

SURINAME

**INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF THE MINISTERIE VAN
RUIMTELIJKE ORDENING, GROND EN BOSBEHEER (RGB)**

(SU-T1022)

PLAN OF OPERATIONS

This document was prepared by the project team consisting of: Annette Killmer (RE3/EN3) Project Team Leader, Leonardo Corral (RE3/EN3) William Grisley (COF/CSU); Kevin McTigue (OPR/LEG) and Adelina Pérez del Castillo (RE3/EN3).

PLAN OF OPERATIONS
For Nonreimbursable Technical Cooperation Programs

(SU-T1022)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

| | | |
|--|---|-------------|
| Beneficiary: | Ministerie van Ruimtelijke Ordening, Grond en Bosbeheer (RGB) ¹ | |
| Executing agency: | Inter-American Development Bank | |
| Target Beneficiaries: | Staff and Functionaries of the Ministry of RGB | |
| Financing: | IDB: (Net income of FSO) | US\$100,000 |
| | Local: | US\$ 10,000 |
| | Total: | US\$110,000 |
| Objectives: | To strengthen the newly established Ministry of RGB in its capacity (i) to act as counterpart in the Suriname Land Management Project (SU-L1001) and (ii) to oversee development projects that impact or use forest resources. The TC has three components: (i) Assistance in Preparation of Suriname Land Management Program (SLMP); (ii) Assistance in Strategic Planning and Coordination in Forest Management; and (iii) Essential Equipment and Materials. | |
| Execution timetable: | Execution period: | 12 months |
| | Disbursement period: | 18 months |
| Special contractual conditions: | None | |
| Exceptions to Bank Policies and Procedures: | None | |
| Environmental and social review: | SDS/ENV reviewed the Plan of Operations for this TC on June 21, 2006 and had no comments. | |
| Coordination with Other Donors: | The project will closely coordinate its work with other planned and on-going activities related to land and forestry management in Suriname, especially with the Dutch-sponsored GLIS Project, the UNDP's Land rights TC, UNDP's proposed GEF project on land degradation, and land management initiatives by Amazon Conservation Team and Conservation International. | |

¹ English translation: Ministry of Physical Planning, Land and Forestry Management. Hereafter referred to as the Ministry of RGB.

II. BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION

- 2.1 Land allocation and management and forestry management are two high profile concerns of the Government of Suriname. These two areas are the mandate of the Ministry of Physical Planning, Land and Forestry Management (*Ministerie van Ruimtelijke Ordening, Grond en Bosbeheer*, RGB), which was established after formation of the newly elected Surinamese government in August 2005. The land and forestry components of this ministry were formerly part of the previous government's Ministry of Natural Resources, while the physical planning component is new as a government mandate in Suriname. The purpose of establishing the new ministry was to allow for more effective planning and oversight of important developments. The Ministry of RGB is currently in the process of organizing itself in terms of physical space, human resources and organizational processes.
- 2.2 Land Management. Land allocation and management are at a critical stage of development in Suriname. The Government of Suriname (GoSU) wants to embark on reforms to develop new policies for the land sector, draft new legislation and establish new institutions that will effect the successful implementation of these policies. The government believes the lack of a modern, market oriented land sector is a significant impediment to overall economic development of the country. Using resources from the Agricultural Trade and Policy Loan (1138/OC-SU), a diagnostic of the land sector was undertaken in 1999/2001 to identify the problems in land allocation and management, and to propose solutions that will modernize the land sector. In the coastal zone, such a modernization involves making the sector more market oriented and private sector driven, while in the interior, problems in land allocation and management revolve around the need to legally sanction communal or common property rights.
- 2.3 In 2001, the government requested technical assistance from the Bank to consolidate the ideas and solutions identified in the diagnostic study of the land sector, and to develop a project concept for obtaining a Bank loan to execute the Suriname Land Management Program (SLMP). A technical assistance project (ATN/SF-787-SU) was developed by the Bank and implemented in 2002 for this purpose. In preparing the concept for the SLMP, the government decided to move even further towards a market oriented approach to land allocation and proposed a new component to the SLMP that concerned divestment of government lands in and around the Paramaribo area. Importantly, as part of this assistance, the government approved a land policy directive that broadly called for a more market oriented and private sector approach to land allocation and management within the populated coastal area, as well as for a solution to the land rights of indigenous and Maroon communities in the interior.
- 2.4 Also, the government embarked on the Dutch-funded GLIS (*Ground Registration and Land Information System*) Program in 2004, whose objective is to provide the critical cadastre data and information that is required for effective management of the country's land resources. This program is planned for completion by the end of 2007, and provides several outputs that are likely to be relevant to the SLMP. For this reason, the present project will maintain coordination with the GLIS project.

- 2.5 The Government of Suriname was not able to present the SLMP for the Bank's consideration prior to the national elections of May 2005 and the subsequent formation of a new government in August 2005. After the division of the Ministry of Natural Resources into two entities and the appointment of the respective ministers, the GoSU now seeks to review and expand the SLMP to facilitate economic development and meet the growing demand for land by the private sector and indigenous and Maroon communities in the interior.
- 2.6 Forest Management. Sustainable management of the forestry sector in Suriname is critical for long-term economic growth. The importance of this sector and the need for its sustainable management are reflected by the high profile that forestry received in the Special Conditions of the Agricultural Trade and Policy Loan (1148/OC-SU), which was successfully completed in 2003. To further assist government in forest management, the Bank approved a technical cooperation (ATN/SF-8023-SU) in 2003 to develop a forest sector policy. This policy was successfully completed and approved by the GoSU, and implementation of the policy has begun.
- 2.7 The Ministry of RGB is currently facing critical forest management decisions concerning the government-approved concession to a foreign investor for a large forested area in eastern Suriname (a gross area of 52,500 hectares) and the conversion of this land to a palm oil plantation. In addition, the Ministry will face other critical forestry management decisions in the near future from proposed large-scale gold mining in eastern Suriname and bauxite mining in western Suriname, which may also include a large hydroelectric power component that will require the removal of forest from a large area. Surinamese law for forestry and mining activities requires social and environmental impact assessments for such large-scale projects. However, while , the *Nationaal Instituut voor Milieu en Ontwikkeling in Suriname* (NIMOS)² is the agency responsible for environmental management in Suriname, it currently lacks the necessary statutory legislation, pertinent regulations, and necessary resources to require or oversee environmental and social impact assessments. Similarly, the Ministry of RGB lacks the critical human and information technology resources to effectively carry out its mandate in forestry management.
- 2.8 The Bank has funded a number of technical assistance projects that have contributed to identifying solutions to the problems in land allocation and management, developing a policy for sustainable management of Suriname's forest, and establishing an agency for environmental management. This project will built on these past efforts by strengthening the newly established Ministry of RGB, with the aim of enabling it to more effectively develop a program for land allocation and management, and to move towards a more sustainable management of the country's forestry sector. In order for Suriname to achieve its economic growth and development goals, reforms in the land sector that are market-oriented and allow for greater private sector participation are necessary. Also, the integrated development of the interior region (which coincides to a large extent with the country's forested areas) is dependent on social justice for the indigenous and Maroon communities, which in turn calls for reforms within a shared communal agenda on land allocation and management. These

