



Country Programme Framework

(CPF)

2012-2015

For

The Cooperation and Partnership

Between

The Government of Suriname (GOSU)

and

**The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the
United Nations**

December 2011

JOINT STATEMENT

The Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, on behalf of the Government of Suriname and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations represented by its Representation in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, are pleased to jointly endorse the FAO Country Programme Framework CPF) 2012-2015, as stipulated hereunder.

The priorities in the FAO CPF 2012-2015 reflect government goals and objectives outlined in official documents and the result of consultations held with government staff and representatives of stakeholders' organizations and the conclusions and recommendations expressed at the Agricultural Conference held on 16 July 2011 in Paramaribo.

This document, co-owned by the Government of Suriname and the FAO, indicates the broad commitment of FAO, subject to the availability of the required funding, to assist the Government of Suriname in its efforts to achieve national goals and objectives, particularly as they relate to agricultural and rural development.

By endorsing the FAO CPF 2012-2015, the Government of Suriname is committed to providing collaboration to the fullest possible extent with regard to available capacity and resources, to facilitate the achievement of the objectives and actions proposed in this CPF.

The FAO CPF 2012-2015 will be pursued in good partnership as broad as possible and in alignment with joint efforts of the Government of Suriname and the donor community for enhanced coordination and aid effectiveness. The Government of Suriname and FAO look forward to the expeditious and successful implementation of the FAO CPF 2012-2015

The Honorable xxx xxx

Minister of Agriculture,

Xxxxxxx

Date:

Mr. Barton Clarke

Food and Agriculture Organization

of the United Nations

Date :

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	General Bureau of Statistics Suriname
ABOS	General Administration for Development Cooperation Belgium
ADEK	Anton de Kom University of Suriname
ADRON	Anne van Dijk Rice Research Institute Nickerie
AKF	Agricultural Credit Fund
ASP	Agricultural Sector Plan
BOG	Bureau of Public Health
CAHFSA	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CBvS	Central Bank of Suriname
CCPAP	Common Country Programme Action Plan
CELOS	Center for Experimental Agricultural Research in Suriname
CEVIHAS	Central Fish Harbour Suriname
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DaO	Delivery as One
EDF	European Development Fund
EC	European Commission
Embrapa	Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation
EU	European Union

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCFS	First Come First Service
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FISO	Functional Information System Government
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOSU	Government of Suriname
HACCP	Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point
ICM	Integrated Crop Management
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDCS	Investment Development Corporation Suriname
IEE	Independent External Evaluation
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MCPWB	Multi Purpose Corantijn Canal Water Board
MOAAHF	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Husbandry and Fisheries

MOP	Multi-Annual Development Plan
NAOR	National Agricultural Research Council
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
CPF	Country Programme Framework
NVB	National Women's Movement
N.V.	Limited
OIE	World Organization for Animal Health
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PRA	Pest Risk Assessment
R&D	Research and Development
RO	Ministry of Regional Development
RGB	Ministry of Physical Planning, Land and Forestry Management
SBB	Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control
SBBS	Foundation for the Preservation Banana Sector Suriname
SIC	Suriname Investment Corporation
SPBA	Suriname Paddy Producers Association
SRD	Surinamese Dollar
SSA	Suriname Seafood Association
SVP	Structural Improvement Programme
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework

UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
US	United States
VKI	Fish Inspection Institute
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

INTRODUCTION

On the recommendation of the Independent External Evaluation of FAO (IEE) of 2005 , FAO instituted a systematic process for preparing country programmes covering all the organizations work in a country, and introduced in 2006/2007 the FAO Country Programme Frameworks (CPF) covering a period of four years. The Country Programme Framework links FAO global, regional and sub-regional priorities and country priorities, and UN reform initiatives, including the UN Country Team “Delivery as One” objectives. In this context FAO’s country level strategies and implementation plans support the country level United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

The first CPF of Suriname covered the period 2006-2010. The Government of Suriname (GOSU) through its Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, with support of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations prepared the Country Programming Framework (CPF) 2011-2015 for Suriname’s Agricultural and Forestry sectors. The CPF is a strategic planning and programming tool based on the country’s own identified needs to facilitate the efficient provision of technical assistance and resource mobilization for achieving the goals of the agricultural and forestry sectors.

The preparation of the CPF 2012-2015 is very timely as the newly elected Government Declaration 2010-2015: “*Cross Roads, Together to Better Times*” identified four policy targets: sustainable employment, investments, education and innovation. Food security is among the main priorities of the Government mentioned in “Crossroads”. Subsequent to “Cross Roads”, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries (MOAAHF) is preparing its agricultural policy document 2010-2015 in order to guide its stakeholders of the agricultural policies, priorities and strategies, the programmes and projects and its facilitation towards an environment conducive for sustainable agricultural, forestry and rural development.

The preparation of the CPF is important as it provides the basis for FAO technical assistance for the medium term based on the matching needs of agricultural sector of Suriname. In addition, the CPF could be utilized as a resource mobilization tool to develop partnership programmes with other UN agencies, the private sector, NGOs, civil societies, donors and other international organizations and financial institutions.

In this context, the CPF reflects at least three criteria (i): it identifies the agricultural sector priority areas of the GOSU; (ii) the specific priority areas for technical assistance, and (iii) it is demand driven given the consultations with the main stakeholders.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

II.1 National Context – Macro-Economic Situation

The global recession of 2007/2008 had no major impact on the economy of Suriname as the economy performed fairly well given the circumstances. Economic growth was estimated at 4.5 percent in 2010 compared to 3.4 percent in 2009 while an economic growth of 5.1 percent was recorded in 2008. Contributing to a stable macro-economic development were the grants from the Netherlands Development Cooperation Treaty Funds, which came to an end in December 2010, the investments by the EU in the banana industry and rice sub-sector, as well as a series of strong measures to restore macro-economic stability while expanding a national welfare programmes.

The most recent economic growth was fueled by higher prices for Suriname's main export commodities; alumina, petroleum and gold and also higher alumina production and increased government spending. The mining sector contributes for more than 80 percent to export earning which makes the economy very vulnerable to the risk of world commodity market prices becoming significantly lower with immense consequences for Suriname.

The improvement in the balance of payment recorded of the last two years is a clear reflection of the dominance of the mining industry commodities in the export basket and the minor role of other sectors, including agriculture, in exports.

A review of the agricultural trade statistics indicates an alarming situation regarding food imports. The ratio of agricultural food exports against agricultural food imports deteriorated during 2004 -2009. In 2004 agricultural exports valued SRD 152.2 million against imports of SRD 271.5 million. Thus, in 2004, 56 percent of food imports could be financed by the sector itself and this ratio further decreased to 49 percent in 2009, when food exports reached SRD 220.2 million and food imports recorded SRD 447 million. In fact, the increased food imports also depict the decline in agriculture production. Hence, today Suriname is a net food importing country with effects on the

domestic food inflation rate among the macro-economic consequences as direct result of the high food prices on the global market.

II.1.1 Price Developments

Being an open economy and main importer, higher prices for imported commodities, especially imported food, triggered the inflation rate upward. In addition, the implementation of FISO I (Functional Information System Government), resulted in increased spending to settle higher wages for civil servants also pushed up the inflation rate¹. Furthermore, the uncertainty associated with the election cycle of 2010 and also on the free foreign exchange market contributed to the inflation rate moving from a low of 1.3 percent in 2009 to 10.3 percent in 2010. The inflation rate declined from 9.4 percent in 2008 to 1.3 percent in 2009 came as prices for major commodities at the world market declined. The General Bureau of Statistics (het Algemeen Bureau voor de Statistiek in Suriname) estimated that the month CPI for February 2011 increased by 18.6 percent compared to the same period in 2010². The Major Groups 1 and 7 respectively, Foods and Non-Alcoholic Beverages and Transportation, were responsible for 70 percent of the monthly inflation.

According to preliminary estimates by the IMF, inflation would be around 16 percent in 2011 as a consequence of recent and proposed policy and fiscal measures and higher prices for food at the world market.

II.1.2 Policy Measures

The significant policy measures included: (i) the devaluation of the Suriname currency by 20 percent vis-à-vis the US dollar to bring the official exchange rate in line with the parallel market rate (21 January 2011); (ii) the increase of the price for fuel as a result of the devaluation together with an increased Government take³ of 70 percent which

¹ FISO is a wage reform programme undertaken in two steps FISO I and II.

²) Price developments: October 200-February 2011, Algemeen Bureau voor de Statistiek in Suriname (ABS).

³) Government take: an extra duty of SRD 1.20/liter fuel paid by consumers at fuel stations.

pushed the price for fuel at the pump by 35-40 percent; (iii) in January 2011, the implementation of the second phase of FISO II despite warnings by local and international authorities, the Central Bank of Suriname (CBvS) and the IMF, that such a measure would trigger the inflation rate; and (iv) other proposed fiscal measures to improve the fiscal balance. To finance the cost of FISO II estimated at about SRD 20 million and other expenditure, the Government introduced a Structural Improvement Programme (SVP) which is in essence a series of fiscal measures, some agreed between the trade unions and the Government.

Government revenue is estimated to have declined in 2009 due to lower divided earnings from the Staatsolie (the State Oil Company) reflecting lower prices for oil and lower payments from Suralco, the bauxite company, while tax revenue remained constant. Also disbursement of grants from the Netherlands Treaty Funds declined and came to an end in 2010. The lower payments from the bauxite industry were offset by higher receipts from the gold industry.

For the medium term, major investment projects in infrastructure, housing and large investments in mining, energy and agriculture are expected to boost economic activity and growth. The IMF mission report of February 2011 expects a 5 percent economic growth which is supported by expected continued high commodity prices, and large capital investments in the mineral and energy sectors⁴.

Despite the expected economic growth, the 2011 Budget deficit is estimated in excess of SRD 1.0 billion which arises because of large capital investments and a shortfall in Government revenue. To increase revenue various tax measures were taken and others proposed. Furthermore, international borrowing is being considered.

⁴) IMF mission for the 2011 Article IV Consultation with Suriname Concluding Statement, February 2010.

