note any other comments you have on these issues

All OECD donors align their programmes with the Government's multi annual plan. UNDP, with possible Dutch funding, may start a specific capacity building project at the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation to enhance donor coordination further. There is a de facto division of labour between the main donors (NL, Fr/AFD, EC, IADB, UN) agreed with the government.

⁶¹ These questions are taken from the survey on " Developing an EuropeAid Strategy on TC and PIU" sent to delegations which are members of the Aid Effectiveness Network. **They need to be answered by delegations who are not participating in this survey.**

1. EU target 3		
Avoid establishment of new project implementation units (PIUs).		
2. Introduction		
<p>EU target 3 aims to assess progress towards strengthening local capacity by tracking the number of PIUs put in place to manage projects and programmes. It is linked to indicator 6 of the Paris Declaration. This target is interpreted as "avoiding the establishment of new parallel PIUs"</p> <p>To avoid confusion, we strongly advise that you use the definition of parallel PIUs given in OECD guidance, by clicking on the link http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/13/29/36306366.doc. DAC criteria for this indicator are being updated to make them easier to use and in January the final version to be used for monitoring the indicators in 2008 will be available on this site.</p> <p>Finally please note that a separate AIDCO initiative on EU target 2, related to preparing a strategy for achieving the target, is ongoing in 46 Delegations. Through this EAMR however, we hope to capture information from all delegations. Questions 1 and 2 below seek quantitative information on technical cooperation. Section 4 seeks qualitative information from delegations not participating in the survey launched by AIDCO (46 Delegations contacted) and provides the opportunity to share your experience and views.</p>		
3. Questions and Definitions		
1	How many parallel project implementation units funded by EC were in operation in December 2007? <i>OECD question reference in the Paris survey : Q^d10</i>	0
2	Out of these, how many <u>new</u> parallel project implementation units were established during 2007?	0
4. Additional Information		
3	<p>Qualitative information⁶²:</p> <p>Are there any significant initiatives to avoid the establishment of parallel PIUs in your country?</p> <p>What in your opinion should be done to increase domestic ownership and quality of project implementation arrangements?</p> <p>If so, please provide a short description. If not, highlight key constraints.</p> <p>Please note any other comments you have on these issues</p> <p>All OECD funded PIUs are integrated into Government organisations, however, national human capacity is very low and as a result while the TA works with local counter parts, much of the work and responsibility, in reality, is in the hands of the TAs. National ownership is relatively strong, but before the local counterparts will be able to carry out work at the same level as TAs is a long term process, and made even more difficult in the context of brain drain.</p>	

62 These questions are taken from the survey on " Developing an EuropeAid Strategy on TC and PIU" sent to delegations which are members of the Aid Effectiveness Network. **They need to be answered by delegations who are not participating in this survey.**

1. EU Target No 4		
Reduce the number of uncoordinated missions by 50%.		
2. Introduction		
<p>The aim is to collect data on the number of uncoordinated EC Missions to your country. The information needed is (a) the total number of EC Missions to your country and (b) how many of these were coordinated.</p> <p>The Paris Declaration objectives underlying the related indicator of progress for coordinated missions are: "In planning their missions to the field⁶³ it is important that donors: Conduct fewer missions, coordinate timing of missions with partner authorities and, where necessary, with other donors, <i>conduct more joint missions, avoid conducting missions during "mission free periods"</i>⁶⁴.</p> <p>Coordinated mission is a mission undertaken by 2 or more donors jointly, or by one donor on behalf of another. In practice, the following 3 questions help to clarify what is meant by a mission:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Does the mission involve international travel to a beneficiary country? i.e. this concerns only missions from HQ, not missions undertaken within the country by the Delegation. 2. Does the mission involve a request to meet with government officials, including local government? 3. Is this mission undertaken by 2 or more donors jointly? Or is it done by an HQ service also on behalf of another donor? <p>The Definitions and Guidance of the OECD (www.oecd.org/dataoecd/13/29/36306366.doc) requires that missions undertaken by consultants contracted by AIDCO (or other DG's), if they meet the 3 above questions, must also be included.</p>		
3. Questions and definitions		
OECD ref: Q ^d 15	How many HQ missions to the field were undertaken in FY 2007? ⁶⁵	3
Q ^d 16	How many of these were coordinated?	1
Please provide a breakdown of missions the Commission and its services have undertaken to your country in FY 2007 in the table below:		
Missions by:	Coordinated	Uncoordinated
Members of Commission	0	0
AIDCO	0	0
DEV	1	0
RELEX	0	1
TRADE	1	0

63 'Field' refers to the country in general including missions to the capital only.