² NIMOS was established in 1999 with support from the Bank and the European Commission as the country's environmental agency. It currently coordinates its activities with the Ministry of the Environment, although it is a semi-autonomous agency.

areas support the Bank's strategic focus for Suriname, as outlined in the forthcoming Country Strategy.

III. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

A. Program goal and purpose

- 3.1 The goal of this technical cooperation is to strengthen the project management capacity of the newly established Ministry of RGB.
- 3.2 The specific purpose is to enable the Ministry of RGB to act as counterpart in the preparation and execution of the Suriname Land Management Project (SU-L1001) and to increase the Ministry's capacity to oversee development projects that impact or use forest resources.

B. Components

- 3.3 This TC will have three components: (i) Assistance in Preparation of Suriname Land Management Program (SLMP); (ii) Assistance in Strategic Planning and Coordination in Forest Management; and (iii) Essential Equipment and Materials.
- 3.4 **Component 1 - Assistance in Preparation of Suriname Land Management Program (SLMP).** (US\$45,000) This component will finance the hiring of a Coordinator to assist the Ministry in the preparation of the SLMP, including the preparation of the loan proposal and other project related documents. In addition, component 1 will finance workshops and seminar to discuss the project with relevant stakeholders.
- 3.5 Expected Results: The inputs necessary to prepare the Project Concept Document and Loan Proposal for the investment loan, including the Logical Framework, Risk Analysis, Institutional Analysis (SESI), as well as workshops and seminars to receive feedback from all relevant stakeholders.
- 3.6 **Component 2 - Assistance in Strategic Planning and Coordination in Forest Management.** (US\$40,000) This component will finance the hiring of a forestry specialist to strengthen the Ministry's capacity to strategically plan and coordinate activities related to projects that impact or use Suriname's forest resources. In addition, given that several ministries and agencies in Suriname are stakeholders in forest management, the contracted specialist will also facilitate coordination between relevant agencies and ministries through inter-sectoral seminars and through targeted assistance to Suriname's environmental agency, NIMOS.
- 3.7 Expected Results: A paper advising the Ministry of RGB on strategic options for promoting sustainable, multi-use forest management in the particular context of Suriname; the inputs necessary to develop the Terms of Reference for an ESIA for a large-scale development project that impacts forest resources, the Terms of Reference for the consulting services needed to adequately accompany and review such an ESIA, and adequate selection

processes for the two consultancies; an inter-sectoral seminar with staff from relevant institutions on the ESIA process, with an emphasis on knowledge transfer.

- 3.8 **Component 3 - Essential Equipment and Materials.** (US\$15,000) The newly established Ministry is currently at full capacity with respect to the rooms it occupies and the equipment it has at its disposal. The Ministry is about to complete the construction of several additional office spaces, yet these spaces are at present unfurnished. With the aim of establishing adequate workstations for the execution of this TC, this component will finance the procurement of a limited amount of equipment and material (specifically three computers and required software, two printers, one LCD projector, one fax, office furniture and supplies) that are essential for carrying out Components 1 and 2.
- 3.9 Expected Results: Three well-equipped workstations at the disposal of the RGB staff working on the SLMP and forest management issues.

IV. COST AND FINANCING

- 4.1 Table 1 shows the summary cost table. A detailed budget is presented in Annex I.

Table 1: Summary Cost Table (US\$)

| Budget Categories | Net income FSO | Local (in kind) | Total | Percentage |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Component 1 | 45,000 | 3,500 | 48,500 | 44% |
| Component 2 | 40,000 | 3,500 | 43,500 | 40% |
| Component 3 | 15,000 | 3,000 | 18,000 | 16% |
| GRAND TOTAL | 100,000 | 10,000 | 110,000 | 100% |
| Percentage | 91% | 9% | 100% | |

- 4.2 The total cost of the TC is expected to be US\$110,000. Eighty-five percent (85%) of Bank funds will finance consulting services by individual consultants, travel and per diem expenses, and the cost of workshops and report production. The remaining 15% will finance essential equipment and materials that are needed for the successful execution of this technical cooperation. Funding from the Ministry of RGB will be in-kind, and consist of office space, as well as staff time of key staff in the areas of land management, administration and legal matters.
- 4.3 The Bank funds will be provided through the net income from the Fund for Special Operations (FSO), in accordance with the request from the Ministry of Finance received on 25. May 2006 (see Annex II).
- 4.4 The consulting services financed through this technical cooperation will conclude with the preparation of the products specified in the Terms of Reference. For this reason, no additional funds will be required to ensure the sustainability of the project.

V. EXECUTING AGENCY AND MECHANISM

A. Executing Agency

- 5.1 In response to a request by the Ministry of RGB sent on April 28, 2006 (see Annex III), the Bank will execute this technical cooperation.

B. Executing mechanism

- 5.2 Technical responsibility: The technical responsibility for components 1 and 2 rests with the Environmental and Natural Resources Management Division of the Regional Operations Department 3 (RE3/EN3). Technical responsibility for component 3 will rest with the Bank's Representation in Suriname (COF/CSU).
- 5.3 Basic responsibilities: The Bank's Representation in Suriname will assume the administrative responsibilities for all three components.
- 5.4 For each of the reports specified in the Terms of Reference for each of the two consultants (components 1 and 2), the Bank will send a copy of the document to the Ministry of RGB. The Ministry will have 15 calendar days from the time of receipt of the document to submit comments. If no comments are received within this time period, it is assumed that the Ministry agrees with the contents of the submitted document.

