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Country programme document for Suriname (2022-2026)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Multi-country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Suriname is classified as an upper-middle-income country, with an average growth rate from 1975 to 2015 of 1.6 per cent, roughly half the average growth rate of other Latin American and Caribbean countries.¹ After the 2015 commodity price shock, Suriname suffered a recession from which it is still recovering. The economy experienced a triple commodity shock: first, the price of gold declined by 30 per cent compared to 2012; secondly, crude oil prices dropped by 56 per cent compared to a previous peak in 2012; and finally, alumina production came to a halt.² The Surinamese Government has manifested its commitment to democracy, strong democratic institutions, good governance, the rule of law, human rights, fundamental freedoms and peace and security.

2. Before the recession, the economic growth was fuelled by high commodity prices for gold, lumber, oil and bauxite and higher remittances. These commodities being the cornerstone of the Surinamese economy, the country's growth rate declined by 3.4 per cent and 5.6 per cent in 2015 and 2016, respectively.³ Its gross domestic product (GDP) is approximately \$9.9 billion (World Bank, 2020). Real GDP (constant, inflation-adjusted) reached \$4.5 billion in 2017.⁴ Suriname ranked 97 of 189 countries on the 2020 Human Development Index.

3. The Government's announcement in January 2020 of the discovery of offshore banks of oil was welcome news for the country's recovery from the recession and its economic growth. The Suriname dollar continues to devalue against the United States dollar, from an average of 7:1 in mid-2020 to 20:1 in mid-2021. With defaults on international debt, the Government launched a macroeconomic reform plan and reached a staff-level agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for balanced budget support.

4. One of the nine Amazon countries, Suriname has a wealth of forest resources and other natural resources such as gold and oil. With many waterways, low-lying coastal areas and two defined annual wet seasons, the country is prone to natural hazards such as flooding.

5. UNDP is the largest of only five resident United Nations agencies in the country, with a strong programme offering comprising democratic governance, social development, natural resources management and climate change. UNDP has a strong comparative advantage for partnerships and programme implementation with its presence in the country and strong partnerships with State and non-State actors.

6. UNDP also has a comparative advantage through its human development mandate, already demonstrated in Suriname through joint initiatives with other United Nations agencies; leading on activities such as the assessment of the socioeconomic impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic; and engaging other agencies in supporting and advocating for indigenous and tribal peoples. Its global experience, mechanisms and tools, and stakeholders' expectations that UNDP act as an integrator and consolidate inter-agency efforts towards meeting the Sustainable Development Goals, are other aspects of its mandate. UNDP will focus on comprehensive solutions towards ensuring the respect of the rights and integrated development of persons with disabilities and indigenous and tribal peoples.

7. UNDP has been recognized for having a strong programme and niche in natural resources management, contributing to capacity strengthening and building resilience. The programmes in social development and governance have been more modest yet

¹ Khadan J (2020) "Macroeconomic Effects of Commodity Shocks in a Small Resource Dependent Economy" Inter-American Development Bank, Unprocessed.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Worldometer (2021)

innovative and transformative.⁵ UNDP will continue to build its programme portfolio, ensure strong broad-based consultations, raise the visibility of the results achieved and advocate for vulnerable and marginalized groups.⁶

8. Suriname reported its first case of COVID-19 on 13 March 2020 and as of 10 August 2021, had reported a cumulative total of 27,281 confirmed cases and 696 deaths. UNDP was a key partner of the National Coordination Center for Disaster Management (NCCR), designated as the lead government agency for pandemic response. UNDP was in a key position to respond, supporting the NCCR with procurement and distribution of personal protective equipment (PPE) for national stockpiles and social institutions including orphanages, homes for the elderly and shelters for abused persons.⁷

9. In addition to procurement of PPE, UNDP responded to requests for COVID-19 support in several areas, including leading the United Nations Country Team in the socioeconomic impact assessment of the first six months of the pandemic; supporting the development of a national referral pathway for reducing gender-based violence; hosting sessions on digital inclusion with a range of stakeholders; and conducting a specific rapid digital assessment of the impact of the pandemic on indigenous and tribal peoples.