II.1.3 Reorganization of the Gold Industry

A major action taken by Government to increase tax revenue and to adequately manage the sub-sector is the reorganization of the gold sector. The reorganization involves the registering of an estimated 25,000 - 30,000 persons mostly working informal and often illegal. Besides collecting needed taxes, the reorganization would address safety and human health, the environment, the mapping of gold fields to determine the status of land degradation in the gold mining areas and other socio-economic issues. To achieve the objectives, cooperation of the local tribes and the traditional leaders is crucial. The reorganization of the gold industry would also allow the entry of new foreign investment in the industry and give more control to the authorities on the mining operations but also better transparency of the economic impact of the industry.

II.1.4 Macro-Economic Challenges and Priorities

From a macro-economic point of view , the major challenges of the Government remain basically the same. These include :

- to adequately address the challenges of globalization,
- improve competitiveness,
- adopt policy measures to protect the country from dumping of cheap and subsidized food imports.
- the diversification of the economy to become less dependent on the export of a few commodities, t
- the increase of production and enhancement of food security,
- the reduction of the fiscal deficit,
- the increase of sustainable employment opportunities and the reduction of poverty levels.

Of significant importance are also increasing investment in human capital to support innovation and sustainable economic growth and development and to identify and take measures to address the adverse effects of climate change because of the low-lying coastal areas, which are fertile and where most of the economic activity takes place. In addition, a strong partnership with the private sector to become the engine of economic growth should be put in practice.

To achieve sustainable economic growth and development, the Government identified some priority sectors with significant production and economic potential. These comprise: (i) the agricultural sector to enhance food security from local production and increase of exports,(ii) forestry sub-sector, (iii) the mining sector: gold, bauxite and oil, (iv) the construction sector– manufacturing of building material from local raw material, (v) water and energy, and (vi) tourism.

II.2 Situation and Outlook for Agricultural Policy, Food Security and Rural Development

II.2.1 Introduction

During the implementation of the Agricultural Sector Plan (ASP) 2005 -2010 the agricultural sector recovered and made a significant contribution to sustainable economic growth and development. The agricultural sector contribution to the Gross Domestic Product, GDP, was on average estimated at about 7 percent in the period 2005-2010. The relative steady contribution to the economy is the result of larger growth of other sectors of the economy. In addition to its contribution to GDP, the sector makes a significant contribution to employment and thus income generation and food and nutrition security which are also the main objectives of the ASP. Besides these contributions, the agricultural sector plays a pivotal role in earning foreign exchange from exports, creation and expansion of infrastructure facilities, rural stability and poverty reduction. Of importance are also the agribusiness linkages with the manufacturing industry and other sectors.

The agricultural sector of Suriname is distinguished in small, medium and large scale agriculture with commercial farming concentrated in the coastal area and traditional farming practices predominantly found in the interior, mainly for the household food security. A large variety of crops, livestock and fishery commodities are produced, the majority for local consumption. Major export commodities are rice, banana, vegetables, fish and shrimp of which the bulk is exported. Livestock products are mainly for the local market but have good export potential.

Preliminary data of the Fifth Agricultural Census held in 2008, which for the first time was also conducted in a part of the interior, recorded 10,234 holdings of which 6,886 in the coastal area and 3,348 in the interior. The average farm size was 5.3 ha in the coastal area while in the interior it was 0.8 ha. The area under cultivation was 63,989.4 ha, an improvement of about 11,000 ha, compared 52,175 ha in 2005 which clearly reflects the improvement in economic stability and growth. Noticeable in the Agricultural Census data is the large number of women farmers in the interior, 2,367 on averaged aged 41 years compared to 1,167 women farmers in the coastal area and aged 50 years on average.

During the period 2005 -2009, total production of the sub-sector agriculture, livestock and fisheries achieved significant growth. Major growth in production was recorded in rice, banana, plantain, cassava, beef, pork, sheep and goat. During the said period, noticeable decline were in the production of milk, root crops, other citrus and smoked fish. The drop in production is among others linked to the import tariff regime which promotes food imports while the drop in smoked fish is directly a result of the EU ban on smoked fish from Suriname because EU food safety and health standards have yet not been met despite repeated warnings from the EU food safety and health authorities.

II.2.2 Rice Industry

Rice, traditionally the most important agriculture export commodity and foreign exchange earner, is now third in line after fish and fish products and banana. Export earning reached SRD 58.9 million in 2009 compared to SRD 24.7 million in 2005. The increase in rice production continued further in 2010 and boosted exports to about 77,000 metric tons compared to about 52,000 metric tons in 2009.

Increased planted rice acreage, quality seeds, better land preparation and improved extension services resulted in higher productivity and a higher rice output of 229,370 metric tons in 2009, an increase of about 25 percent compared to 199,212 metric tons in 2008. The 2009 production was the highest since 1998. Increase in rice production began in 2006 after reaching its lowest level in of 163,655 metric tons in 2005. The 2009 growth in production was triggered by favorable world market prices which encouraged farmers expand production. The increase in rice production continued in

2010 and boosted exports to about 77,000 metric tons compared to about 52,000 metric tons in 2009. Notice however, of the about 56,000 ha lands poldered for rice cultivation, about 55 percent was planted in 2010.

To stimulate productive investments, the Government approved in November 2010 a tax exemption measure of 90 percent on imported capital goods only and not removed the Government take on fuel and other inputs for the sub-sector rice. However, over the period 2005 -2010, the rice industry also benefited from other policy measures aimed at expanding rice production. These included subsidies in the order of about SRD 12.6 million in 2009, the establishment of the Agricultural Credit Fund (AKF) managed by the Agricultural Bank N.V, multi million SRD investments in rehabilitation and maintenance of irrigation systems in Nickerie and Coronie districts and also other measures to guarantee adequate irrigation water supplies. Further, major investments were made in training of farmers aspects of farm management, the printing and distribution of rice production information leaflets, provision of training in Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and capacity building in management of water boards.

II.2.3 Banana Industry

Declining field and labour productivity continued labour problems, low competitiveness, the effects of globalization on the EU banana regime and poor financial results lead in 2002 to the closure of Surland, the State owned export Banana Company.

Following a complete restructuring of the company and substantial investments in excess of US\$ 30 million by the Government and the EC, the Stichting Behoud Bananen Sector (SBBS)⁵ started operation in 2003 and begin exports in 2004. Banana export levels of 35,360 metric tons in 2000 and 4,952 metric tons in 2002, again increased from 20,121 metric tons in 2004 to reach 70,051 metric tons 2010, valued at US\$49.0 million. The SBBS also lobbied the EC to introduce in 2006 the First Come First Serve (FCFS) system ending the payment of previous export licensing system costing more than US\$8.0 million during 2004-2006. The improvement in the banana company generated

⁵ Foundation for the Preservation Banana Sector Suriname

3,329 quality jobs in 2009. The profits for 2010 are expected to be at least US\$2.0 million against a loss of about US\$1.0 million in 2009. In line with Government policy to utilize export opportunities in the region, SBBS widened its market and began in 2009 with banana exports to Trinidad and Tobago thereby reducing its dependency on the sole EC market.

II.2.4 Vegetables and Fruits

The goal of the Government is to guarantee a steady supply for the local and the export market. In general vegetable and fruit producers are small scale producers and produce a wide range of vegetables and fruits for local and export markets, French Guyana and the Netherlands. Production is mainly rain fed and therefore seasonal with fluctuating price. Increasingly farmers are investing in shaded houses to increase production, have year round supplies and limit price fluctuation. The acreage planted with vegetables declined in the last 5 years from about 947 ha in 2005 to 736 ha in 2009. Impacting on vegetable output which also declined are increased competition from cheap imports, high cost of inputs, continued use of old and outdated technologies, a shortage of labour, high transportation cost unit by export and requirements to meet food safety standards in export markets.

To support food safety a number of capacity building activities were taken and supported by Government. Given the export opportunities in the Caribbean and in Europe, more investment in modern production technologies, food safety standard, training of farmers and exporters, organizing farmers and developing of the value chain are required if the sector is to survive and meet the challenges of competition and globalization.

The sub-sector fruit has about the same characteristics as that of the sub-sector vegetables. The acreage planted with fruits increased in the last 5 years from 25,731 ha in 2005 to 32,386 ha in 2009. The acreage planted with grapefruit expanded the most from 927 ha to 1,252 ha. The sector is also faced with competition from imports of cheap fresh fruits and fruit drinks. Farmers are looking for domestic support measures if the sector is to expand.

II.2.5 Livestock sector

The sector comprises poultry, beef, dairy pigs and small ruminant, all experienced growth in stock and output during the last five years. It is important in terms of food security, employment and income generation and rural stability. The livestock sector is characterized by mainly small scale holdings with some medium and large size farms in poultry, beef cattle and dairy. The pig industry is dominated by a few players responsible for about 60 percent of output. The small ruminant sub-sector has good potential and is growing slowly and with exception of a few medium size enterprises, businesses are small and not specialized and professional.

Besides increasing imports of poultry meat and salted beef, there is also some import of fresh beef, but in general the country is self sufficient in fresh meat. Domestic meat production increased from 11,259 tons in 2005 to 13,424 tons in 2009, an increase of 19.2 percent. Imports of chicken also increased by 15 percent from 13,292 tons in 2005 to 15,516 tons in 2009. In value the increase was even bigger, 32 percent. A similar trend showed imports of salted beef increasing 23 percent in quantity and 65 percent in value.

Of greater concern is the decline in milk production which has been traditionally under pressure from successive governments who set price controls for the farmgate price and the retail price of fresh local cow milk in order to have cheap milk on the shelves. The price given to farmers is too low and farmers shift from dairy to beef cattle or abandon farming. Fresh milk production dropped by 16 percent between 2005 and 2009, although it increased slightly when Government approved a price hike for fresh milk which was short lived as prices of inputs skyrocketed faster. Local dairy farmers have to compete with cheap subsidized imported milk powder which enters the country at a zero tariff rate and is not subject to price control.