C. Program implementation readiness

- 5.5 The technical cooperation builds on a substantial amount of preparatory work. With respect to land management, this work was in part carried out through the feasibility study for land administration and land use planning included in the Agricultural Trade and Policy Loan (LO-1148/OC-SU). Subsequently, the Preparation of a Land Management Program (ATN/SF-7878-SU), approved in July 2002, assisted the GoSU in preparing two products that are pivotal for the present TC: (i) an agreed upon Land Policy Directive; and (ii) a draft project proposal for a Suriname Land Management Program (SLMP). With respect to forestry management, the present TC builds directly on a technical cooperation (ATN/SF-8023-SU), approved in 2003, to develop a forest sector policy. Also, the activities of this TC related to environmental and social impacts assessments build on the Environmental Management Technical Cooperation (ATN/SF-5941-SU), which resulted in the drafting of key environmental legislation. The GoSU is currently considering two environmental framework laws for approval (the Environment Act and the Environmental Agency Act), and NIMOS has prepared draft EIA regulations to accompany the proposed Environmental Act.
- 5.6 In addition to this preparatory work, the present technical cooperation counts with strong governmental support. During a recent mission (April 24 - 28, 2006), the Ministers of RGB, of Planning and Development Cooperation (PLOS), and of Regional Development (RO) all ratified the importance and high priority of the SLMP to support the Government in addressing land management issues. Furthermore, the Minister of RGB confirmed during

this mission the importance of institutional strengthening of his Ministry in the short- and medium-term to fully assume its functions with respect to land and forest management.

- 5.7 The Terms of Reference for components 1 and 2, included respectively as Annexes IV and V of this document, have been reviewed and accepted by the Ministry of RGB.

D. Execution period and disbursement schedule

- 5.8 The technical cooperation will be executed within twelve (12) calendar months, and disbursed within eighteen (18) calendar months. These periods take into account the projected preparation time of the SLMP.

E. Procurement

- 5.9 The procurement of consulting services and goods for this project will be carried out in accordance with relevant Bank policies, as described in documents GN-2350-7 (Policies for Selection and Contracting of Consultants Financed by the Inter-American Development Bank) and GN-2349-7 (Policies for the Procurement of Goods and Works Financed by the Inter-American Development Bank).
- 5.10 For Component 1, Single Source Selection will be used to hire Mr. Chris Healy, given his unique qualifications and experience to carry out the tasks in the terms of reference, including having prepared a detailed report on land tenure in Suriname covering the urban, rural and interior areas of the country, prepared a Business Plan for a State Land Divestment Office, and having conducted familiarization workshops with staff of the RGB on the scope and objectives of the SLMP. As such, the proposed scope of work represents a natural continuation of this previous work. For component 2, a consultant will be contracted using Selection under a Fixed Budget (FBS). The respective Terms of Reference for these consultants are included in Annexes IV and V. For component 3, the Bank will carry out three separate national competitive bidding (NCB) processes for, respectively, acquiring (i) computers and related electronic equipment; (ii) office supplies; and (iii) office furniture. The procurement plan for the project is included in Annex VI.

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

- 6.1 Monitoring and evaluation will be based on the submission of the reports specified in the Terms of Reference (TOR) for components 1 and 2 by the indicated deadlines. Disbursements for components 1 and 2 will be made in accordance with the schedules included in the TORs. With respect to auditing, financial management of the resources and reporting, the project will follow established Bank norms and procedures.

VII. PROGRAM BENEFITS AND RISKS

- 7.1 Good land management is critical for development in Suriname, especially with respect to the Interior region and Private Sector development. Similarly, forest management is very important, given that 80% of the country are covered by tropical forests. This technical cooperation will provide strategically targeted institutional strengthening to assist the

Ministry of RGB in its role during the preparation and execution of the SLMP, as well as in its coordinatory functions with respect to managing large-scale development projects that use or otherwise impact forest resources.

- 7.2 The target beneficiary of this TC will be the Ministry of RGB.
- 7.3 No major issues are anticipated, given the high priority and backing expressed by the GoSU for the proposed TC.

VIII. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS

- 8.1 SDS/ENV reviewed this Plan of Operations on June 21, 2006, and had no comments regarding its environmental and social aspects.
- 8.2 Given the focus on institutional strengthening, as well as its limited scope, this TC is not expected to have any significant environmental or social aspects. Nevertheless, it is anticipated that the outputs and outcomes of this project will be important inputs in the preparation of future land and forest management programs. The potential impacts of these programs are outside the scope of the current TC and will be addressed through the programs themselves.

IX. RECOMMENDATION

- 9.1 The Environmental and Natural Resources Management Division recommends that the Manager of Regional Operations Department 3 authorize the use of resources from the net income of the Fund for Special Operations to finance the project proposed in this Plan of Operations.

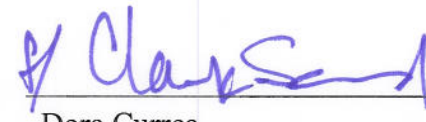


Alvaro Llosa
Chief, RE3/EN3

29-8-06
Date

X. CERTIFICATION


- 10.1 The Country Division 6 certifies that US\$100,000 from the net income of the Fund for Special Operations is available for the financing of the project proposed in this Plan of Operations.


Dora Currea
Chief, RE3/OD6

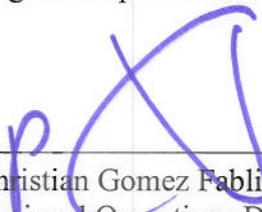
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Date

XI. APPROVAL

- 11.1 According to Document CC-5290, approved by the Coordination Committee on August 2, 1995 and the corresponding simplification memorandum (Simplification of Procedures and Delegation of Authority to Approve Non-Reimbursable Technical Cooperation) of September 12, 1995, this Technical Cooperation is presented for the approval of the Manager of Regional Operations Department 3.