10. The pandemic has exacerbated the plight of marginalized groups, and UNDP continues to support government efforts to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and leave no one behind, particularly women and girls, youth, persons with disabilities and indigenous and tribal peoples. Indigenous people make up just 4 per cent of the population but recorded a disproportionately high percentage – 13.6 per cent – of cases of COVID-19 and related deaths.⁸ The indigenous and tribal peoples live mostly in remote, rural areas of the Amazon with limited social services, including lack of proper water and sanitation systems, making it difficult to apply infection, prevention and control measures. They have also been impacted by food insecurity during the pandemic.

11. During the previous programme, UNDP supported the enhancement of citizen security through various interventions of political analysis and prospective scenarios. Continuing over 20 years of electoral support, UNDP provided assistance and support to the Republic of Suriname ahead of, during and after the 2020 national elections and subnational elections, leading to a peaceful transfer of power.

12. Successful interventions included collaboration with the Government of the Netherlands to support increasing the number of female parliamentarians. In the 2020 elections, 29 per cent of elected members of parliament were women⁹. Another success was the collaboration with civil society organizations to: (a) promote the participation of youth in elections to raise awareness among the youth and first-time voters of the importance of voting and making an informed choice; and (b) implement a civic education programme for eligible voters with visual or hearing disabilities. One main challenge under this portfolio remained the limited financing available for democratic governance programming, which limited the ability of UNDP to leverage itself as a significant player in this area.

13. UNDP has demonstrated experience in supporting persons with disabilities, including strong engagement with organizations that work with them. This included: (a) bringing the Sustainable Development Goals to blind, vision-impaired, deaf and hearing-impaired persons;¹⁰ (b) contributing to the establishment of the Alliance of

⁵ Gibradze, Nana and Faranaaz Pahalwankhan. 2021. Evaluation of the UNDP Suriname country programme (2017-2021).

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ UNDP (2020) UNDP Multi-faceted COVID-19 Response in Suriname. 17 December 2020.

⁸ Government of Suriname/Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) (2021) Suriname COVID-19 Situation Report 63. 30 April, 2021.

⁹ UNDP Suriname Project Document 2019. Technical Support in the Administration and Conduct of the 2020 General Elections in Suriname.

¹⁰ Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Regional Development, Outputs 3 - Localizing the Sustainable Development Goals.

Persons with Disabilities;¹¹ and (c) supporting decent work and entrepreneurship development for persons with disabilities. This support contributed to greater awareness of policies and interventions addressing equal access and inclusion, employment and livelihood opportunities and improved quality of life. Support for electoral processes also included specific messages and engagement for persons with disabilities.

14. UNDP led the socioeconomic impact assessment¹² of the first six months of the COVID-19 pandemic, then commissioned a specific rapid digital assessment of 300 indigenous households, including a multidimensional analysis.¹³ UNDP responded to the needs of indigenous communities with interventions to improve sanitation, strengthen livelihoods, develop specific awareness messages in ethnic languages and enhance food security.¹⁴ These activities began in the previous programme and will continue into the period 2022-2026.

15. UNDP led the process of supporting the Government on issues related to high forest and low deforestation countries. In 2019, under the chairmanship of the President of Suriname, the Government hosted the High Forest, Low Deforestation Country Conference on Climate Finance Mobilization,¹⁵ which brought together over 15 such countries to discuss their strategic positioning, access to climate financing and protection of forest resources. The conference culminated in the landmark Krutu Declaration¹⁶ signalling the commitment of high forest, low deforestation developing countries to climate change adaptation, mitigation and financing. UNDP has continued supporting the Government on advocacy and leadership on related issues, including representation at high-level engagements.

16. During the next five years, UNDP will continue to focus on three programmatic areas of work aligned with the United Nations Multi-country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNMSDCF), which embraces eradication of multidimensional poverty and conflict prevention, justice, environmental sustainability and building resilience.¹⁷ Gender equality and partnerships are embraced as key cross-cutting issues, and critical target groups include women, youth, persons with disabilities and indigenous and tribal peoples.

17. UNDP was co-lead in partnership with four other United Nations agencies on accessing resources from the Sustainable Development Goals Fund for developing an integrated architecture for climate financing. This work will transition into the new programme and additional resources for accelerating the Goals will be sought.