Over the period 2005 -2010 the policy focus was on improved extension services, capacity building efforts, HACCP certification of the Government owned milk processing plant and on improving and expanding small ruminant production. Challenges to address issues surrounding the quality of locally produced and imported animal feed, inadequate production infrastructural facilities, subsidized imported milk

powder and the zero tariff rate on all agricultural commodities received low priority of the Government. Also there is need to halt the slaughter of female animals by facilitating import of beef cattle for slaughtering, import of high quality breeding stock to expand the herd and intensification of livestock research, product development and provision of increased extension services to stakeholders. Opportunities for export of livestock sector commodities are in French Guyana and in CARICOM countries, which will for a great deal depend on meeting basic food safety requirements at the local level and the willingness of particularly CARICOM countries to import and abolishing non-tariff barriers to trade.

II.2.6 Fisheries

The sub-sector has always been a major player as domestic food supplier and foreign exchange earner dominated by shrimp exports. The sector is distinguished in artisanal, industrial (shrimp and pelagic fish) and aquaculture fishery. Based on export earnings, the sub-sector is ranked number one. The dominance of the shrimp exports is now making place for the fin-fish industry. Fin-fish export increased by 70 percent during 2005 -2009, from 11,926 tons to 20,356 tons, respectively SRD25.8 million and SRD 46.6 million. The fishing industry is dominated by foreign fishermen from neighboring countries, in particular Guyana, Venezuela and the Pacific region.

During 2005-2009 the emphasis was on sustainable fishing, food safety, strengthening legislation, investment in new infrastructure and rehabilitation of existing ones facilities and the introduction of new technology. To meet EU food safety requirements, modern fish smoking facilities are being constructed in four districts. The required funds of US\$ 2 million are a grant made available by Venezuela's ALBA ALIMENTOS. Having the modern smoking facilities would result in the lifting the ban introduced in 2007 on smoked fish from Suriname.

The potentials of the sector are underutilized and government is committed to take actions leading to increased contribution of the sector to the economy. The government is therefore determined to address the main challenges and problems affecting a greater performance of the industry. The priority interventions would include: the formulation of a fisheries management plan, the preparation of a medium term fishery research and

development programme, the updating of the fishery legislation to meet today's standards and the strengthening of the institutional capacity of the Fishery Department. In addition, the government gives high priority to initiatives leading to the utilization of underdeveloped species and value added efforts. However, establishing a coastal patrol to control the fishery resources and to protect fishermen operating in the fishing ground is a precondition for the sustainable development of the sector.

II.2.7 Problems and Limitations Threaten Agricultural Sector

The agricultural sector is faced with a wide variety of challenges some of which are the same old ones and others new. The challenges are for ease categorized in macro-economic, global market and sectoral challenges.

(i) The macro-economic challenges. The challenges directly impacting on the agricultural sector and needed attention are: zoning of lands to avoid quality agricultural lands getting other uses and limit speculation with lands; develop integrated trade and agriculture policies which promote local production rather than stimulate imports; develop investment and credit policies encouraging local private investment, other domestic support measures facilitating agricultural production and development, provision of credit at for agriculture affordable rates; mobilize donor funding for investment in agricultural infrastructure. In addition, challenges of climate change could challenge agriculture production in the coastal area.

(ii) Global market challenges. The challenges of trade liberalization and globalization needed to be addressed are: to renegotiate the bound tariffs signed with the World Trade Organization (WTO) and adjust the applied rate; the lack of competitiveness; flexibility for to diversify production and cost of penetrating new markets; high transportation cost to traditional and regional markets; lack of adequate investments to increase human and infrastructure capacity to satisfy international and regional food safety standards; non-tariff barriers in importing countries; and pest and disease control and management.

(iii) Sectoral Challenges. There are a number of key sectoral issues to be addressed if the sector is to prosper. They include: promote and enforcement of sustainable resource utilization practices in agricultural production; protect local industry from cheap

imports; mobilize investment in the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure and then investment in new one, particularly in irrigation and drainage systems, roads and bridges; investment in research and extension; support market research and development; mobilize investment for aquaculture development; invest in demonstration and introduction of new technology and genetics and training of farmers; training in environmental friendly pest and disease control techniques such as Integrated Pest Management (IPM), promote value chain approaches; promote and invest in small and medium size food processing industries using local raw material; mobilize investments in food safety, plant and animal health programmes and projects; develop client friendly credit packages particularly for non-traditional crops; and strengthen the collaboration with NGOs and the private sector in general.

II.2.8 Relevant Policies and Programmes

The main goals of the MOAHF remain:

- Enhancing food security and food safety - food security preferably from local produce;
- Income generation - an expanding and developed agri-sector would generate sustainable employment opportunities and supports poverty reduction;
- contribute to economic growth and development - increase the contribution to GDP through increased production and exports and reduce imports which impact positive on the trade balance.
- Additionally, the agricultural sector is expected to contribute towards the achievement of the following secondary goals respectively:
 - poverty alleviation;
 - spatial development and
 - rural planning

According to “Cross Roads” the Policy Declaration, 2010-2015, of the new Government, the implementation of the national development goals would be most important in the interaction with other countries and international organizations and the

foreign policy should make a significant contribution towards achieving national development. Furthermore, the Government would redirect its regular diplomacy towards a more developmental diplomacy with particular focus on supporting poverty alleviation, food security, support and protection of infant industries and on matters concerning the effects of climate change.

The international cooperation on sectoral level would be intensified. In this respect the Government will strengthen its cooperation with Brazil given its outstanding agricultural performance record. Brazil through Embrapa⁶ (The Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation) to assist the GOSU, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, towards achieving the government's objective to become the food basket of the Caribbean, modernizing and increasing agricultural production, among other things. Intensifying the cooperation with Japan and Korea particularly regarding the fishery sector sustainable development is also high on the Agenda.

According to the Government Declaration 2010-2015 "Cross Roads, Together to Better Times", the agricultural sector is expected to make a significant contribution to economic and economic development. Enhancing food security, become the food basket of the Caribbean and increase agricultural exports to CARICOM countries among the agricultural goals set out in the document. Key priorities of the Government include: (i) growing at least 150,000 ha of paddy in 2020; and (ii) accomplish a set of programmes set to produce about 85 percent of food needs and at least 40 percent of the production geared for export.

In line with Cross Roads, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries (MOAHF) formulated its policy document: "BeleidsNota LVV 2010-2015: *De Beleidsstrategie voor de Agrarische Sector*". On 15 April 2011 the Ministry presented the policy document to stakeholders and staff and will engage in further discussions with its partners for their input when preparing specific priority programmes, strategies or activities. As expected, the main objectives of the sector remained the same and now

⁶) Embrapa = Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuaria

there are some more concrete objectives and targets outlined in the Cross Roads document to be achieved in the period 2010-2015.

II.2.8.1 Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries 2010-2015 - Targets and Priority Areas

The most important qualitative and quantitative agricultural development targets are:

Established food safety and monitoring systems along the value chain	Establish guarantee fund for small and medium size enterprises
Established systems for sustainable use and management of natural resources	85% of food demand locally produced
Established disease research, control and monitoring and management systems by sub-sector/commodity	40% food produced for export
Established entrepreneurship training centre/units	Increased rice acreage from 52,000 ha to 150,000 by 2020
Established practical and theoretical training centres for agricultural subjects	Increase banana export from 70,000 tons to 100,000 tons/year
Value adding is integrated in all sub-sectoral development activities	Increase hatchery eggs to at least 60%
Partnership modality agreed and systems established to its enhancement	Diversification of export commodities; papaya, pineapple
Diversification of export markets	Become the food basket of the Caribbean
	Strengthened agricultural cooperation with Brazil, Venezuela, French Guyana for technical cooperation and finance (donor),

with focus on the CARICOM market	Resource mobilization by Investment Development Corporation Suriname (IDCS)
Merge Agricultural Bank and National Development Bank	

For a more integrated and targeted development of agriculture in the interior, the Government decided in November 2010 to transfer the agricultural development responsibilities from the Ministry of Regional Development (RO) to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries where it would get the required specialized support. In response the MOAHF reorganized its agricultural interior unit in the Department of Agriculture and transformed it into the Department of Agricultural Development for the Interior.

The focus on development of agricultural activities in the interior is very important since it heavily depends on food imports from the coastal area while it has enough potential to sustainably produce enough food in its own environment and thereby increase its food security situation. Adequate focus on commercial agricultural activities in the interior would result in agricultural diversification in the interior and better nutrition, increased income earnings for produces, create more jobs opportunities for women, thus reducing unemployment and poverty and potentially commercial food exports to the coastal area.

To support the production efforts of small and medium size enterprises, the Agricultural Bank and the National Development Bank would merge. In addition, a guarantee fund for enterprise credit should be established to support easy access to credit for new and existing businesses. Furthermore, the Suriname Investment Corporation Ltd (SIC N.V.) was be established and target large investments in the agricultural sector. These and other goals, strategies and programmes of the GOSU would be outlined in detail in a Food Production Policy white paper to be endorsed by the National Assemble.

II.3 Main Actors and Institutions

The Ministry of Agriculture is a key player in providing a wide variety of agricultural services, including research and extension, price negotiations, facilitating credit and attracting investments and in policy direction for agricultural development. In addition, the MOAHF played a very active role in promoting agricultural development and agricultural production by establishing parastatal organizations with specific objectives, in general to promote new crops with market potential or new technologies. Today, as one of the strategies of the ASP 2005-2010, the focus was on the private sector to be the engine of growth.

Over the years a process of privatization began, however so far with little success as the private sector is not forthcoming as expected. Given the complexity of the agricultural sector it has links with a large number of other public and private sector institutions, NGOs and organizations which impact on decision making and the future of the sector. Some institutions and actors are addressed multiple areas of development e.g. NGO Forum and Pater Albrinck stichting, while others are more specialized e.g. cattle breeders association.

Besides the MOAHF which is directly linked with the agricultural sector there are at least sixteen (16) other Government agencies and Ministries that play a key role in agricultural sector development. These include the Ministry of Finance and Planning for investment and subsidies to parastatal companies; the Ministry of Trade and Industry which regulates prices for some foods considered basic and essential, is responsible for industry and trade development, is the lead in International and CARICOM trade relations and negotiations; The Ministry Foreign Affairs and International Relations has the responsibility for coordinating all international donor assistance and technical cooperation with the UN; The Ministry of Health, through the Bureau of Public Health (BOG) responsible for food safety and health certification of all imported and locally processed foods; The Ministry of Public Works responsible for among others irrigation and drainage systems, agricultural roads and bridges; and the Ministry of Defense (Marine) particularly for protecting fishing grounds from illegal fishing.