64 The target set for 2010 for indicator 10 a) is to have 40% of donor missions to the field as joint.

65 This question applies to the missions from the HQ

ECHO	0	0
FISH	0	0
(OTHER DGs) Mother Delegation	1	7
Consultants contracted by the Commission	0	13
Total	3	21

4. Definition of Indicator		
Q^d16 / Q^d15	2006	2007
Please calculate and enter in the column for 2007 and also include the figure for this indicator for 2006 ;	0/0= 0	1/3= 0.33

5. Additional Information			
Delegations are invited to list the dates for main HQ missions already planned for the March 2008 to August 2008, indicating whether they are, or not, to be coordinated with other donors;			
HQ DG	Date planned	Purpose/Sector	Coordinated (Yes/No)
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
Delegations are suggested to indicate higher priority requests for HQ missions needed from September 2008 to February 2009, but not yet agreed with HQs, that the Delegation estimates serve better the coordination arrangements at local level and can yield more added value for the policy dialogue.			
HQ DG	Date planned	Purpose/Sector	Donor(s) involved
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
Delegations are asked to briefly inform if there are significant initiatives to decrease the number of uncoordinated missions in your country? If so, please provide a short description. If not, highlight key constraints.			
Most of the missions to Suriname are either project specific or missions from the mother Delegation in Guyana. It is difficult to imagine how these could be made joint, especially when there is division of labour between the donors concerning the sectors of intervention, meaning that for the most sectors only one donor is involved.			

Finally, Delegations are asked to assess the likelihood of meeting, by 2010, the twin targets for missions, ie. the OECD target of 40% and the EU target of halving the number of un-coordinated missions.

- OECD target of 40% likely to be met: **No**
- EU target of halving the number of un-coordinated missions: **No**

Delegations are asked to briefly indicate what additional steps HQ should be prepared to consider to help in achieving those targets at the level of the beneficiary country concerned:

Considering the extremely low number of missions from HQ (The DEV and AIDCO desks have not been to Suriname for 2 years, and as they are also new, the persons in question have never been to Suriname), I would rather hope that we would get at least one AIDCO/DEV desk officer mission a year and not zero missions. As there is division of labour between donors concerning sectors of intervention, it is difficult to imagine how these missions could be made joint.

Other aid effectiveness related information

On 4 July 2007 our Counsellors Louis Michel and Benita Ferrero-Waldner wrote to all Heads of Delegations requesting implementation of the Code of Conduct for Division of Labour. Several Delegations have responded and have attached their progress reports on aid effectiveness. We need information on the specific points below:

1. Paragraph 5 of the Council conclusion on Division of Labour notes:

"Simultaneously with the implementation of the Code of Conduct, the Member States and the Commission **will promote wide discussions with partner countries and other donors on complementarity and division of labour**, based on the EU code of Conduct which will be complemented by first experiences in the field. **The outcome of these discussions would constitute an input to the OECD/DAC partnership and the High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness III that will take place in Accra, Ghana in 2008.** The Council invites the **incoming Presidencies to actively support such a process**, in close cooperation with the Member States and the Commission." (Highlights by AIDCO 01)

1.1 Have the discussions with partner countries and other donors been held?

(a) **If yes**, when and what was the result? Please describe in brief how these talks are progressing.

Since early 90's there exists a division of labour between the main donors (EC, NL, IADB, UN), this division has been confirmed by the Government every time one of these donors carries out its 3-5 yearly programming.

(b) **If no**, are there plans to hold them? If yes, please describe briefly what the plans are.

1.2 What input on division of labour is planned by the partner country towards HLF III? If none, then leave blank.

2 In paragraph 14 the Council invites the Commission to outline Community implementation of the Code of Conduct in its annual report on development cooperation, including: **'a self-assessment in its potential areas of comparative advantage** as referred to in the joint Development Policy Statement'. (highlights by AIDCO 01)

2.1 What action has been taken towards this self assessment of comparative advantage?

(a) If yes, please describe the process in brief and the results.

In the context of the 10th EDF programming with the Government and in discussions with the MS (NL, Fr) and the other main donors (IADB, UN) it was concluded that EC has a comparative advantage in the Transport sector due to its long experience in this sector. As a result, Transport will be the focal sector under the 10th EDF, as it has been under the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th.

(b) If no, do you have any plans for initiating such a process? What are the plans?

3 In country that have already initiated some form of division of labour:

3.1 Please describe the process. (e.g., when did it start; partner country leadership; donors involved; results on the ground, etc).