18. The programme will focus on Goal 1 (poverty reduction on livelihoods activities for indigenous and tribal persons); Goal 2 (food security for remote rural communities); Goal 3 (health and well-being through the procurement of PPE); Goal 5 (gender equality through support for reducing gender-based violence and promoting equal opportunities for both men and women); Goal 6 (water and sanitation for indigenous and tribal people in the Surinamese Amazon); Goal 7 (clean energy through the support for implementation of the nationally appropriate mitigation action); Goal 8 (decent work through support for the Alliance of Persons with Disabilities); Goal 13 (climate action through adaptation and mitigation policies and strategies); Goal 14 (life underwater through strengthening of integrated water resources management and coastal zone management); Goal 15 (life on land through support of protected areas, sustainable extractive practices and reducing forest degradation); Goal 16 (peace and justice through support of citizens security); and Goal 17 (partnerships for the Goals with continued engagement with both State and non-

¹¹ Alliance of Decent Work for People with Disabilities Project.

¹² UNDP (2020). Socioeconomic impact assessment and response plan for COVID-19 in Suriname.

¹³ UNDP (2021) Digital Socioeconomic Impact Assessment of COVID-19 among Indigenous Households in Suriname

¹⁴ UNDP, 2020. Mitigating Impact of COVID-19 on Indigenous and Tribal People in Suriname, Initiation Plan.

¹⁵ Government of Suriname/National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname/United Nations/UNDP. 2019. High Forest Cover and Low Deforestation Conference on Climate Finance Mobilization.

¹⁶ Krutu of Paramaribo Joint Declaration on High Forest Cover and Low Deforestation Climate Finance Mobilization. 2019.

¹⁷ Gibradze, Nana and Faranaaz Pahalwankhan. 2021. Evaluation of the UNDP Suriname country programme (2017-2021)

State actors, including traditional and non-traditional partners and fostering South-South cooperation).

19. UNDP is positioned as a strategic partner that is resident and the largest United Nations agency in the country, with a proven track record of focused interventions, strong engagement with development partners and donors and attention to new and emerging issues. UNDP has proven to be flexible, agile and responsive to critical national needs and challenges. Interventions will seek to build resilience to internal and external shocks, including recovery from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, building resilience to climate change, strengthening governance platforms and improving lives and livelihoods.

20. The UNDP presence on the ground, timely programmatic offering and strong partnerships with traditional and non-traditional donors will continue to be relevant in the next five years. UNDP has cooperated with traditional partners such as the World Wildlife Fund for Nature and Conservation International on nature-based solutions, including securing co-financing commitments. UNDP has also worked with a non-traditional partner, Engineers Without Borders, to secure technical engineering advice for implementing water and sanitation solutions, with virtual interventions in the height of the pandemic, for indigenous and tribal people. UNDP will continue to fulfil its integrator role within the United Nations system, providing strong technical capacity in the three programme areas, bringing innovative solutions while embracing and promoting digital literacy and digital inclusion.

21. The programme will be inclusive and engage practical learning solutions and capacity-building through South-South and triangular cooperation. This will include regional neighbours such as Guyana with a shared border and commonality of offshore oil, indigenous and tribal people, migration and disaster response issues.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

22. The new programme, and all three programmatic areas, has been agreed upon with the Government of Suriname through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business and International Cooperation and supported by consultations with government and non-government entities over 12 months. UNDP will continue to support Suriname in people-centred, inclusive and just interventions and build resilience, contribute to peace and justice and support access to basic social services. The three programmatic areas are interlinked, integrating nature-based solutions, justice and social services with the engagement of stakeholders that are relevant to all three programmatic areas.

23. The Government of Suriname is formulating a new National Development Plan for 2022–2026 and also has a COVID Recovery Plan, with which this UNDP programme is aligned. The National Development Plan and the COVID-19 Recovery Plan focus on macroeconomic recovery, poverty reduction and COVID-19 recovery while engaging on the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. With the United Nations Country Team, and as a contribution to the UNMSDCF 2022-2026, UNDP will support the Government in implementing its plans through institutional strengthening and capacity-building, nature-based solutions and engagement with vulnerable groups.

24. The UNMSDCF, formulated jointly by the United Nations system and the Governments of the Caribbean subregion, included national consultations with 18 countries to ensure that the development challenges identified in the Common Multi-country Assessment are consistent with national development needs. These consultations served as inputs to the development of this UNDP programme, which is fully aligned with the UNMSDCF and anchored in its theory of change, which highlights people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership as pathways to the Sustainable Development Goals and which will be supported by UNDP in three programmatic areas.