In addition to the above, agriculture and rural development depends on the policies and strategies and decisions from the Ministry of Physical Planning, Land and Forestry

Management (RGB) for nature preservation and biodiversity conservation, forestry development and land lease and tenure policy. Also the Ministry of Justice and Policy has a pivotal role in the drafting and processing of legislation regarding agricultural matters.

Other Ministries impacting on the agricultural sector are the Ministry of Labour, Telecommunication and the Environment; and the Ministry of Education and Culture. Hence, it is important to formulate national policies and strategies that are coherent and integrated to ensure that macro-economic and sectoral goals are achieved.

Recently some newly established other agencies or authorities, such as the Suriname Investment Corporation Ltd and the Task Force Rice, will also impact on the agricultural development.

The important institutions and organizations operating in the crops sector are: The Anne van Dijk Rice Research Institute Nickerie (ADRON) which supports innovation rice sector through variety breeding research, development and dissemination mechanization technology and provision of extension services; research on a wide range crops and related mechanization and postharvest technology is by CELOS (the Center for Experimental Agricultural Research in Suriname) and the Anton de Kom University of Suriname (ADEK). Responsible for the coordination of agricultural research is the National Agricultural Research Council (NAOR) with priority to coordinate and prioritize the agriculture research and develop extension material.

For effective control and management of the water resources in the rice producing areas among other in the Multi Purpose Corantijn Canal Water Board (MCPWB) a parastatal body and the Water Board of Water Users Organization which act as the water authority in many polders. Addressing the interest of paddy producers is the Suriname Paddy Producers Association (SPBA) and for vegetables and fruits the AGRAS. Among the parastatal organizations still involved in crop production is the Foundation for the Preservation Banana Sector Suriname (SBBS) and the Citrus Company Alliance.

Supporting the interest of the livestock sector are among others the Departments of Veterinary and Health Services, the Artificial Insemination Service, the State Farm of

the MOAHF, the Melk Centrale Paramaribo (MCP) a parastatal organization and the public slaughter house. Private sector organizations representing the interest of the livestock farmers include the Cattle Breeders Association Suriname, the Association of Suriname Dairy Farmers, Organization and the Cooperatie Melk Boeren Houuttuin. There is also a modern slaughterhouse operated by the private sector.

Directly responsible for the fisheries sub-sector is the Department of Fisheries providing directly or through its agencies services, including CEVIHAS which provides fish landings facilities for large fishing boats and the SAIL, a fish and processing company. To facilitate exports is the Fish Inspection Institute (VKI) for guaranteeing food safety of all fish. Important fishing associations are the Suriname Seafood Association (SSA) and the Fishers Collective collaborating which with the Ministry on issues regarding sustainable exploitation of the fishery resource and the development.

II.4 FAO and the International Cooperation

II.4.1 Technical assistance by FAO

Prior to 2005 the FAO assistance was delivered on more the less an ad hoc basis despite the country programming. On the recommendation of the IEE of FAO, FAO introduced in 2005 a new country programming tool, the National Medium Term Priority Framework, now called CPF. The CPF would focus on a limited number of priority areas in agreement with the recommendations of the IEE that FAO should become more efficient, focus on the things it could do best and on partnership building. The CPF would ensure that FAO's technical assistance would be based on the country needs and government priorities, nationally owned and be in full agreement with government. The CPF also required linking the country priorities with FAO's global and regional priorities and also fit and deliver within the One UN concept.

During the period 2005 -2010 FAO technical assistance to Suriname focused mainly on the activities in sub-sectors agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forestry development. They were based on a selection of priorities articulated in the ASP 2005 – 2010 and the Strategic Action Plan of the Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control

(SBB), and the consensus between Government and the private sector stakeholders for areas of FAO technical assistance.

The objectives of the priority areas were sectoral and sub-sectoral, some were more cross cutting, and some more to critically important means of action. Together they would contribute to food production and availability, economic and social progress and human well being, and sustainable management of natural resources. Based on FAO strategic objectives the Ministry of Agriculture and the SBB priorities related to:

- (A) Sustainable intensification of crop production
- (B) Increased livestock production in support of rural development
- (C) Sustainable management and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources
- (D) Improved quality and safety of foods at all stages of the food chain
- (E) Sustainable management of forest and trees
- (G) Enhanced incomes and livelihoods in rural areas
- (H) Improved food security and better nutrition

The main assistance included projects and programmes linked to FAO strategic objectives:

Agriculture	Livestock	Fisheries priorities
Enhancing Food Security- Implementation of ten (10) TeleFood and Food Production Projects (A, H)	Ensuring Artificial Insemination Service to Small Dairy Farmers in Suriname (B, G)	Establishment of a Aquaculture Research Center in Oryza, Saramacca (C, G)
Introduction of Hydroponics - Shaded House Production (A, G)	Capacity building for Farmers in Pig Industry (B, D)	By-catch Reduction Technologies for Shrimp Trawlers (C)
Shaded (Covered) House Vegetable Production (A, G)	Small Ruminant Development	Capacity building in Monitoring of Fish Stocks (C)
Conduct Agricultural Census and Establishment of	Sheep (Ram) Exchange Programme - Saramacca (B, G)	Establishment of a Fish Disease Monitoring System
	Training Butcher	

Agriculture Statistical Information System	Assistants (Meat Processors) – Curriculum Development (D)	(C)
Pesticides Management - Clean-up of Obsolete Pesticides (D)	Draft Legislation on Livestock Production, Health and Feed (B)	

Priorities identified for FAO technical assistance in the forestry sector were two projects:

The Revision of Forest Charges System in Suriname and National Forest Programme Facility Suriname, both FAO Objective (E).

II.4.2 The UNDAF process in Suriname and activities

FAO is one of the 12 UN agencies participating in the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) which supports Suriname development efforts. However only four agencies: UNICEF, PAHO/WHO, UNFPA and the UNDP are resident in Suriname and participation of the other agencies, such as FAO, is not frequent. The current UNDAF is the second one for Suriname, but the first UNDAF as part of the Delivering as ONE (DaO) process initiated in Suriname in 2007. According to the Report on the Evaluation of the United Nations Development Framework Assistance 2008-2011, “it was the result of the Government’s urging to eliminate the fragmentation and duplication of UN-supported activities that Suriname became a self-starter DaO country in the DaO process”. Therefore the current UNDAF is still seen as the central mechanism to improve the planning, coordination, implementation and monitoring of UN-supported activities in Suriname.

Following the signing of the UNDAF between the GOSU and the UN in April 2007 the signing of the Common Country Programme Action Plan (CCPAP) between both parties was signed in April 2008. Subsequent to the 2010 national elections and the change of Government, the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation responsible for the UNDAF was abandoned. Under the new Administration, all UN affairs are placed under

the responsibility of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the planning functions with the Ministry of Finance. The priorities of the UNDAF were based on the MOP 2006-2011 which provides the overall development framework for Suriname, but it is expected that the current national and sectoral priorities will not change radically in the new MOP and emphasis will remain on the MDG related areas and economic growth.

The total costing of the UNDAF programme was estimated at US\$40.8 million, on average about US\$10.0 million/year. The CCPAP indicated the GOSU would contribute 17.3 million towards the CCPAP, but a large part was not realized. The Ministry of Labour, Technology and the Environment contributed US\$3.6 million which came from the Dutch Development Treaty Funds to co-finance the environment sector also was an other project by Ministry of Justice and Police to an UNDP –supported project on Justice, Access to Human Rights and Anti-Corruption with funds also from the Dutch. The GOSU made many in kind contributions to the implementation of the UNDAF.

The 2008-2011 UNDAF targets three development outcomes which support three national priority areas while the CCPAP has 11 programme outcomes.

UNDAF Outcome 1: Pro-poor policies are in place to ensure that vulnerable groups in society benefit from growth and have equitable access to opportunities, assets, resources and decent work. This outcome contributes to MDG 1 and 7. FAO is among 4 agencies that supports a sub-outcome and contributes US\$230,000 to a country programme.

UNDAF Outcome 2: By 2011 governance systems are enhanced through increased participation, public sector reform, legal reform and protection. This programmes is not financially supported by FAO.

UNDAF Outcome 3: Improved access of population to quality of education, health care, legal and social protection services by 2011. This outcome contributes to MDG 1, 2, 4 and 5 and is in support of the country priority area fair distribution of wealth and equal opportunities for all. The FAO participates in one of the sub-outcomes and contribute with work on nutrition in the country programme. Specific funding is mentioned as numerous FAO country programmes currently under implementation address food and nutrition.

Among the main conclusions and recommendations of the UNDAF evaluation report are:

The role of the UN as an “honest broker” and advocate for the MDGs and vulnerable groups, for bringing attention to inequities and justice, for setting and promoting international norms and standards, for exposing Suriname to best practices and technological innovations;

The formulation of several of the programme outcomes is too broad and ambitious (in some cases nation-wide);

The broad and over-ambitious results framework for the UNDAF did not include measurable results, baselines and targets, making impossible to measure the impact of the UNDAF outcomes;

The next UNDAF should continue to focus on the MGDs and human rights. Outcomes should be formulated around a maximum of 3 core development issues that are currently important priorities for the GOSU;

Discuss individually with the non-resident UN agencies how they wish to participate in the context of the next UNDAF; if their future funding support to Suriname is limited or if they do not see a major benefit to participation in programmatic terms;

Take action to facilitate the implementation of a Monitoring and Evaluation tool with stakeholders

II.4.3 Interventions by other Financial, Donor and Technical Assistance Agencies

Traditionally technical and donor assistance for agricultural and rural development have been centered around a few actors. The main actors included the Netherlands, the European Commission, the Belgium Government⁷, Japan⁸, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA). However, without any doubt, since 1975, a

⁷) Belgium Government assist through ABOS: General Administration for Development Cooperation Belgium

⁸) JICA: Japan International Cooperation Agency

significant share of the overall the national agricultural development depended on the Dutch-Suriname Development Cooperation Treaty Funds which came to an end in December 2010 and funding from the European Commission (EC). Similarly, the implementation of the ASP 2005 -2010 relied heavily on the Dutch Treaty Funds and the EC funds also allocated for the agricultural sector. The funds were for both technical assistance and physical investments towards all agricultural sectors including activities in the interior.