Traditionally, since independence in 1975, there have been only three donors with any substantive amounts of aid to Suriname: NL, IADB, EC. Since early 90's a clear division of labour was established in discussions between the 3 and the government, this division remains. As a result, no change was needed as a result of the "Division of labour instructions". Since two years, France, through AFD, is increasing its presence and it has aligned its aid with his division of labour. Development loans from China and to a lesser degree India, do not follow OECD guidelines.

As a result of the EC role in the transport sector since 80's/90's, EC is the lead donor in the sector and has found a way to bring together EC (10th EDF), AFD and IADB funding to rehabilitate a road together.

3.2 As a result of this process, did the Delegation:

- Reduce or expand the sectors in which it remains active?
- Exit from any sectors? Specify
- Enter any new sectors? Specify
- Become lead donor in any sectors? Specify
- Enter into delegated cooperation partnerships? Please specify.

Annex D2 Donor Matrices current and future financial support

DONOR MATRIX 2007 onwards

Donor	Project Description	Status	Economic Development/ Cap. building	Social Development	Productivity Sector Activity	Environment /Gender	Planned disbursements for 2008
INDIA*							
Total of 2 Concessional Loans: 19.26 Mio €	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steel rolling mill at Paranam (concessional loan) • Solar powered traffic signals system in Paramaribo (concessional loan) • Various annual training courses Surinamese nationals • Hiring Foreign IT Expert for Suriname • Senior Rice Breeder to be deputed to ADRON Nickerie (2-year contract/ITEC programme India), from 04-2007 	<p>Completed in 2007</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Completed in 2006</p> <p>Start 04/2007</p>					
<i>Loan</i>							

* N.B.: Information of 2007. No update received in 2008. Amount loans not included in totals.

Donor	Project Description	Status	Economic Development/ Cap. building	Social Development	Productivity Sector Activity	Environment /Gender	Planned disbursements for 2008
INDONESIA							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Per year 3 scholarships for master degrees are awarded (for 3 years) • Per year 3 scholarships for non-degrees are awarded (for 1 year) • Scholarship for military command training • Scholarship for police command training • Providing teachers for Javanese and Indonesian language • Providing teacher for Indonesian dances • Programs discussed in Joint-Commission Meeting III in Paramaribo (2007) 	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Foreseen</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Foreseen</p>					

Donor	Project Description	Status	Economic Development/ Cap. building	Social Development	Productivity Sector Activity	Environment /Gender	Planned disbursements for 2008
CHINA*							
Grant 9.5 Mio €	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New office building for the Ministry of Foreign affairs Housing programme Road Rehabilitation Project (2nd phase) Support to industrial development (grant/loan) 	Closed Closed Ongoing Foreseen	3.90 Mio €	1.60 Mio €	42.60 Mio € 13.60 Mio €		
Loan/grant 149 Mio €	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Palm Tree Plantation & Processing Project Low-cost housing project in Paramaribo 	Foreseen Foreseen	4.00 Mio €		92.80 Mio €		
Grant Loan/grant			7.90 Mio €	1.60 Mio €	149.0 Mio €		

* N.B.: Information of 2006. No update received in 2007/2008.

FRANCE							
Grant: 3.608 M €	Combat transmissible diseases 2005-2008 (Grant AFD)	Ongoing		0.298 Mio €			0.131 Mio €
	Support to the health sector 2008-2011 (Loan/Grant AFD)	Foreseen		5 Mio €			
	Institutional support to the internal security of Suriname I 2004-2007 (Grant MOFA)	Foreseen		1.30 Mio €			0.80 Mio €
	Institutional support to the internal security of Suriname II 2008-2011 (Grant (MOFA)	Completed	x				
	Promotion of the French language (Grant MOFA)	Foreseen		0,41 Mio €			
	Cultural exchanges across the Guyana Shield (Grant MOFA)	Ongoing			0.02 Mio €		0.02 Mio €
	Feasibility study road Meerzorg-Albina (Grant AFD)	Ongoing				0,26 Mio €	0.13 Mio €
	Feasibility study Resort Albina (Grant AFD)	Completed				x	
	Guianas sustainable forest resources management project 2001-2007 (Grant FFEM)	Completed					x
	Guianas sustainable forest resources management project 2008-2011 (Grant FFEM)	Ongoing					1.30 Mio €
Loan: 33.00 M €	Community Development funds Suriname (Loan AFD)	Completed				x	
	Resort Albina (Loan AFD)	Foreseen			3-5 Mio €		
	Road Meerzorg-Albina (Loan AFD)	Foreseen			25,00 Mio €		
Grant Loan			0,41 Mio €	1,638 Mio € 5,00 Mio €	0,26 Mio € 28,00 Mio €	1.30 Mio €	1.101 Mio €