Approved: 
Alicia S. Ritchie, Manager
Regional Operations Department 3

9/1/06
Date

Concur: 
Christian Gomez Fabling, Deputy Manager
Regional Operations Department 3

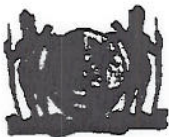
9/1/06
Date

SURINAME

Institutional Strengthening of the Ministry of RGB (SU-T1022)

Detailed Budget (in US dollars)

| Component / Nature of Expense | IDB | Local | Total |
|--|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. <u>Component # 1:</u> Preparation of SLMP | 45,000 | 3,500 | 48,500 |
| ▪ Coordinator (local) [85 days @ \$350] | 29,750 | | 29,750 |
| ▪ Travel to Washington DC (1 return airfare; per diem @ \$298) | 4,100 | | 4,100 |
| ▪ Travel to the Interior (incl. travel and per diem for 5 trips) | 6,150 | | 6,150 |
| ▪ Workshops & seminars with stakeholders | 5,000 | | 5,000 |
| ▪ Staff time of key Ministry of RGB staff (in-kind) | | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| 2. <u>Component # 2:</u> Strategic Planning and Coordination in Forest Management | 40,000 | 3,500 | 43,500 |
| ▪ Forestry Specialist (international) [55 days @ \$500] | 27,500 | | 27,500 |
| ▪ International Travel (2 return airfares; per diem @ \$184) | 11,000 | | 11,000 |
| ▪ Inter-sectoral seminars | 1,500 | | 1,500 |
| ▪ Staff time of key Ministry of RGB staff (in-kind) | | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| 3. <u>Component # 3:</u> Essential Equipment and Materials | 15,000 | 3,000 | 18,500 |
| ▪ 3 Computers and associated software | 6,000 | | 6,000 |
| ▪ 2 Printers | 2,000 | | 2,000 |
| ▪ 1 LCD projector | 1,500 | | 1,500 |
| ▪ 1 Fax | 500 | | 500 |
| ▪ Office supplies | 1,000 | | 1,000 |
| ▪ Office furniture | 4,000 | | 4,000 |
| ▪ Office space | | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Total costs | 100,000 | 10,000 | 110,000 |



**MINISTERIE
VAN
FINANCIEN**

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La F. No. M1792.

To: Mr. Graham Williams
Officier-in-Charge
Inter-American Development Bank
Paramaribo - Suriname

Paramaribo, May 25, 2006

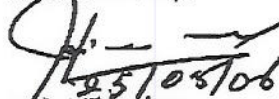
Subject: Technical Cooperation
"Institutional Strengthening for the
Ministry of Physical Planning, Land-
and Forestry Management" (SU-T1022)

Dear Mr. Williams,

The Ministry of Finance has been informed by the Ministry of Physical Planning, Land and Forestry Management about the proposed Technical Cooperation "Institutional Strengthening for the Ministry of Physical Planning, Land- en Forestry Management (SU-T1022), which will benefit said Ministry.

The Ministry of Finance supports this technical cooperation and hereby recommends that the Bank, upon due review and approval of the relevant documents, use US\$ 100.000,- (ONEHUNDREDTHOUSAND US DOLLARS) from the fund for Special Operations to finance the activities to be carried out as part of the proposed technical cooperation.

Yours Sincerely,


H.S. Hildenberg
Minister of Finance

cc.: Minister of Physical Planning, Land- and Forestry Management



**MINISTRY OF
PHYSICAL PLANNING, LAND- AND FORESTRY MANAGEMENT**
Cornelis Jongbawstraat 10-12 Paramaribo-Suriname
Telephone: (597) 473316 / 470669 / 47117/470758
Telefax: (597) 470876

To: The Representative of the
Inter-American Development Bank in Suriname
Mr. Pablo Adams

Bijlage(n):
Uw kenmerk:

Uw brief van:

Ons kenmerk:

Bureau No.:

No.: 1083-06/MinRGB

Subject: Technical Cooperation
"Institutional Strengthening for the Ministry
of Physical Planning, Land- and Forestry Management"

Paramaribo, 28 April 2006

Wordt verzocht bij aanhaling hiervan dagtekening,
letter en nummer nauwkeurig te vermelden

Dear Mr. Adams,

With reference to the proposed Technical Cooperation "Institutional Strengthening for the Ministry of Physical Planning, Land- and Forestry Management" (SU-T1022), which is fully supported by my Ministry, I herewith kindly request the Bank to assume exclusive technical and disbursement responsibility for the project. This arrangement will, in the opinion of the executing agency, facilitate the timely and successful execution of this technical cooperation.

Yours Sincerely,

The Minister of Physical Planning, Land- and
Forestry Management,

M.P. Jong Tjien Fa, BA

cc. Ministry of Finance

28.04.06

SURINAME

**Institutional Strengthening of the Ministry of RGB
(SU-T1022)**

**Coordinator for the Preparation of the
Land Management Program (SU-L1001)**

TERMS OF REFERENCE

I. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 As part of the Agricultural Trade and Policy Loan (ATPL) (LO-1148/OC-SU), a feasibility study for land administration and land use planning was prepared by Buursink, international consultants, including a diagnosis of land management and administration issues in Suriname (the so-called 'Buursink Report').
- 1.2 Subsequently, the GoSU requested a technical cooperation, Preparation of a Land Management Program (ATN/SF-7878-SU), approved in July 2002, to assist the government with preparing a land policy and institutional development operation. This support allowed the GoSU to prepare two key products: (i) an agreed upon Land Policy Directive; and (ii) a draft project proposal for a Suriname Land Management Program (SLMP).
- 1.3 Between January and June of 2003, seven hearings and two workshops were held to prepare the policy and legal components of the Suriname Land Management Program (SLMP). In the course of these sessions, a draft land policy directive was developed, outlining the approach the government will take to resolve the shortcomings of the current land management regime in Suriname. The Council of Ministers approved the "Land Policy Directives" on March 17, 2005. These policy directives address issues of land management in the key areas of policy development land use planning, titling regimes, allocation and valuation of State land, strengthening of the land market, and tenure security for the inhabitants of the interior.
- 1.4 In 2005, the *Ministerie van Ruimtelijke Ordening, Grond en Bosbeheer* (RGB; Ministry of Physical Planning, Land- and Forest Management) was established. Basically all land management and administration agencies previously under the Ministry of Natural Resources are under this new Ministry.
- 1.5 The GoSU and the Bank have agreed to continue preparation of the Suriname Land Management Program, SLMP (SU-L1001). As a first step, a consultant was hired to facilitate the review by key staff of the RGB of the documentation produced by the feasibility study (LO-1148/OC-SU) and the Preparation of a Land Management Program (ATN/SF-7878-SU). Subsequently, a Bank mission

visited Paramaribo from 23.- 29. April 2006, discussed land management and administration issues with a wide range of stakeholders, and agreed with the Ministry of RGB on the basic objectives and scope of the SLMP.