In recent years, the Government began to widen the scope of development partners embracing the Peoples Republic of China, India, Venezuela and Brazil are currently among the key players providing a range of donor and technical support to the sector but also credit lines. Private entrepreneurs from these countries expressed interest for investments, foreign direct investments (FDI), in particularly the sub-sectors oilpalm and forestry, among other things.

During the period 2005-2010, the Dutch Development Treaty Funds were the core funds for funding the implementing of the ASP 2005 -2010, initially budgeted at €46.0 million. At the end of 2010, an estimated amount of only €4.1 million was invested for project implementation⁹. The limited implementation of the ASP was the result of ineffective and complex administrative procedures often outside the influence of the Ministry of Agriculture, the absence of concrete project documents and programmes which also contributed to a low disbursement of funds in the initial years of the SAP implementation, among other things. Hence, more funds were committed for the agricultural sector but withdrawn by the authorities and allocated to other sectors in the economy.

The other traditional partner in the agricultural sector is the European Commission (EC). Towards the agricultural sector its focus was always for the rice and banana sub-sectors emphasizing increasing productivity, meeting food safety standards and competitiveness. In the context of the ASP, both sub-sectors received in excess of €8.0 million of which €12.8 million went in the rehabilitation of the sub-sector rice.

⁹) See Appendix 1 Overview of ASP 2005-2010 Priority Areas

In the context of the implementation of the ASP 2005-2010, Belgium and Japan provided minor support. In the past however, these countries played through ABOS (Belgium) and JICA (Japan) a significant role in providing technical assistance and investment funding in the fisheries sub-sector.

Technical assistance for agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry and rural development was provided predominantly by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The other important partner in Suriname's agricultural sector development is IICA also providing technical assistance. Other bilateral and multilateral partners assisting the agricultural sector more on an ad-hoc basis included Brazil and India. In addition to the multilateral and bilateral development partners working with the Government, the sector is also getting support, mainly small grants and some technical support, through several NGO's engaged in agricultural development activities in semi-urban and rural areas and in the interior.

II.5 Challenges and Opportunities for Agricultural Development

Suriname is endowed with fertile soils, good water quality, favourable weather conditions, experienced farmers growing a wide variety of high quality commodities at affordable prices. Beside these advantages agricultural development encounters major challenges which limit it taking advantage of the opportunities in the domestic and export market. Hence, currently Suriname imports about fifty percent of its food and food imports and the CARICOM region food import bill is in excess of US\$4.5 billion annually.

With exception of rice, banana, fish and shrimp, and some vegetables which are mainly exported to EU market, agricultural production is geared for the domestic market. With respect to market opportunities, Cross Road 2010-2015 is very clear; Suriname should become the food basket of the CARICOM region and increase rice lands to 150,000 ha and penetrate the regional market with high quality rice products, vegetable, fish, meats and other agricultural commodities. It is also aimed at the establishment of modern agro processing industries for meat, fish, fruit and vegetable processing. The following paragraphs present a brief of the challenges of the main sub-sectors or commodities.

The crop sector has good opportunities in the regional (CARICOM), European and international market once produced competitively and meeting the food safety standards. During the last five years large investments were made to increase crop productivity (sub-sectors rice, banana and vegetables), the efficient use of agro chemicals and improvement of food health and safety standards and these activities should continue. Other challenges which demand more attention and include investments in research and development (R&D) and extension services to rapidly transform the sector in a modern, competitive and efficient sector that can meet the challenges of the 21 century. The challenges of strengthening capacity of farmers, extension workers and other stakeholders and addressing the lack of quality and timely market intelligence to make good business decisions are crucial. The development of entrepreneurship, making investment for improvement of marketing systems and facilities, increasing product volumes for export and addressing the high transportation cost are challenges that also require immediate attention. Of importance are incentives for investments among others in new technologies for year round production, investment for establishment of agro-processing plants, provision of low interest rate credit and appropriate credit package to small and medium farmers for achieving stated agricultural objectives that must be implemented.

For exporting fresh produce to CARICOM countries the preparation of Pest Risk Assessment (PRA) and formulation of export protocols with targeted countries should be carried with urgency to avoid running into non-tariff barriers. Adjusting import tariffs to protect local producers from cheap imported agricultural commodities is an indispensable action the Government must take if the agricultural sector is to survive.

The challenges of the livestock sector needed to be addressed to allow for realizing export opportunities. The challenges of the sector include the establishment of a continuous animal disease monitoring system according to World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) standards, needed investment in food safety standards with regard to animal food products to guarantee food safety, expansion and training of personnel to meet demand, review and adjustment of legislation to meet modern health and food safety standards, investment in new breed to improve productivity of cattle and small

ruminants, provision of low interest credit rates to small and medium size farms, particularly for modernization and to meet food safety standards, adjust import tariffs to protect local producers from cheap imported milk powder, chicken and other processed meats, develop protocols with CARICOM countries to guarantee export of animal products.

Besides the traditional fishing activities, development of aquaculture fisheries is promoted as the opportunity for the fisheries sector. Impacting on past aquaculture investments was the dependency on imported feed and the high cost of feed and the challenge is to reduce cost of feed by producing it from local raw material. The main challenges to be addressed in the fisheries sector include protection, control and management of the fishery resource against illegal and unsustainable fishing practices, creating and conducive investment climate attracting local and foreign investments, address high cost and irregular transportation within the region, establishment of zoning for areas with good aquaculture conditions, attract investment for processing of fish waste, research and development in feed production from local raw material for aquaculture fisheries, channel investment for fisheries education, and in training and recruitment of highly trained and experienced personnel to lead the transformation of the sector.

In summary, the challenges to be addressed require political will, integration and harmonization of national policies and strategies, diversification of export commodities, development of a national agricultural marketing information system and market intelligence for exporters, implementation of close collaboration with national, regional and international institutions, strengthen collaboration with the private sector, bilateral and multilateral donor and financial assistance, mobilization of investments in institutional and infrastructure facilities, increase of production, productivity and commodity competitiveness, investment in the development of value chains for most promising commodities, provision continuous education and training for staff within Government and in the private sector to better address challenges and take advantage of opportunities, development and strengthening of farmers and farmers' organizations to adopt new technologies and increase production and productivity.

PRIORITIES OF FAO TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE 2012 - 2015

III.1 Proposed government – FAO CPF Priorities 2012-2015

The main priority interventions according by agricultural sub-sectors for the period 2010 - 2015 are summarized in the following boxes. Based on the core functions and comparative advantages of FAO, it is expected that the priority interventions requested from FAO should address: Policy Advice and Advocacy, Capacity building, Applying and Sharing Knowledge and Resource Mobilization.

With reference to Government objectives mention among others in “Cross Roads, Together to better times” and the MOAHF policy document “Beleidsnota LVV 2010-2015” it identified the following priority areas for the CPF 2012-2015. Besides the identified priority areas for intervention, much emphasis is placed on the following (i) fostering income and livelihoods systems in rural areas and (ii) improving food security and better nutrition. Hence, it is crucial that in formulating the technical assistance these issues are integrated in all projects. In terms of the FAO strategic objectives they are similar as covered by the first CPF 2006 - 2011 namely:

Box # 1: Proposed Government - FAO CPF Priorities 2012 -2015

- (1) Sustainable intensification of crop production
- (2) Increased livestock production in support of rural development
- (3) Sustainable management and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources
- (4) Improved quality and safety of foods at all stages of the food chain
- (5) Sustainable management of forest and trees

The priority intervention by sub-sector are in Tables 1-5 and closed in the Appendix 2

THEMATIC AREA 1: INTENSIFICATION OF CROP PRODUCTION

Crop production is of major importance for national food security and export. Given its potentials reflected among other things in the available water resources, good arable land and the skills in the sector, the Government and stakeholders are in agreement that the sector should expand, become more competitive and efficient, increase its contributions to the macro-economic situation by adopting improved technologies, use modern seeds, become competitive by increasing crop rotations, by being less dependent on rain fed for production when producing in greenhouses (covered production), use of integrated pest management practices, base production on the demand and by adopting the value chain approach and stimulate agribusiness development. In the light of the above and in the context of the government national objectives and targets for the period 2010-2015 including increased production and becoming the food basket of CARICOM, the proposed FAO interventions for the period 2011-2015 should continue on implementing existing programmes and further expand to support:

- Stimulate agricultural diversification based on domestic and export demand,
- Formulate and execute market research and development programmes in the CARICOM region and Europe,
- Formulate and implement at least two value chain projects in the country based on agribusiness development approaches,
- Support capacity building in modern production technologies and establishment of agriculture training centers in selected locations and provide training in the efficient use of agrochemicals and integrated pest management technologies,
- Provide support for development entrepreneurship and agribusiness and assistance in promoting and training farmer's organizations,
- Continue the technical assistance in formulation and preparing legislation and encourage its implementation to assist in control and monitoring of set policies.

THEMATIC AREA 2: INCREASED LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION IN SUPPORT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The sub-sector livestock makes a significant contribution to food security, provides income generation opportunities also among a very large group of small farmers and plays an important role towards rural development and rural stability. The draft white paper on livestock development identified a number of bottlenecks and challenges which needs to be addressed and where FAO could play an important. In the context of the CPF for the period 2012-2015, the GOSU expects the continuation of the existing technical assistance from FAO with emphasis on the following priority areas:

Continue with the implementation of projects related to the prevention, spread, control and management of animal diseases,

Formulation and implementation of programmes for capacity building in good agricultural practices (GAP) and good management practices (GMP) and provide support for development entrepreneurship and assistance in promoting and training farmer's organizations.

Support to institutional strengthening of the Livestock Department of the MOAAHF in particular with training programmes for meat health inspectors and butchers training,

Provision of technical assistance for production of animal feed based on local raw material,

Provide guidance towards design and implementation of production certification systems and assistance in formulation and preparing legislation and encourage its implementation to assist in control and monitoring of set policies.