Donor	Project Description	Status	Economic Development/ Cap. building	Social Development	Productivity Sector Activity	Environment /Gender	Planned disbursements for 2008
THE NETHERLANDS							
Grant 310.9 Mio €	• Land management (GLIS)	Ongoing	10.9.Mio €				1.0.Mio €
	• Sector fund Government	Ongoing	15.7 Mio €				2.25 Mio €
	• Justice building	Ending	3.7 Mio €				0.09 Mio €
	• Start fund sectoral approach	Ending	22.8 Mio €				0.06 Mio €
	• Preparation fund PLOS	Ongoing	4.1 Mio €				0.5 Mio €
	• Incentives PLOS & Finance	Ongoing	1.3 Mio €				0.15 Mio €
	• Audit costs	Ongoing	1.4 Mio €				0.15 Mio €
	• National Archive	Ongoing	5.4 Mio €				1.5 Mio €
	• Strengthening dir Finance	Ongoing	0.4 Mio €				--
	• Public Finance Management	Foreseen	3.5 Mio €				0.25 Mio €
	• Sector Fund housing (incl. IDB program Low Income Shelter)	Ongoing			18.3 Mio €		1.5 Mio €
	• Bureau Public Health	Ongoing			3 Mio €		0.3 Mio €
	• Armulov	Ongoing			5.9 Mio €		0.1 Mio €
	• Sector Fund Health Care	Ongoing			11.9 Mio €		1.5 Mio €
	• Educational projects (SPPCOS/restore educ damage interior/)	Ending			2.3 Mio €		0.04 Mio €
	• Educational project Basic education improvement	Ongoing			0.3 Mio €		0.06 Mio €
	• Sector Fund Education	Ongoing			10.2 Mio €		2 Mio €
	• Development fund interior phase 3	Foreseen				3.0 Mio €	0.3 Mio €
	• Development fund interior phase 2	Ending				5.0.Mio €	0.04 Mio €
	• Sector Fund Agriculture	Ongoing				18.2 Mio €	2.6 Mio €
	• TA private sector	Ending				1.8 Mio.€	0.13 Mio.€
	• TA private sector phase 2	Foreseen				1.5 Mio €	0.43 Mio €
	• Environmental projects (Rebuild Jan Starke/environment fund)	Ongoing					4.0 Mio €
	• Environmental projects (Forestry and Nature Authority)	Foreseen					3 Mio €
	• Environmental projects (WWF/Guianas)	Ongoing					3.7 Mio €
	• Water drainage project Paramaribo	Foreseen					20 Mio €
	• Sea defences Commewijne & Coronie	Foreseen					16 Mio €
	• Suriname Conservation Foundation	Ongoing					3.2 Mio €
	• Water projects	Ongoing					
	• Capacity building	Foreseen		13.0 Mio €			21.1 Mio €
• Parity Funds:							
• Private Sector Development (Micro Credit Program)	Foreseen		6.0 Mio €				
• Skills Development Center	Foreseen		1.0 Mio €				
• Public Sector Reform	Foreseen			40 Mio €			
• HIV/Aids Prevention programme	Ongoing			1.3 Mio €			
• Local Women's Fund	Ongoing				0.5 Mio €		
• Culture & Development	Ongoing			0.8 Mio €			
Grant			89.2 Mio €	94 Mio €	29.5 Mio €	71.5 Mio €	26.7 Mio €

Donor	Project Description	Status	Economic Development/ Cap. building	Social Development	Productivity Sector Activity	Environment /Gender	Planned disbursements for 2008
EUROPEAN COMMISSION							
Grant 2006-2009 93.88 Mio €	• Institutional strengthening of the Transport Sector	Ongoing	3.10 Mio €				2.41 Mio €
	• Capacity building for NGOs,	Ongoing	1.70 Mio €				0.77 Mio €
	• Business Forum; Support to the Private/Public Partnership	Ongoing	2.40 Mio €				0.65 Mio €
	• 9 th EDF Technical cooperation facility	Closing	1.13 Mio €				
	• Suriname/EC/UNFPA Joint Program in Sexual Reproductive Health	Ongoing		1.70 Mio €			
	• Drug demand reduction program	Closing		0.89 Mio €			
	• Restoration of the Cathedral	Ongoing		2.80 Mio €			1.16 Mio €
	• Construction of road to the ferry	Ongoing				13.00 Mio €	5.40 Mio €
	• Rehabilitation, upgrading of harbour	Ongoing				29.80 Mio €	16.00 Mio €
	• TA to port rehabilitation,	Ongoing				0.50 Mio €	0.18 Mio €
	• Support to banana sector	Ongoing				22.00 Mio €	4.96 Mio €
	• Support to rice sector	Ongoing				10.00 Mio €	1.84 Mio €
	• Continued support to Tourism Sector	Ongoing				1.50 Mio €	0.80 Mio €
• Emergency support to Banana Sector	Ongoing				2.50 Mio €		
• 9 th EDF Technical Cooperation Facility	Ongoing		0.86 Mio €				0.30 Mio €
Grant			9.19 Mio €	5.39 Mio €	79.30 Mio €		34.47 Mio €