- 1.6 The general objective of the program is to develop the policy and legislation required to reform the land management and administration system in Suriname, and to develop a pilot experience on integrated cadastral and land tenure. Legislation will be drafted to create land tenure security for Maroon and Indigenous communities residing in the interior. This new land management framework will be designed to realize the full market potential of land resources and contribute to the overall economic development of Suriname. The Executing Agency for the project will be the Ministerie van Ruimtelijke Ordening, Grond en Bosbeheer, and the estimated loan amount will be US\$3.0 million.
- 1.7 The SLMP, which will be prepared through the present technical cooperation, is anticipated to have the following six components:
 - a. Land Policy Development. This component will serve to increase understanding of, and build support for, the new land policy direction being followed by the Government of Suriname. Six activities will be undertaken: (i) consensus building for land policy; (ii) develop legal principles for land policy; (iii) study to institutionalize land policy development; (iv) develop policy framework for land use planning; (v) develop policy for land titling and allocation study, (vi) land market and taxation study.
 - b. Legislation Drafting. Five activities will be undertaken to draft new or amend existing legislation to increase tenure security, create a more vibrant land market and efficient land administration services: (i) develop legislation for land use planning; (ii) develop land titling legislation; (iii) develop legislation for State land allocation; (iv) draft legislation to regulate land tenure in the interior; (v) develop legislation to manage/convert undivided estates.
 - c. Pilot Experience on Integrated Cadastral and Land Tenure. It is important to have practical 'hands-on' experience as the policy and legislative components of the project are being developed. To this end, a pilot experience will be included in the SLMP. This pilot will be executed in a few geographically restricted areas, manageable in size and complexity, in which all aspects of land administration and management are addressed, including zoning, cadastre, allocation and title conversion in the context of the current land laws. Specifically, the pilot would follow an established approach, that would involve surveying 2 to 3 ressorts with up to 3.000 parcels in an integrated manner, completing a juridical and physical land parcel-based inventory, and testing mechanisms using a methodology already adopted by several Caribbean, Latin-American, Asian and African countries. The pilot will integrate the cadastral, allocation and registry processes, and would most likely build on the base map that the Ministry is currently developing through

the Ground Registration and Land Information System (GLIS) Project. This pilot experience will give inputs to the GoSU in order to define strategies, test the social impact of setting up the bases for a modern land market situation using a small and controlled case study, and try methodologies for the future implementation of land management reforms in the whole country. It will reduce surveying costs and it will allow the government to.

- d. Pilot Experience on State Land Divestment. The specific objective of the land divestment component is to develop the instruments on the basis of which the GoSU could divest State land. Regulations are needed to implement the January 2003 amendments to the land laws, which made it possible once again for the government to sell State land as Civil Code property. However, under the current land laws, the GoSU can only allocate land under a land lease title against a modest service fee, and is unable to obtain the full economic benefit from the divestment of State land. The land divestment component has three parts: (i) drafting of regulations to implement the amendments to the land laws, (ii) land valuation and (iii) establishment of a land divestment unit.
- e. Land Tenure Security for the Interior. This component will finance the development of land policy for the interior including agreement on the principles for demarcating customary settlement areas. The legislation for land tenure in the interior will be created under the legislative drafting component.
- f. Administration and Supervision. This component will finance the activities of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and provide support to the Program Coordination Commission (PCC). The PCC will consist of representatives from the ministries and agencies with key land management functions, and a representative from the two land related programs currently underway, namely the GLIS and the Decentralization and Local Government Strengthening Program (DLGP).

II. OBJECTIVE

- 2.1 The Coordinator is expected to support the GOS in putting together a draft project document according to Bank guidelines and requirements. While coordinating and handling the logistics for the preparation of the SLMP, he/she will be the main liaison with the Bank on administrative and technical matters.

III. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CONSULTANCY

- 3.1 Type of consultancy: Individual Consultant – Lump Sum. The payment schedule is presented on Chapter V of these Terms of Reference.

- 3.2 Starting date and duration: The time period for the consultancy will be for 85 discontinuous days starting on July 17, 2006 and ending in May 31, 2007.
- 3.3 Place of work: It is expected that the consultant will make one trip to Washington for a total of 7 days to support the project team finalize the loan proposal. Also, it is anticipated the consultant will make 5 trips to the interior.
- 3.4 Qualifications: The candidate shall have a graduate degree in a relevant field from a recognized university and shall have a minimum of 10 years of closely related experience in land policy and administration issues. In depth knowledge of Suriname's land management issues is advantageous, as is working knowledge of Dutch and English.

IV. ACTIVITIES

- 4.1 The consultant will undertake the following activities:
- a. At the outset of the assignment, the coordinator will prepare a time-bound action plan detailing his activities and that of key governmental stakeholders. The plan will indicate important milestones in document preparation, pivotal dates and meetings for decision-making, and dates for an orientation mission from the Bank.
 - b. Review the reports produced by Buursink and the Technical Cooperation (ATN/SF 7878-SU), and identify the areas that need further preparation in accordance to the objectives and scope of the Program agreed upon with the Ministry of RGB.
 - c. Organize, carry out and keep minutes of meetings with local authorities, other donors, and key projects (i.e. GLIS) to review technical reports and ensure their concurrence with the general direction of the operation.
 - d. In close collaboration with an international consultant hired by the Bank for the preparation of the SLMP, undertake further project preparation activities, including preparing draft Terms of Reference, an institutional capacity assessment in line with the Bank's Institutional Capacity Assessment System (ICAS), a Risk Analysis (following the Bank's methodology), a Procurement Plan, and a Logical Framework for the SLMP.
 - e. Determine and justify the best organizational alternative to execute the Program, and prepare an Operating Manual to guide the duties and responsibilities of the participants in the execution of the Program.
 - f. In close coordination with the Bank, the international consultant, and the Ministry of RGB, prepare the logical framework and the design of the project

monitoring system, including identification of baseline indicators and their estimation.

- g. Participate in the preparation of the Project Concept Document (PCD).
- h. Identify whether additional studies or consultancies are needed for the preparation of the program and, if applicable, prepare the necessary terms of reference.
- i. Organize workshops and seminars as required to discuss and consult key components of the proposal.
- j. Participate in Bank missions related to the SLMP.
- k. Undertake a mission to Washington DC to support the Project Team in finalizing the loan proposal.