THEMATIC AREA 3: SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND USE OF FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE RESOURCES

The sub-sector fisheries makes a very important contribution to food security and is among other things currently the most important agricultural sub-sector in terms of foreign exchange earnings. The sub-sector is however confronted with a number of problems which affect the sustainability of the marine resources and require urgent attention in terms of institutional strengthening, resource utilization policies, policing, control, monitoring and its management. The aquaculture sub-sector on the other hand has great growth and development potential but needs support in terms of facilitation of the enabling policy and regulatory environment, support in research and development, development of feed from local raw material and programmes and projects for capacity building and management. Given the high demand for fish and fishery products globally which cannot be met from marine fisheries, the GOSU gives high priority on the development of aquaculture fisheries and to take advantage of the market opportunities for fish and fishery products.

In this regard the GOSU seeks the continuation and further assistance from FAO for sustainable development of the marine fisheries and for developing of the aquaculture sector. The specific priority interventions expected from FAO in the framework of CPF 2012-2015 are:

Assistance in the formulation of a fishery management plan and capacity building for institutional strengthening,

Assistance in updating fisheries legislation,

Assistance in the formulation of an aquaculture development plan and the implementation of an aquaculture research and development station,

Capacity building in management and sustain of statistical data information system for stock assessment methodologies to facilitate adequate management policies,

Formulation and implementation of programmes for capacity building in good agricultural practices (GAP) and good management practices (GMP) and provide

support for development entrepreneurship and assistance in promoting and training farmer's organizations,

Capacity building in value added and product diversification.

THEMATIC AREA 4: IMPROVED QUALITY AND SAFETY OF FOODS AT ALL STAGES OF THE FOOD CHAIN

The Government of Suriname assigns high priority to stimulate and guarantee high quality and safety foods of all agricultural products consumed locally and for exports. Therefore a number of measures were initiated including the establishment of the Division of Agricultural Health and Food Safety (AHFSU) which targets crops, the Fish Inspection Institute (VKI) regarding fishery activities and similar actions were taken related to the livestock sector. Towards the achievement of the goal for agricultural health and safe food numerous challenges such as the absence of specific health and food safety legislation, the limited qualified staff, inadequate monitoring systems for pest and diseases, the absence of adequate facilities but also the little awareness about food safety by many consumers which need urgent attention.

For the period 2012-2015 the FAO support is expected to contribute to health and food safety enhancement within all sub-sectors through:

Policy and technical advice,

Advice on food safety and quality,

Capacity and institutional building,

Support to public awareness programmes for consumers participation and education on food safety, nutrition and food quality,

Support to the Codex Alimentarius Commission

THEMATIC AREA 5: SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The Ministry of Physical Planning, Land and Forestry Management (RGB) is one of main actors in the agricultural development in Suriname. The Ministry of RGB has the overall responsibility for the management of the country's natural resources, including crown lands, the protection of wetlands, endangered species, biodiversity and climate change.

Most lands in Suriname are crown land and the allocation of crown land for lease and tenure is the responsibility of Ministry of RGB). Unfortunately Suriname lacks an adequate land destination (geographical and soil based land use zoning) plan and a simple and transparent land issuing policy. This results among others that often too large acreages of land are requested and approved but not put into production and held for speculation. With the absence of a destination policy and plan, fertile agricultural land is often underutilized and or being used for housing and other non-agricultural purposes.

In addition, the Ministry of RGB is also responsible for nature preservation and biodiversity conservation and has established the Suriname Foundation for Nature Protection (STINASU), a government –chartered organization that works to protect Suriname's biological diversity.

Given the objectives to enhance agricultural production and become among others the food basket of the CARICOM with the coming five years and to promote eco-tourism as important contribution to economic development, the Ministry of RGB is expected to play a vital role.

Familiar with the FAO assistance to the Ministry's forestry management programmes, the GOSU is looking for an expansion of FAO's support in the areas of nature conservation and matters related to adequate land use policy and management.

For the For the period 2012-2015 the FAO support is expected to contribute to the overall management of the country's natural resources in particular land allocation and management and nature conservation.

The specific priority interventions expected from FAO in the framework of CPF 2012-2015 are:

- Strengthening initiatives regarded protection of endangered species and biodiversity;
- Review of land allocation policy and legislation;
- Review, update and modernization of soil information system;
- Review the non-timber and other natural resources fees;

Capacity enhancement to formulate and implement policies to sustainably increase contribution of forest to the economy

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

IV.1 Implementation and Monitoring

The preparation of the CPF is driven by the country needs and government priorities as expressed in the macro-economic and Agricultural Policy frameworks. The CPF is co-owned by the Government of Suriname and the FAO. The preparation of the CPF involved consultations with relevant stakeholders/bodies, particularly producers organizations and other organizations which have a crucial role in the implementation of policy objectives. In this regard the implementation, monitoring and evaluation (IM&E) of the CPF will be done in close consultation, collaboration and coordination with the relevant public and private sector stakeholders, organizations and institution involved.

Accordingly, the Government of Suriname will identify concerned Departments of Ministries complemented by relevant stakeholder's organizations and institutions. The FAO through its representation in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, will take leadership and responsibility for the implementation of the CPF. The FAORTT will receive full support of the technical officers at the FAO Sub-Regional Office in the Caribbean who will prepare the Country Office Work and Budget on a bi-annual basis.

For the adequate M&N, FAO jointly with the GOSU will prepare periodic reviews and annual progress implementation reports of the CPF to be discussed in the annual CPF Implementation Review Workshop. Based on the conclusions and recommendations of the workshop, the CPF document may be adjusted as necessary for ensuring focus and relevance to the needs of the country.

The monitoring activities will be harmonized and synchronized as much as possible with the UNDAF monitoring and review process. Prior to implementation of activities under the CPF, specific plans for result based management and monitoring will be developed including indicators, means of verification, targets and risks.

IV.2 Resource Mobilization

The implementation of the CPF depends on the availability of financial resources, largely depending on financial support from the donors, while a minor share of requirements can be provided from FAO's own resources. The scope of the CPF engagement will require support by regular programme resources (TCP and TCP Facility), Trust Funds from external donors, through special project support provided through the Food Security and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme. The GOSU is expected to provide counterpart contributions in terms of the provision of human resources, office facilities, access to information and statistics and import duty exemption for equipment and supplies procured in support of FAO-executed projects.

FAO and the GOSU will jointly facilitate the mobilization of external donor resources for funding of Trust Fund projects (which are usually larger than US\$500,000) through

donor consultation and active joint resource mobilization efforts. While the GOSU has identified areas for FAO assistance which should contribute to achieving the priority outcomes, the specific activities and project interventions to be supported will have to meet the qualifying criteria of the specific funding sources (e.g. TCP, TCP Facility, TeleFood Fund, Trust Fund, etc) and show clear linkages to the national prioritized development outcomes.

IV.3 Partnerships

Partnerships will be encouraged between relevant Ministries (agriculture, trade, health, foreign affairs and international business, etc), government agencies, private sector, farmer's organizations and NGO's. Ensuring aid effectiveness and resources mobilization, implementation of the framework will require engagement with other development partners, including UN agencies (UNDP, PAHO), Inter-America Development Bank (IDB), European Union (EU), Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture (IICA) and other bilateral and multilateral donors.

IV.4 Assumptions and Risks

The successful implementation of the CPF will require effective and timely resource mobilization by FAO and the Government of Suriname. Strong political will and political and economic and social stability at national level must prevail for developing and implementing the national policies required, take necessary legislative measures and adopt other administrative adjustments required to achieve national objectives and the CPF priorities. At such it is a pre-condition that adequate national budget resources are made available for the agricultural sector in general and towards the programmes committed in the CPF, in particular. Furthermore, the strong involvement of private sector stakeholders, public- private sector partnership, at all stages of the project cycle is

key for ensuring the achievement of the goals of the CPF. Global economic crisis, emerging food safety problems and increased frequency of food chain crisis are considered risks.

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FAO/SUR Update, December 2010

Projects IICA Office in Suriname 2010

US\$ 5,000,000 China Fonds t.b.v. Agrarische Ontwikkeling Binnenland 2011-2014

Organizations and Persons Met

IICA, Mr. Crawford

Association of Vegetable/Fruit Producers And Exporters Suriname (AGRAS), Mr. Bohdi-Tewarie

Paddy Growers Association, Mr. G. Sewradj

Cattle Breeders Association Suriname, Mr. H. van Brussel

Association of Surinamese Dairy Farmers (VSMB), Ms. Ch. Bakker

Suriname Seafood Association, Mr. Sewdien

Fishers Collective, Mr. Lall

Fish Processors

A. van Alen, Manager, N.V. Verenigde Cultuur Maatschappijen

Authorities Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry And Fisheries

Authorities Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade

Appendix 1

Overview of ASP 2005 -2010 Priority Areas

The Agricultural Sector Plan (ASP) 2005 -2010 identified 13 key priority areas for implementation. As far as possible funds were secured from the Dutch Development Treaty Funds. In addition, financial and technical support would be mobilized from financial, donor and technical assistance agencies. The priority areas were:

Gender: The focus was on capacity building courses for staff of the Ministry and aimed at gender issues become recognizable and visible and able to formulate policies and strategies. Also a survey was implemented to determine gender issues in rural areas and access for women in to credit facilities.

Food Safety: Institutional and infrastructural activities on strengthening food safety were implemented across all agricultural sectors, vegetables and fruits, fisheries and livestock sector. A highlight was the inaugural ceremony of the Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA) in March 2010. The laboratory (an integrated laboratory facility to provide services for all CARICOM countries) financed by the GOSU. Unfortunately in October 2010 it was destroyed by fire. The Government is again lobbying for funds to rebuild the facility.

Agricultural Lands: Granting land leases is the domain of the Ministry of Physical Planning, Land and Forestry Management (RGB). The department for lands in the MOAAF was equipped and staff trained and able to have access with the GIS with the GIS of the RGB.

Water Boards: This project involved mainly the rice producing areas in the districts Nickerie and Wanica. The aim was to train stakeholders and strengthen decentralization of water management.

Extension Services: The main activities included an evaluation to improve extension services was completed and estimated 150 staff and other stakeholders were trained in better social, communication and extension methods.

Research: The focus was on improving the cooperation among local research institutions, including ADRON, CELOS and the Anton de Kom University of Suriname (ADEK). Also, reorganization of the Department of Agricultural Research of the MOAAF and construction of a modern facility with modern equipment was on the Agenda.