Donor	Project Description	Status	Economic Developm./ Cap. building	Social Development	Productivity Sector Activity	Environment /Gender	Planned disbursements for 2008
Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO)*							
Grant 0.11 Mio €	• Reducing the spread and impact of HIV/AIDS in Suriname	Ongoing		0.009 Mio €			
	• Communicable Diseases	Ongoing		0 €			
	• Non-communicable Diseases	Ongoing		0.020 Mio €			
	• Integrated Primary Health Care (IPHC), including Integrated Management of Maternal and Child Health/Maternal Mortality Reduction	Ongoing		0.078 Mio €			
	• Global Fund Contribution	Ongoing		0 €			
	• Tobacco Control	Ongoing		0.004 Mio €			
	• Disaster Relief – Post Flood Projects	Completed		0 €			
Grant				0.11 Mio €			

* Originally stated in US\$ amounts: converted at a rate of 1.43 €/US\$

Donor	Project Description	Status	Economic Development/ Cap. building	Social Development	Productivity Sector Activity	Environment /Gender	Planned disbursements for 2008	
INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (IADB)*								
Grant 15.74 Mio €	• Census preparation (loan)	Ongoing	3.37 Mio €				3.37 Mio €	
	• Decentralization (loan)	Ongoing	3.90 Mio €				3.90 Mio €	
	• Health sector reform program (loan)	Ongoing		4.00 Mio €			4.00 Mio €	
	• Strengthening of Public Sector Management (loan)	Ongoing		4.00 Mio €			4.00 Mio €	
	• Low income shelter (loan)	Ongoing		7.84 Mio €			7.84 Mio €	
	• Community Development Fund (loan)	Ongoing		8.24 Mio €			8.24 Mio €	
	• Basic Education Improvement (loan)	Ongoing		10.00 Mio €			10.00 Mio €	
	• Trade Sector Reform (loan)	Ongoing	3.20 Mio €				3.20 Mio €	
	Loan 103.94 Mio €	• Health Sector Reform Program (grant)	Closing		1,09 Mio €			1,09 Mio €
		• Strengthening Financial Sector (grant)	Ongoing	0.40 Mio €				0.40 Mio €
		• Public Sector Road Map (grant)	Ongoing	0.54 Mio €				0.54 Mio €
		• Sustainable Tourism Development (grant)	Ongoing			0.67 Mio €		0.67 Mio €
		• Institutional strengthening of National Assembly (grant)	Ongoing	0.49 Mio €				0.49 Mio €
		• Institutional Strengthening of Debt Management (grant)	Completed	0.48 Mio €				0.48 Mio €
		• Entrepreneurship promotion (grant)	Ongoing			0.20 Mio €		0.20 Mio €
		• Strengthening Airport Security (grant)	Completed			0.35 Mio €		0.35 Mio €
		• Youth Empowerment and Development (grant)	Completed		0.12 Mio €			0.12 Mio €
		• Integrated Coastal Zone Management (grant)	Completed				0.08 Mio €	0.08 Mio €
		• Power Sector Assessment (grant)	Ongoing			0.16 Mio €		0.16 Mio €
		• Indigenous People and Mining (grant)	Ongoing			0.11 Mio €		0.11 Mio €
		• Strengthening Legal and Institutional foundation for Private Investment (grant)	Ongoing			0.08 Mio €		0.08 Mio €
		• Support for the Public Sector Investment System (grant)	Ongoing	0.12 Mio €				0.12 Mio €
		• Consolidation of Democracy through Strengthening of Electoral Process (grant)	Ongoing	0.44 Mio €				0.44 Mio €
		• Policy Dialogue: Identification of Development Challenges and Policy Options (grant)	Ongoing	0.12 Mio €				0.12 Mio €
		• Design of Pension Reform (grant)	Ongoing		0.16 Mio €			0.16 Mio €
		• National Technology Strategy (grant)	Ongoing			0.12 Mio €		0.12 Mio €
• Social Programs Beneficiary Information and Payment Systems (grant)	Ongoing			0.015 Mio €		0.015 Mio €		