V. REPORTS

- 5.1 Based on the activities detailed in Section IV, the consultant, in coordination with the Bank and the international consultant contracted by the Bank for the preparation of the SLMP, will deliver two reports to present the conclusions of the work carried out:
 - a. Report #1. This report will contain the time-bound action plan (Activity a.)
 - b. Report #2. This report will include: (i) institutional and operational strengthening program within the Ministry of RGD for the execution of the SLMP; (ii) draft Project Concept Document and related documentation, including the revised Logical Framework.
 - c. Report #3. This report will include: (i) a final draft of the loan proposal for the SLMP; (ii) detailed Work Plans for each component or set of activities in the SLMP, including timelines; (iii) detailed Terms of Reference for all consultants and firms to be procured, as well as technical specifications for service and goods to be procured, if applicable; (iv) procurement schedules and bidding documentation required for contracting individuals and firms in the execution of the SLMP; (v) detailed budget estimates for the SLMP; and (vi) operational regulations for the execution of the SLMP.
- 5.2 The consultant will be paid according to the following schedule: (i) 30% upon signing of contract; (ii) 30% upon acceptance by the Bank of Report # 2; and (iii) 40% upon acceptance by the Bank of Report # 3.

VI. COORDINATION

- 6.1 Technical, administrative and disbursement responsibility for this consultancy rests with the Environmental & Natural Resources Management Division, Regional Operations Department 3 (RE3/EN3) of the Bank, specifically with Mr. Leonardo Corral, Project Economist [e-mail: leonardoc@iadb.org; phone: (202) 623-1690; fax: (202) 623-1998]. Assistance with administrative coordination in Suriname, if needed, will be provided by the Bank's Representation in Suriname, specifically by Mr. William Grisley, Grisley [email: williamgr@iadb.org; phone: (597) 462903 Ext. 428; fax: (597) 465665].

SURINAME

**Institutional Strengthening of the Ministry of RGB
(SU-T1022)**

**Forestry Specialist for
Assistance in Strategic Planning and Coordination in Forest Management**

TERMS OF REFERENCE

I. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 The importance of the forestry sector in Suriname is reflected in the fact that the vast majority of the country's surface is covered in forest. The shoreline still contains sizeable areas of mangrove forest, the Coastal Plain and the Savanna Belt maintain healthy stands of lowland forests (open rain forest, swamp wood and swamp forest), and the interior region (which accounts for approximately 80% of Suriname's land surface) is mostly covered in highly diverse tropical rainforest.
- A. Uses of and Impacts on Suriname's Forests.**
- 1.2 These forests support a range of economic and social activities and provide Suriname with important environmental goods and services. For example, the mangroves (even though degraded or removed in some districts) still provide natural shoreline protection and important habitat for commercially-harvested marine and coastal species. The coastal plains contain a rich diversity of birdlife (attracting tourists and sports hunters alike), store freshwater for the country's agricultural activities, and are a key location for commercial timber extraction (through selective logging) and commercial plantations by local and international companies. And the tropical rainforests of the highly biodiverse Guiana Shield not only have a high, although as yet underdeveloped, nature tourism potential; they also provide indigenous peoples and Maroons with housing materials, food, medicine, ritual ingredients and other aspects of their daily lives, they protect Suriname's freshwater network (all major rivers originate in four basins in the interior), and they provide income and employment through commercial logging operations.
- 1.3 Yet, Suriname's forests are being encroached on by human activity to the extent that the country risks the permanent loss of some of these important socio-economic and environmental benefits. Moreover, human activity is often imposing conflicting demands on particular forested areas, such that conflicts arise between traditional, recreational and commercial uses. This is a particularly prevalent challenge in the interior.

- 1.4 Traditionally, **Indigenous and Maroon communities** derive their food from shifting agriculture and from hunting. Since tropical soils are rapidly exhausted, agricultural plots will only provide viable yields for one or two years, after which they are traditionally left to fallow for some time. However, changing lifestyles are affecting the sustainability of this system. Most Indigenous people have been encouraged by missionaries to adopt a sedentary lifestyle, and there are now large mixed communities in the Interior, such as Kwamalasumutu. These communities may provide better access to education and modern health care services, yet settlement in larger villages combined with rising life expectancies also place pressure on natural resources. Similar changes are occurring among the Maroons, in particular along the Upper Suriname River. Indigenous people and Maroons stress that they now have to travel longer distances from their home villages to find land that is suitable for agriculture.
- 1.5 Traditional land uses in the interior overlap with **commercial forestry** concessions. Logging concessions, primarily held by foreign companies, cover more than 40% (2.2 million ha) of Suriname's land mass, and 60% of the Indigenous peoples and Maroon communities live within lands allocated for concessions. In the past, a lack of consultations with the affected communities and other stakeholders, combined with poor regulation, control and enforcement of permit conditions, have been a source of tension and conflict over forest user rights. In addition, the management of those forest concessions that are in communal Houtkapvergunning areas (approximate 435,000 ha, originally intended to provide the timber needs of Indigenous people and Maroons) has at times be a source of conflict, as some village heads have abused their status as titleholders.
- 1.6 Even more so than commercial forestry, the presence of **large- and small-scale mining** operations to harvest the valuable gold and bauxite deposits tends to have negative impacts on land and water resources in the Interior and activities in this sector are expected to increase. Large-scale gold mining is dominated by multinational companies, whereas small-scale gold mining and the surrounding service economy (transport, commerce) have become the main source of cash income for many Maroon households and has induced the migration of thousands of Brazilian garimpeiros to Suriname since the 1980s. Local people consistently name water pollution, particularly through sedimentation, as the main mining-induced problem. Soil degradation and mercury pollution are other causes for concern (small-scale miners release an estimated 10,000 to 20,000 kg of mercury into Suriname's air and aquatic ecosystem annually). In addition, large-scale mining activities can have considerable indirect negative environmental and social impacts, due to their large energy requirements. For example, the proposed plans by Suralco-BHP Billiton for mining bauxite deposits in West-Suriname consider the building of a hydropower plant to provide the necessary energy. Indigenous organizations have expressed concern about the impacts of the expansion of bauxite mining and the proposed hydropower plant on the livelihoods of local Indigenous peoples.