Agro-Entrepreneurship: To address the lack of entrepreneurship and given the goal to strengthen the private sector, 99 persons were trained in matters of agribusiness.

Value Chain Development: Improving market intelligence and documentation information on food safety issues in the CARICOM region and the Netherlands was produced and made available to stakeholders. Also workshops on post-harvest techniques were organized for stakeholders

With technical assistance from FAO, the Agricultural Census and training of staff in the relevant area was completed and the preliminary results made available.

Agricultural Development in the Interior: A report on strategies for agricultural development in the interior was completed. Collaboration with NGOs working in the interior strengthened and a pilot project with new rice varieties started in the Brokopondo and Klaaskreek area.

Animal Health: Focus was on Disease Monitoring and a Control Survey initiated along with the registration of livestock enterprises and animal identification. With support from FAO technical assistance training of animal health assistants was implemented.

Rice

Banana

Appendix 2

Priority Intervention by sub-sector

Table 1: Priority Interventions Agriculture (crops) sub-sector

National Priority Interventions in Agriculture sub-sector	
Enhancement of food safety along the food chain	Training and development in Greenhouse (covered) production technologies
Development of sub-sector/commodity value chain	Enhancement of entrepreneurship
Promote small scale agro-processing and training and knowledge transfer	Increase/simplify credit accessibility for women and youth entrepreneurs
Improve production infrastructure	Re-activate agricultural experimental stations
built a modern agricultural laboratory facility	Establish systems for disease research, control and management by sub-sector
built integrated laboratory facility	facilitate opportunities for export
Continue organization of water boards	support floriculture
Improvement/expansion of agricultural information system	Continue development of stakeholders in marketing
	Contribute to the goal of food basket of the CARICOM

Table 2: Priority Interventions Fisheries sub-sector

National Priority Interventions in Fisheries sub-sector	
Enhancement of food safety along the food chain	Development of aquaculture experimental and training station
Development of sub-sector/commodity value chain	Spatial development for fishery
Promote small scale agro-processing and training and knowledge transfer	Strengthening fishery extension and communication
Preparation/Updating of the Fishery Management Plan	Establishment of fishery education
Update fishery legislation and the environmental legislation	Establishment of fishery waste (including by- catch) utility
Control Coastal waters - Coast patrol	Improvement of the investment conditions (environment)
Import substitution feed for aquaculture	Contribute to the goal of food basket of the CARICOM
Preparation of a fishery research and development plan (Fishery R&D Plan)	

Table 3: Priority Interventions Livestock sub-sector

National Priority Interventions in Livestock sub-sector

<p>Enhancement of food safety along the food chain</p> <p>Development of sub-sector/commodity value chain</p> <p>Promote small scale agro-processing and training and knowledge transfer</p> <p>Training of livestock farmers in farm management and certification (GAP) management</p> <p>Training of Animal Health Quality Assistants Inspectors (Keurmeesters)</p> <p>Draft new livestock legislation</p> <p>Livestock disease survey and identification and registration system and livestock disease monitoring system</p>	<p>Completion of slaughterhouse district Nickerie</p> <p>Import genetic material to improve beef production</p> <p>Temporary import of livestock and establishment of a livestock breeding station</p> <p>Utilization of Tibiti and Baboenhol</p> <p>Establishment of poultry value chain</p> <p>Increase hatchery egg production to 60 percent</p> <p>State farm demonstration, and knowledge and extension farm for dairy sub-sector</p> <p>Establishment of milk collection centers</p>
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Table 4: Priority Interventions Interior Development

National Priority Interventions in Interior Development¹⁰

¹⁰ The priorities for the interior are in addition to those of the sub-sectors agriculture, livestock and fisheries as necessary.

<p>Capacity building for crop producers in new technologies</p> <p>Capacity building soil and water management methods and composting</p> <p>Establishment of training centers for sustainable agriculture</p>	<p>Training in agricultural marketing systems</p> <p>Support strengthening cooperation among NGO's</p>
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Table 5: Priority Interventions for sustainable management of natural resources

National Priority Interventions in sustainable management of natural resources	
<p>Training of hunters in sustainable hunting methods</p> <p>Establishment of a modern soil data information system</p> <p>Training in the use and management of the soil information system</p>	<p>Review of land allocation policy and legislation</p> <p>Review of the fees for use of the natural resources (lands, forest, non-timber, wetlands, other biodiversity)</p>

Appendix 3

Summary of Developmental Interventions: Aid (Grant), Technical and Donor Assistance, Credit Facilities, Foreign Direct Investment, towards the Agricultural Sector in Suriname

Period 2005 -2011

Technical/ Donor Assistance Agency	Intervention	Funding modality	Status: Completed Ongoing (og) Pipeline (pl)
The Netherlands (Dutch Treaty Development Fund)	Support to the implementation of the Ministry of Agricultural Sector Plan (2005 -2010). Estimated € 41.1 mln. – activities: Gender Institutional strengthening Reactivation Water Boards Knowledge strengthening	Grant	completed

Technical/ Donor Assistance Agency	Intervention	Funding modality	Status: Completed Ongoing (og) Pipeline (pl)
	<p>Promoting private sector</p> <p>Pilot value chain development horticulture and floriculture</p> <p>Agricultural census</p> <p>Agriculture development in the interior</p> <p>Livestock development</p> <p>Fisheries development</p> <p>Capacity building Ministry of Agriculture</p>		
European Union	<p>Support to the implementation of the Ministry of Agriculture</p> <p>Agricultural Sector Plan (2005 -2010) – sub-sectors Rice and</p> <p>Banana SRD12.73 mln. The European Development Fund (EDF).</p>	Grant	completed
China	Oil palm investment by China Zhong Heng Tai. Patamacca area	FDI Grant	pl Pl

Technical/ Donor Assistance Agency	Intervention	Funding modality	Status: Completed Ongoing (og) Pipeline (pl)
	Input supply agricultural development in the interior, US\$5 mln. Establishment of fruit and vegetable processing facilities.	Grant	Pl
India	<p>Rehabilitation of the water pumps in Wageningen.</p> <p>Set up a sterile dairy factory.</p> <p>Machinery investment for Surzwam.</p> <p>Husks processing.</p> <p>Investments in the oil palm sector by Foods Fats & Fertilizers Ltd (FFF).</p> <p>Building of shrimp trawlers (establishment of a shipyard).</p> <p>Jatropha investment</p> <p>Organic Agriculture.</p> <p>Bio-pesticide development.</p> <p>Small-scale fruit and vegetable processing.</p>	<p>Credit line</p> <p>Credit line</p> <p>Credit line</p> <p>Credit line</p> <p>Credit line</p> <p>FDI</p> <p>FDI</p> <p>FDI</p> <p>TA</p> <p>TA</p>	<p>pl</p> <p>Pl</p> <p>pl</p> <p>og</p> <p>pl</p> <p>pl</p> <p>pl</p> <p>pl</p> <p>pl</p> <p>pl</p> <p>pl</p> <p>pl</p>

Technical/ Donor Assistance Agency	Intervention	Funding modality	Status: Completed Ongoing (og) Pipeline (pl)
	Build knowledge centers. Small-scale aquaculture.	TA TA TA	
Brazil	Cassava cultivation Fruit fly control	TA TA	og og
Indonesia	Rice cultivation. Aquaculture.	TA TA	og og
Japan	Aquaculture – support in formulation aquaculture policy.	TA	pl
South Korea	Research and development (R&D) aquaculture Rehabilitation Central Market – Fish market place Product development – Value added	TA TA TA	Pl Pl pl
Cuba	Fruit and vegetable processing facilities. Organic Agriculture.	TA TA	Pl Pl

Technical/ Donor Assistance Agency	Intervention	Funding modality	Status: Completed Ongoing (og) Pipeline (pl)
	Integrated Crop Management (ICM).	TA	Pl
IDB	Loan for establishment of internet and intranet in the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, US\$650,000.	Loan	og
IFAD	Rural and Interior Development Project. Total cost US\$6.0 million: Loan US\$3.0 million, Co-financer OPEC Fund for Interior Development provides US\$2.48 million, GOSU contribution US\$0.5 million. Beneficiaries young persons.	Loan + Grant	pl
IICA	Technical assistance for women in rural areas. Permaculture agro-tourism in Upper-Suriname (Kenipaati). Technical assistance for women organization in Commewijne. Surveys for covered vegetable projects for orphan.	TA TA TA TA	og og og og
Venezuela	Construction of fish smokehouses (US\$2	Grant	og

Technical/ Donor Assistance Agency	Intervention	Funding modality	Status: Completed Ongoing (og) Pipeline (pl)
	<p>million/Alba Alimentos). Training and building four (4) fish smokehouses.</p> <p>Rice rehabilitation equipments (US\$ 41 million)</p> <p>Fruit and vegetable processing facilities</p> <p>15000 ton ureum (urea) to be realized in 2011 under the PetroCaribe deal.</p> <p>Feed production (US\$1.5 million).</p>	<p>Credit</p> <p>Credit</p> <p>Credit</p> <p>Credit</p>	<p>pl</p> <p>pl</p> <p>pl</p> <p>pl</p>
South Africa	<p>Fish smokehouses. Construction of four (4) fish smokehouses and provision of training.</p> <p>Fruit and vegetable processing facilities.</p>	<p>TA</p> <p>TA</p>	<p>Pl</p> <p>pl</p>
	Construction and equipping of the Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA).		
WFP	Establishment of a food processing facility.	Grant	pl

Appendix 4

Summary Technical Assistance by FAO

Period 2005 -2011

Technical/ Donor Assistance Agency	Intervention	Funding modality	Status: Completed Ongoing (og) Pipeline (pl)
FAO	<p>Oryza aquaculture, hatchery and research station</p> <p>Stock assessment and seafloor study, Upgrade data collection system. Training in the software “Artfish”.</p> <p>By-catch reduction technologies for shrimp (US\$31.000). Suriname will</p>	<p>TCP</p> <p>TCP</p> <p>TCP</p>	<p>og</p> <p>completed</p> <p>og</p>