Continue Inter-American Development Bank

Donor	Project Description	Status	Economic Development/ Cap. building	Social Development	Productivity Sector Activity	Environment /Gender	Planned disbursements for 2008
	• Institutional Strengthening of the Social Safety Net (grant)	Ongoing		0.12 Mio €			0.01 Mio €
	• Support for the design, Implementation and Management of Trade Policy (grant)	Ongoing			0.12 Mio €		0.01 Mio €
	• Establishment Suriname Gold Mining Association (grant)	Ongoing			0.08 Mio €		
	• Support Training for Wee Iarono Otjiekano Demonstration Project (grant)	Ongoing			0.01 Mio €		0.01 Mio €
	• Urban Development Plan in Paramaribo (grant)	Completed	0.20 Mio €				
	• Support the National Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS (grant)	Ongoing		0.60 Mio €			0.13 Mio €
	• Pension Reform (loan)	Foreseen		4.00 Mio €			
	• Social Safety Net (loan)	Foreseen		4.00 Mio €			
	• Establishment Financial Intelligence Unit (grant)	Foreseen	0.16 Mio €				
	• Empowerment of Women in the Interior of Suriname (grant)	Foreseen		0.10 Mio €			
	• Support to NGOs for the Millennium Development Goals (grant)	Foreseen		0.12 Mio €			
	• Support for the development of Public Payroll System (CEBUMA) (grant)	Foreseen	0.08 Mio €				
	• Support to the office of Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Finance (grant)	Foreseen	0.09 Mio €				
	• Telecommunications Regulatory Authority (grant)	Foreseen			0.82 Mio €		
	• C. Kersten & Co. NV (loan)	Ongoing	5.3 Mio €				
	• Integrated Coastal Zone Management II (grant)	Ongoing				0.41 Mio €	0.15 Mio €
	• Action Plan C& D Countries (grant)	Ongoing	0.59 Mio €				
	• Modernization of Labour Market Institutions Suriname (grant)	Ongoing	0.10 Mio €				
	• Kwamalasamutu Community Rural Development (grant)	Ongoing		0.10 Mio €			
	• Support for the Sustainable Development of the Interior (grant)	Ongoing		0.49 Mio €			
	• Strengthening the Supply-chain Activities in the Eco-tourism industry in Suriname (grant)	Ongoing			0.09 Mio €		
	• Entrepreneurial Skills Enhancement & Improvement Production Processes (grant)	Ongoing			0.05 Mio €		
	• Eco-efficient Production and Waste Management Methods for Podosirie Producers (grant)	Ongoing			0.04 Mio €		
	• The Mobile Library Pilot Project (grant)	Ongoing			0.05 Mio €		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low Income Shelters – Phase II (loan) • Decentralisation & Local Government Development – Phase II (loan) • Paramaribo – Albina Highway (loan) • Development of the Interior (loan) • Social Safety Net (loan) • Paramaribo-Afobakka Corridor (loan) • Competitiveness Enhancement (grant) • Paranam Town/Industrial Center (grant) • PRODEV – Results Based Management I (grant) • PRODEV – Results Based Management II (grant) • Institutional Strengthening Public Admin (grant) • Paramaribo-Afobakka Transport Corridor – feasibility, econ and social studies (grant) • Renewal and Rural Energy (grant) • Water Sector Master Plan Update (grant) 	Foreseen Foreseen Foreseen Foreseen Foreseen Foreseen Foreseen Foreseen Foreseen Foreseen Foreseen Foreseen Foreseen Foreseen Foreseen	3.41 Mio € 17.07 Mio € 13.66 Mio € 0.10 Mio € 0.10 Mio € 1.02 Mio € 0.34 Mio € 1.16 Mio €	3.41 Mio € 6.83 Mio € 1.71 Mio € 0.17 Mio €	0.34 Mio € 0.41 Mio €	0.10 Mio € 0.14 Mio € 0.40 Mio €	
Grant			6.53 Mio €	3.05 Mio €	5.26 Mio €	0.90 Mio €	1.60 Mio €
Loan			49.91 Mio €	54.03 Mio €			8.11 Mio €

* Originally stated in US\$ amounts: converted at a rate of 1.4647 €/US\$

Donor	Project Description	Status	Economic Development/ Cap. building	Social Development	Productivity Sector Activity	Environment /Gender	Planned disbursements for 2008
ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK (ISDB)*							
Loan 21,73 Mio €	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Health Care Centers in the Hinterland (PHC - loan) • Radiotherapeutic Centre of the Oncology Department of the Academic Hospital of Paramaribo (RTCS - loan) 	Ending Ongoing		3.33 Mio € 4.42 Mio €			
Grant 0,14 Mio €	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nieuw-Nickerie Port Project (loan) • Upgrading of Air Navigation System (UANS - loan) • Technical Assistance for the Feasibility Study of Wanica Water Supply System (grant) 	Ongoing Ongoing Ongoing		7.54 Mio € 6.44 Mio € 0.14 Mio €			0.14 Mio €
Grant				0.14 Mio €			0.14 Mio €
Loan/grant				7.75 Mio €	13.98 Mio €		