- 1.7 The third major commercial activity affecting forested areas is agriculture. With respect to the current project, **commercial plantations** are of particular interest. In particular, the Government of Suriname signed an agreement with China Zhong Heng Tai in 2004 for the establishment of the Marowijne Oil Palm Industry Development Project, a large-scale palm oil project in the Patamacca region of eastern Suriname. The project entails the step-wise clear-cutting of a large forested area (gross area: 52,500 ha, net areas: 40,000 ha), with the aim of re-investing the profits from the lumber extraction into the development of a palm oil plantation. The investor recently provided the required US\$ 16 million bank guarantee, and is currently revising the business plan. The agreement with the government also requires the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment and a Social Impact Assessment, yet the Terms of Reference for these assessments have not yet been prepared. Due to the potentially very significant social and environmental impacts of the operation, the project has caused substantial controversy and concerns in Suriname. It is a priority project for the current administration, especially given the administration's interest in developing a strategy for the integrated development of the interior.
- 1.8 With respect to alternative uses of its forest resources, Suriname has a high, but as yet underdeveloped, **nature tourism** potential. Various local tour-operators are active in the sector, offering trips to Maroon and/or indigenous communities and the surrounding forests, though the focus on environment and environmental education varies. (Many so-called eco-tourism activities are not ecologically oriented.) However, the potential of this economic sector depends on the systematic and strategic protection of significant parts of Suriname's biodiverse rainforest (species richness is estimated at 6,100 plants, 600,000 - 1,000,000 invertebrates and 2,040 vertebrates). Several important species are threatened (due to capture for **trade in wildlife** and exotic pets or for songbird competitions, **recreational hunting**, or the **bush meat trade**), and the forest systems in the higher mountains are extremely vulnerable to the impacts of extractive activities, such as logging and gold mining. Another aspect to be considered in the development of tourism in the interior is the social impact on local communities. Although affected communities have generally been consulted to some extent in past projects, community members do not always fully understand what the project entails, how it will affect their daily lives, and what their involvement might be. Partially as a result, Indigenous communities have been skeptical towards the establishment of parks and the arrival of tourists, and some even have halted park and ecotourism development (e.g. at Kaboerie Kreek, West Suriname). While acknowledging that tourism may generate income, they are concerned about restrictions on their traditional livelihood activities such as hunting.

B. Governance Structure

- 1.9 Land and forestry management are the mandate of the Ministry of Physical Planning, Land and Forestry Management (*Ministerie van Ruimtelijke Ordening, Grond en Bosbeheer*, RGB), which was established after formation of the newly elected Surinamese government in August 2005. Both areas were formerly part of

the previous government's Ministry of Natural Resources. (Under the former arrangement, forestry management was assigned primarily to the Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (*Stichting Bosbeheer en Bostoezicht*; SBB) and the State Forest Service (*Dienst's Lands Bosbeheer*; LBB).) The purpose of establishing the new ministry was to allow for more effective planning and oversight of important developments. The Ministry of RGB is currently in the process of organizing itself in terms of physical space, human resources and organizational processes.

- 1.10 Another challenge is posed by the fact that, due to Suriname's extensive forest cover, forestry issues are linked to various key economic and social issues – and their associated institutions. The Ministry of RGB is currently facing critical forest management decisions concerning the government-approved Marowijne Oil Palm Industry Development Project, as well as from proposed large-scale gold mining in eastern Suriname and bauxite mining in western Suriname, which may include a large hydroelectric power component that will require the removal of forest from a large area. (Palm oil development is under the purview of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries; and the Ministry of Natural Resources oversees the exploitation and management of mining developments, as well as the development of hydropower projects.) Surinamese law for forestry and mining activities requires social and environmental impact assessments for such large-scale projects. However, while NIMOS¹ is the agency responsible for environmental management in Suriname, it currently lacks the necessary statutory legislation, pertinent regulations, and necessary resources to effectively oversee environmental and social impact assessments for these projects.
- 1.11 With respect to legislation and regulations for the forestry sector, Suriname counts with the 1992 Forest Management Act (*Wet Bosbeheer*), which governs forest exploitation and conservation, as well as with regulations regarding logging, primary processing, export of wood and other forest products, and regulations to control the value of the logged products and provides loggers with guidance on their reforestation activities. In terms of environmental management related to forest issues, Suriname's government is currently considering the Environment Act for approval, which would provide a framework law for environmental management in the country and complement related provisions in the specific laws of the mining and forest sectors. Also, NIMOS, in collaboration with the Bank and the European Union, has prepared draft EIA regulations, an EIA Manual, and a Forest Sector Environmental Assessment and Management Plan.
- 1.12 The challenge for the newly established Ministry of RGB is to effectively and relatively quickly build on these existing structures, so as to fully assume its functions and fulfill its mandate with respect to forest management in Suriname.

¹ NIMOS, the *Nationaal Instituut voor Milieu en Ontwikkeling in Suriname*, was established in 1999 with support from the Bank and the European Commission.

II. OBJECTIVE

- 2.1 The Forestry Specialist contracted for the present consultancy is expected to assist with strengthening the Ministry of RGB's ability to strategically plan and coordinate activities that impact or use Suriname's forest resources. Specifically, the specialist will (i) prepare, in close collaboration with staff from the Ministry of RGB, as well as, if applicable, from other ministries or agencies, four key documents, and (ii) use on-the-job-training and targeted inter-sectoral seminars to guide staff through the preparation processes for and application of these documents, using them effectively as case-studies for future related activities.

III. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CONSULTANCY

- 3.1 Type of consultancy: Individual Consultant – Lump Sum. The payment schedule is presented on Chapter V of these Terms of Reference.
- 3.2 Starting date and duration: The time period for the consultancy will be for 55 discontinuous days starting on August 1, 2006 and ending in March 31, 2007.
- 3.3 Place of work: It is expected that the consultant will work in Paramaribo, Suriname for 35-40 days (divided between two trips to the country), and at his or her home base for the remaining days.
- 3.4 Qualifications: The candidate shall have a graduate degree in a relevant field from a recognized university and shall have a minimum of 10 years of closely related experience in forestry management issues. In depth knowledge of management solutions in multi-use and multi-cultural forest areas is highly desirable. Fluency in English is required and a working knowledge of Dutch is desirable.

IV. ACTIVITIES

- 4.1 The activities for this consultancy are divided into two major components.
- 4.2 **Component 1 – Preparation of Key Inputs for the Ministry.** The specialist will carry out the following activities:
- a. Prepare, in close collaboration with staff from the Ministry of RGB, a white paper advising the Ministry of RGB on strategic options, applicable to Suriname's particular context, for promoting sustainable, multi-use forest management. This white paper should draw on other countries' related experiences, available information on forest management and issues in Suriname, and interviews with relevant stakeholders.