Technical/ Donor Assistance Agency	Intervention	Funding modality	Status: Completed Ongoing (og) Pipeline (pl)
	<p>cooperate with other local and international organizations to work out a strategy to reduce/manage by-catch.</p> <p>Benchmark Fisheries Inspection Institute.</p> <p>Establishment of a Fish disease Monitoring System. The Terms of Reference is under consideration of FAO.</p> <p>Training butchers assistants in collaboration with the Polytechnic College Suriname (PTC).</p> <p>Draft legislation on livestock production, health and feed</p> <p>Agriculture Census. Training of staff to analyze data and guidance to set up the Statistical Information System. Trust fund project.</p> <p>Regional Project: Pesticides management, clean-up of obsolete pesticides (US\$1.000.000). Training in methods to manage obsolete pesticides. Repackaging of the obsolete pesticides.</p>	<p>TCP</p> <p>TCP</p> <p>TCP</p> <p>TCP</p> <p>TCP</p> <p>+Trust Fund project</p> <p>TCP</p>	<p>pl</p> <p>og</p> <p>pl</p> <p>pl</p> <p>og</p> <p>og</p>

Technical/ Donor Assistance Agency	Intervention	Funding modality	Status: Completed Ongoing (og) Pipeline (pl)
	<p>Initiative on Soaring Food (ISFP) US\$225,000. Input supply for sub-sectors rice, vegetables and livestock (pigs and chicken).</p> <p>Regional Project: Promoting CARICOM/CARIFORUM Food Security - Value chain development. Project proposal sent to FAO for development of the fruit processing sector.</p> <p>Regional project promoting small ruminants sub-sector</p> <p>Revision of the forest charges system in Suriname (US\$109.000). Final draft report was presented in December 2010.</p> <p>National Forest Program Facility Suriname (US\$25.000). A code of conduct is drafted and the website of the Stichting BosBeheer (Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control) (SBB) is updated.</p> <p>TeleFood project for six (6) villages in Upper Suriname, NVB project. Women of the villages will receive inputs and 1 village will set up a</p>	<p>TCP</p> <p>TCP</p> <p>TCP</p> <p>TCP</p> <p>TCP</p> <p>TeleFood Fund</p>	<p>completed</p> <p>og</p> <p>og</p> <p>completed</p> <p>og</p> <p>og</p> <p>completed</p>

Technical/ Donor Assistance Agency	Intervention	Funding modality	Status: Completed Ongoing (og) Pipeline (pl)
	<p>school garden to stimulate agriculture activities and economic empowerment (US\$10,000).</p> <p>TeleFood project Arya Dewaker Fruit and Vegetable Garden (US\$9.778). Two greenhouses are built and children and staff of the orphanage will be trained in agriculture practices.</p> <p>TeleFood project six (6) school gardens in Wanica and Para (US\$9.992). Input supplies to set up gardens and the school will also receive a training manual to be able to manage the garden.</p> <p>TeleFood St. Kofidjombo (Para) poultry, fruit and vegetable (US\$9.082). Inputs supplies to set up poultry pen/garden.</p> <p>TeleFood project “ Rams Exchange Program Saramacca”. Procurement and distribution of 22 high quality rams through the Livestock Association to livestock farmers</p>	<p>TeleFood Fund</p> <p>TeleFood Fund</p> <p>TeleFood Fund</p> <p>TeleFood Fund</p>	<p>completed</p> <p>og</p> <p>completed</p>

ANNEX 5 (CPF 2012 -2015 - Matrix SURINAME)

National Programme or Objective related to	Organizational/ Regional result contributing To	Priority Area	Expected Outputs	Output Indicator (max 2)	Means of Verification	Resource Requirement			Partnership
						Committed	Resource Gap	Total	
<p>Food Security Enhancement Programme Agricultural Sector 2012-2015</p> <p>Objective:</p> <p>Guarantee national</p>	<p>A1. Supported countries and stakeholders with policy advice to formulate programmes supporting intensification and</p>	<p>Capacity to increase productivity and strengthen livelihoods systems.</p>	<p>Capacity of staff and producers improved in crop intensification and diversification methodologies.</p>	<p>Number of greenhouses increased by at least 500%</p> <p>Import substitution of fresh</p>	<p>MAAF Agricultural Statistics Reports</p> <p>MAAF Annual Reports</p>				

National Programme or Objective related to	Organizational/ Regional result contributing To	Priority Area	Expected Outputs	Output Indicator (max 2)	Means of Verification	Resource Requirement			Partnership
						Committed	Resource Gap	Total	
<p>Fostering public health and food safety and agriculture production</p> <p>Agribusiness and Value Chain Development Strategy</p> <p>Objective:</p> <p>Development of sustainable entrepreneurship and</p>	<p>G1 Appropriate analysis, policies and services enable small producers to improve competitiveness, diversify into new enterprises, increase value addition and meet market requirements.</p> <p>G3. Policy advice and technical assistance for</p>	<p>Strengthened capacity to formulate and implement value chain projects.</p>	<p>Number of MAAF staff and private entrepreneurs and producers trained in Agribusiness and entrepreneurship</p> <p>Producers adopt value chain approaches as system to improve</p>	<p>Policies and strategic reforms initiated supporting producers and other stakeholders to increase value addition and participate in changing markets</p>	<p>Annual Report Association of Suriname Manufacturers</p> <p>Annual Report Ministry of</p>				

National Programme or Objective related to	Organizational/ Regional result contributing To	Priority Area	Expected Outputs	Output Indicator (max 2)	Means of Verification	Resource Requirement			Partnership
						Committed	Resource Gap	Total	
	>>>>>> C1 - Members and other stakeholders have improved formulation of policies and standards that facilitate the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) and other international instruments, as well as response to emerging	To be determined To be determined	Public and private sector stakeholders trained.	and seminars conducted for entrepreneurs and consumers Number of national points using Codex Use of Codex standards.	Enacted of Legislation by parliament Food safety manuals printed				

National Programme or Objective related to	Organizational/ Regional result contributing To	Priority Area	Expected Outputs	Output Indicator (max 2)	Means of Verification	Resource Requirement			Partnership
						Committed	Resource Gap	Total	
	C3. More effective management of marine and inland capture fisheries by FAO Members and other stakeholders has contributed to the improved state of fisheries resources, ecosystems and	of appropriate measures/strategies and guidelines to align with international standards and legislation Improved capacity for development	Fisheries development policy drafted regulatory	and implementation of policies and actions plans for fisheries sustainable fisheries development. Aquaculture research and training centre	Updated regulatory frameworks Action plans developed and implemented.				

National Programme or Objective related to	Organizational/ Regional result contributing To	Priority Area	Expected Outputs	Output Indicator (max 2)	Means of Verification	Resource Requirement			Partnership
						Committed	Resource Gap	Total	
	<p>current livestock sector effectively and efficiently contributes to food security, poverty alleviation and economic development</p> <p>B2. Reduced animal disease and associated human health risks.</p>	National capacity developed for sustainable management of fishery resources.	Updated Fisheries Management Plan implemented	Cabinet.	<p>guidelines developed for aquaculture production.</p> <p>MAAF Annual Report</p> <p>Printed Report on the FMP</p>				

National Programme or Objective related to	Organizational/Regional result contributing To	Priority Area	Expected Outputs	Output Indicator (max 2)	Means of Verification	Resource Requirement			Partnership
						Committed	Resource Gap	Total	
		>>>>>>>>>> >>>>>>	>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>> >>>>>	>>>>>>>>>> >>>>>> Number of countries with enhanced livestock statistics for effective sector analysis	>>>>>>>>>> >>>>>>				

National Programme or Objective related to	Organizational/ Regional result contributing To	Priority Area	Expected Outputs	Output Indicator (max 2)	Means of Verification	Resource Requirement			Partnership
						Committed	Resource Gap	Total	
			of government institutions governing transboundary animal pest and diseases enhanced.	Number of countries adopting PRSP's which include explicit programmes on integrated livestock and rural development and intensification of livestock production.	MAAF Annual Reports Agricultural statistics.				
National Forestry Strategy	E3 - Institutions governing forests are strengthened and decision-		To be determined	. Updated forest	Annual				

National Programme or Objective related to	Organizational/ Regional result contributing To	Priority Area	Expected Outputs	Output Indicator (max 2)	Means of Verification	Resource Requirement			Partnership
						Committed	Resource Gap	Total	
	<p>making improved, including involvement of forest stakeholders in the development of forest policies and legislation, thereby enhancing an enabling environment for investment in forestry and forest industries. Forestry is better integrated into national development</p>		Effective and efficient forest management structure established	<p>legislation</p> <p>Increased contribution</p>	Report SBB				

National Programme or Objective related to	Organizational/ Regional result contributing To	Priority Area	Expected Outputs	Output Indicator (max 2)	Means of Verification	Resource Requirement			Partnership
						Committed	Resource Gap	Total	
	<p>plans and processes, considering interfaces between forests and other land uses.</p> <p>E4 - Sustainable management of forests and trees is more broadly adopted, leading to reductions in deforestation and forest degradation and increased contributions of forests and trees to improve</p>				To be determined				

National Programme or Objective related to	Organizational/ Regional result contributing To	Priority Area	Expected Outputs	Output Indicator (max 2)	Means of Verification	Resource Requirement			Partnership
						Committed	Resource Gap	Total	
	<p>livelihoods and to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation</p> <p>E5 -Social and economic values and livelihood benefits of forests and</p> <p>trees are enhanced, and markets for forest products and services contribute to making forestry a</p>		<p>Comprehensive, practical, efficient forest management procedures for</p>						

National Programme or Objective related to	Organizational/ Regional result contributing To	Priority Area	Expected Outputs	Output Indicator (max 2)	Means of Verification	Resource Requirement			Partnership
						Committed	Resource Gap	Total	
	more economically-viable land-use option		multiple use community forest management implemented that facilitate sustainable yield forest management while minimizing environmental impact and administrative cost and burden						

National Programme or Objective related to	Organizational/ Regional result contributing To	Priority Area	Expected Outputs	Output Indicator (max 2)	Means of Verification	Resource Requirement			Partnership
						Committed	Resource Gap	Total	

National Programme or Objective related to	Organizational/ Regional result contributing To	Priority Area	Expected Outputs	Output Indicator (max 2)	Means of Verification	Resource Requirement			Partnership
						Committed	Resource Gap	Total	