* Originally stated in US\$ amounts: converted at a rate of 1.4647 €/US\$

Donor	Project Description	Status	Economic Development/ Cap. building	Social Development	Productivity Sector Activity	Environment / Gender	Planned disbursements for 2008
CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL SURINAME (CIS)							
Grant 0,46 Mio €	• Raleigh falls eco-tourism project	Ongoing		0.089 Mio €			
	• Modernizing/ upgrading nature science curriculum for primary schools	Ongoing		0.036 Mio €			
	• National awareness program: biodiversity conservation	Ongoing				0.074 Mio €	
	• Ecotourism project at Kwamalasamutu	Ongoing				0.152 Mio €	
	• Protected areas project at Kwamalasamutu/Werehpai	Ongoing				0.104 Mio €	
Grant				0.13 Mio €		0.33 Mio €	

* N.B.: Information of 2007. No update available yet in 2008. The amounts mentioned are total amounts of multi-annual projects

Donor	Project Description	Status	Economic Development/ Cap. building	Social Development	Productivity Sector Activity	Environment / Gender	Planned disbursements for 2008
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)*							
Grant 1.07 Mio €	Trade Agreement for Suriname's Economy	Ongoing	0.002 Mio €				0.001 Mio €
	Strengthening of Democracy and Policy Development Capacity	Ongoing	0.221 Mio €				0.126 Mio €
	Support to National Capacity Assessment in Suriname	Ongoing	0.085 Mio €				0.053 Mio €
	Supporting and Election Activities 2005 in Suriname	Ongoing					
	Strengthening of Dialogue on Land Rights in Suriname	Ongoing			0.056 Mio €		0.054 Mio €
	UNV Umbrella Project	Ongoing			0.051 Mio €		0.020 Mio €
	MDG Reporting in Suriname	Ongoing			0.024 Mio €		0.018 Mio €
	Emergency Response to Flooding and Early Recovery-NEX	Ongoing			0.119 Mio €		0.113 Mio €
	Poverty Targeting of Labour Training Institutes	Ongoing					0.003 Mio €
	Cultural Umbrella Project	Ongoing				0.007 Mio €	0.009 Mio €
	UNFCCC	Ongoing					0.038 Mio €
	Guyana Shield	Ongoing					0.014 Mio €
	National Biodiversity Strategy	Ongoing					0.018 Mio €
	Capacity building Suriname Conservation Foundation (SCF)	Ongoing					0.274 Mio €
	PIMS 2748 EA: MFA NCSA Suriname	Ongoing					0.069 Mio €
	RMP monitoring	Ongoing					0.006 Mio €
	RMP: TAS for MAC and Refrigeration	Ongoing					0.033 Mio €
PIMS 3413 3 rd National Report to CRIC5	Ongoing					0 Mio €	
PIMS 2790 POPS EA: POPs enabling activity in Suriname	Ongoing					0.041 Mio €	
PIMS 3537: CC/PDF-A Suriname SNC Self-Assessment	Ongoing					0.010 Mio €	
Grant	Total		0.308 Mio €	0.25 Mio €	0.007 Mio €	0.503 Mio €	0.751 Mio €

* Originally stated in US\$ amounts: converted at a rate of 1.4647 €/US\$

Donor	Project Description	Status	Economic Development/ Cap. building	Social Development	Productivity Sector Activity	Environment / Gender	Planned disbursements for 2008
UNICEF*							
Grant 1.32 Mio €	• Social policy, M&E for children	Ongoing		0.116 Mio €			0.087 Mio €
	• Child protection	Ongoing		0.205 Mio €			0.154 Mio €
	• Adolescent and Life Skills/HIV	Ongoing		0.269 Mio €			0.202 Mio €
	• Early childhood development	Ongoing		0.188 Mio €			0.141 Mio €
	• Health	Ongoing		0.147 Mio €			0.110 Mio €
	• Education	Ongoing		0.394 Mio €			0.296 Mio €
Grant				1.32 Mio €			0.99 Mio €