- b. Review the proposed business plan for the Marowijne Oil Palm Industry Development Project and assist the Ministry of RGB and NIMOS in drafting suggested Terms of Reference for the consulting services needed to conduct an ESIA that meets established international standards for the project.
 - c. Draft, in coordination with NIMOS and the Ministry of RGB, Terms of Reference for the consulting services needed to assist the GoSU to adequately accompany and review the ESIA that will be conducted for the Marowijne Oil Palm Industry Development Project. At a minimum, the TOR should covers the following aspects: (i) essential background information on the project and related aspects; (ii) objectives of the consultancy; (iii) characteristics of the consultancy (type of consultancy, starting date and duration, place of work, and qualifications of the consultants); (iv) activities; (v) reports/outputs; and (vi) coordination.
 - d. Based on internationally established good practice, propose the selection process to be used for contracting the consulting services needed to assist the GoSU to adequately accompany and review the ESIA that will be conducted for the Marowijne Oil Palm Industry Development Project.
- 4.3 **Component 2 – Training.** For this component, the specialist will use on-the-job-training and targeted inter-sectoral seminars to guide technical staff (from the Ministry of RGB and, if applicable, other ministry and/or agencies) through the preparation processes for and application of the documents produced in Component 1, using them effectively as case studies for future related activities. The aim of these trainings and seminar is (i) to convey to the technical staff charged with applying the documents in their work – and developing similar documents in the future – the logic, considerations, and points of particular importance contained within the documents, (ii) to walk staff through the processes associated with applying the documents in a real-life context, and (iii) to transfer knowledge that is critical for a future successful implementation of the ESIA processes.

V. REPORTS

A. Content of reports

- 5.1 Based on the activities detailed in section IV, the specialist will deliver to the Bank and the Ministry of RGB six reports presenting the process and findings of the work carried out:
- a. Initial Report & Action plan: This will include a detailed workplan, specifying the specialist's tasks, important milestones, pivotal dates for key stakeholders, and the training methodology to be used for Component 2. In

addition, it should summarize the activities undertaken to date, any questions or points for clarification that have arisen, and a brief discussion of any issues that are likely to affect the satisfactory completion of the work. The Initial Report and Action Plan should be no more than 10 pages in length, and must be submitted within 30 calendar days of the consultancy's start-up date.

- b. White Paper on Forestry Management: A white paper that identifies strategic options, applicable to Suriname's particular context, for promoting sustainable, multi-use forest management, and discussed the options' respective merits, challenges and other considerations. The paper should be strategic, clear, concise and strongly analytical (non-essential background information and descriptions should be referenced, rather than included). The paper should be approximately 30 pages in length and must be submitted no later than February 28, 2007.
- c. Report on the Marowijne Project Documents: This report should contain an account of the process used to arrive at the outputs from Activities 4.2.b – d above, as well as key lessons learned. Also, the report should contain the outputs from those three activities, a list of the stakeholders consulted in the process, and of any reference materials used as appendices of the report. The report (excluding appendices) should be no longer than 15 pages, and must be submitted no later than February 28, 2007.
- d. Training Report: This report should contain an account of the methodology, process and activities carried out for Component 2 of the consultancy, as well as key lessons learned during the process. In addition, the report should contain an appendix listing all staff trained – either on-the-job or through seminar. (For each person, the name, position and affiliation should be recorded.) Also, one clean copy of any written training materials used should be included with the report. The report (excluding appendices) should be no longer than 15 pages, and must be submitted no later than March 31, 2007.
- e. Mission Reports (2): For each of the two missions carried out, the consultant should present a brief report summarizing key events and findings from the mission. Each report should also contain, as an annex, a list of stakeholders and, if applicable, participants in seminars that were consulted during the mission. (For each stakeholder or participant, the name, title and affiliation should be recorded.) Each report should be no longer than 5 pages, and must be submitted within 10 working days after returning from the respective mission.

B. Format and presentation of reports

- 5.2 Each reports must be produced in English and submitted as (i) two printed and simply-bound hard copies²; (ii) an electronic file in Microsoft Word format that contains the complete version of the respective reports (including, as applicable, executive summary, cover pages, table of contents, appendices, figures, graphics and tables); and (iii) an electronic file in PDF of each complete report. These reports and files should be sent to the Bank's Headquarter in Washington DC, to the attention of the IDB staff member responsible for the project's technical and administrative coordination (see Section VI) within the time spans indicated in paragraph 5.1.

C. Payment schedule

- 5.3 The consultant will be paid according to the following schedule:
- a. 30% upon signing of contract
 - b. 25% upon acceptance by the Bank of the White Paper
 - c. 25% upon acceptance by the Bank of the Report on the Marowijne Project Documents
 - d. 20% upon completion of the consultancy (including submission of all reports and completion of all activities).

VI. COORDINATION

- 6.1 Technical and administrative coordination for this consultancy rests with the Environmental & Natural Resources Management Division, Regional Operations Department 3 (RE3/EN3) of the Bank, specifically with Ms. Annette Killmer, Natural Resources Specialist [e-mail: annettek@iadb.org; phone: (202) 623-2225; fax: (202) 623-1998]. The consultants should be in regular contact with Ms. Killmer during the consultancy to provide the Bank with informal updates on the progress of the work, and to discuss any issues that may need to be resolved for its successful completion.
- 6.2 Assistance with administrative coordination in Suriname, if needed during the consultants' work in the country, will be provided by the Bank's Representation in Suriname, specifically by Mr. Bill Grisley, Agricultural Specialist, [e-mail: williamg@iadb.org; ; phone: +597 462903; fax: +597 465665].

² These copies are for internal purposes only. There is no need for elaborate, publication-quality production values.

**Institutional Strengthening of the Ministry of RGB
(SU-T1022)**

PROCUREMENT PLAN

| Description | Amount IDB/TC Fund (US\$) | Selection Method | Pre- Qualification | Tentative date of Publication | Status |
|--|------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| | | | YES/NO | | |
| 1. CONSULTING SERVICES | | | | | |
| Coordinator for the Preparation of the SLMP [Individual Consultant - Local] Expected date for commencement of consulting services = July 17, 2006. | 45,000 | SSS | No | n/a | In progress |
| Forestry Specialist for Assistance in Strategic Planning & Coordination in Forest Mgmt [Individual Consultant - International] Expected date for commencement of consulting services = August 1, 2006. | 40,000 | FBS | No | n/a | Pending |
| 2. GOODS | | | | | |
| Electronic equipment (3 computers and associated software, 2 printers, 1 LCD projector and 1 fax) | 10,000 | NCB | No | 08/01/06 | Pending |
| Office supplies | 1,000 | NCB | No | 08/01/06 | Pending |
| Office furniture | 4,000 | NCB | No | 08/01/06 | Pending |

SSS = Single Source Selection; FBS = Selection under a fixed budget; NCB = National Competitive Bidding