* Originally stated in US\$ amounts: converted at a rate of 1.4647 €/US\$

World Wildlife Fund (WWF)								
	• Improved Community Forest management in Marshall creek	Ongoing				0.029 Mio €	0.029 Mio €	
	• Monitoring of Bigi Pan Muma	Ongoing				0.014 Mio €	0.005 Mio €	
	• Marine Turtle monitoring and protection season 2007	Ongoing				0.038 Mio €	0.038 Mio €	
	• World Wetlands Day 2008	Ongoing				0.002 Mio €	0.002 Mio €	
	• Logistic support Stinasu	Ongoing				0.003 Mio €	--	
WWF	• Education program	Ongoing				0.005 Mio €	0.005 Mio €	
	• Brownsberg Sustainable Small Scale Income	Ongoing	0.034 Mio €				0.006 Mio €	
Grant	• Population Assessment of some Psittacines in Suriname	Ongoing				0.009 Mio €	0.0004 Mio €	
0.43 Mio €	• Forest Certification	Foreseen	0.021 Mio €				0.014 Mio €	
	• Nature Education Center	Foreseen	0.029 Mio €				0.029 Mio €	
	• Goldmining Education Program	Foreseen				0.007 Mio €	0.007 Mio €	
	• Sustainable Forest Management projects	Foreseen	0.056 Mio €				0.042 Mio €	
	• Goldmining management	Foreseen				0.024 Mio €	0.014 Mio €	
	• Mercury Pollution Abatement	Foreseen				0.034 Mio €	0.017 Mio €	
	• Protection of the Oryzoborus crassitorus in Suriname	Foreseen				0.017 Mio €	0.017 Mio €	
	• Remediation Mine Land	Foreseen				0.010 Mio €	0.010 Mio €	
	• Freshwater activities	Foreseen	0.031 Mio €			0.032 Mio €	0.041 Mio €	
	• Creation of North Western Suriname muma	Foreseen				0.034 Mio €	0.034 Mio €	
	Grant			0.17 Mio €			0.26 Mio €	0.31 Mio €

* Originally stated in US\$ amounts: converted at a rate of 1.453 €/US\$

TOTAL	Grant 410.46 Mio €		113.738 Mio €	107.628 Mio €	114.327 Mio €	74.793 Mio €	
	Loan 307.67 Mio €		49.91 Mio €	66.78 Mio €	190.98 Mio €	---	

Annex D3 Donor Matrices on current and future donor roles

Current/prospective donor presence in sectors in Suriname as per March 2008

in Euro x 1 million

Donor	Economic Development / Cap. building	Social Development	Productivity Sector	Environment/ Gender	Total per Donor
EC (excl EIB)	9.19	5.390	79.3	0	93.88
The Netherlands	89.2	94.000	29.5	71.5	284.2
France*	0.41	6.638	28.26	1.3	36.608
total EU	98.8	106.028	137.06	72.8	414.688
India**					
Indonesia**					
China***	7.9	1.6	149		158.5
PAHO		0.11			0.11
IADB****	56.44	57.08	5.26	0.9	119.68
Islamic Development Bank*****		7.89	13.98		21.87
Conservation International Suriname		0.13		0.33	0.49
UNICEF		1.32			1.32
WWF	0.17			0.26	0.43
UNDP	0.308	0.25	0.007	0.503	1.068
total others	64.818	68.38	168.247	1.993	303.468
total all donors	163.618	174.408	305.307	74.793	718.126

* Donor support provided by France consists of Grants (3.608 Mio Euro) and Loans (33 Mio Euro)

** India and China did not provide their input. Conservation International had no information available yet. Indonesia did not provide financial input.

*** Donor Support provided by China consists of Grants (9.5 Mio Euro) and Loans (149 Mio Euro)

**** IADB Donor Support consists of Grants (15.74 Mio Euro) and Loans (103.94 Mio Euro)

***** Islamic Development Bank Donor support consists of Grants (0.14 Mio Euro) and Loans (21.73 Mio Euro)

Donor disbursements in Suriname as per 31/12/07 / planned donor disbursements for 2008

in Euro x 1 million

Donor	Planned Donor Disbursements 2008
EC	34.47
The Netherlands	27
France	1.101
total EU	62.571
India	
Indonesia	
China	
PAHO	
IADB	9.71
Islamic Development Bank	0.14
Conservation International Suriname	
UNICEF	0.99
WWF	0.31
UNDP	0.751
total others	11.901
total all donors	74.472

* India and China did not provide the requested data. Indonesia did not provide financial information
Conservation International did not have the information available yet.

Note: This matrix is an example of a donor matrix that can be drafted at country level to show 1) the disbursements by donors in 2007
2) the planned donor disbursements in 2008 (indicative figures, entry into the table does not constitute an entitlement)
Sectors may vary locally according to sectors defined in the country poverty strategy or similar strategy.
The example may be adapted for local use or a similar locally devised matrix may be used