25. During the next five years, UNDP will focus on: (a) democratic governance; (b) social development; and (c) environment and natural resource management. Gender

equality will be integrated as a cross-cutting element, employing methods of innovation and digital inclusion with a focus on vulnerable groups including persons with disabilities, indigenous and tribal people and small and medium-sized enterprises.

26. UNDP programmes will integrate gender at all phases of the project cycle. The development of this five-year programme has been gender-informed through various consultations, including a major gender consultation with the Bureau of Gender Affairs of the Ministry of Home Affairs, which shared the national gender plan,¹⁸ and engaging with a wide cross section of stakeholders from government, civil society and academia, hosted jointly by UNDP, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women).¹⁹

Democratic governance

27. In its work on democratic governance, UNDP will continue to emphasize strengthening government institutions while also working with non-State partners. UNDP will support the Parliament, the Ministry of Justice and Police and the Ministry of Home Affairs to improve legislative capacity, with a focus on human rights protection, the participation of women in decision-making and the design of a comprehensive system that gives insight into migration and human mobility. UNDP has been supporting the Government on free and fair electoral processes for over 20 years. This will continue, as UNDP is the only agency of the United Nations offering this support.²⁰

28. If the technical and financial support provided by UNDP are efficiently and effectively directed towards reaching sustainable solutions in the areas of parliamentary support, human rights protection, migration and support to the cause of gender equity, then it can be expected that Suriname will be closer to attaining a more just and fair society, with significant changes seen in the enjoyment of human rights by all.

Social development

29. UNDP support to the social development portfolio will emphasize improvement of the position and living conditions of vulnerable groups. If their living conditions are to be improved, then support must be provided to national and local authorities, such as the Ministry of Regional Development and Sports, to improve policies and the quality of service delivery to vulnerable groups, especially indigenous and tribal people and persons with disabilities.

30. To strengthen the position of the vulnerable groups, UNDP will advocate for their inclusion in the processes of legislation, policy formulation and programmatic interventions, by utilizing its position as a neutral, unbiased convening partner with innovative means and approaches.

31. Poverty reduction will be addressed by interventions to enhance livelihoods among indigenous and tribal people, including skills-building for women; improved food security for remote rural communities; improved water and sanitation for indigenous and tribal people in the Surinamese Amazon; and improved opportunities for persons with disabilities through decent work and entrepreneurship development. Ongoing UNDP support in these areas provides a strong comparative advantage and strengthens the UNDP integrator role. Digital technology, innovation and digital inclusion will also be prioritized.

Environment, climate change and natural resource management

32. If the environment, climate change and natural resource management programme enables State and non-State institutions, systems, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and individuals to be change agents and implement inclusive and nature-based

¹⁸ Ministry of Home Affairs, Suriname Gender Vision Plan.

¹⁹ UNFPA/ UN-Women/UNDP (2021) Stakeholder Consultation - Ensuring Gender Integration in UNFPA, UN-Women and UNDP New Programme Cycle, 2022-2026 Suriname.

²⁰ Gibradze, Nana and Faranaaz Pahalwankhan. 2021. Evaluation of the UNDP Suriname country programme (2017-2021)

solutions that are data-driven, utilizing the best applicable digital planning tools and targeting the most deprived and marginalized groups, then it should result in enhanced, inclusive, gender-responsive and risk-informed climate change mitigation actions towards building resilient communities in Suriname.

33. The UNDP portfolio on the environment and climate change, the largest²¹ for the country office, will continue to be supported by ongoing partners. UNDP will continue to support the NCCR on disaster risk reduction in the event of natural hazards, particularly floods. The evaluation of the climate change project found that targets had been met, reaching over 1,800 community members in two districts, setting the stage for ongoing support to climate action.²²

UNDP as integrator

34. UNDP will act as an integrator and consolidate inter-agency efforts towards mainstreaming, accelerating and monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals. The assessment of the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19, led by UNDP, identified 12 vulnerable groups, including indigenous and tribal people, migrants, asylum seekers, refugees, persons living with HIV and AIDS, persons with disabilities, the elderly, children, adolescents, women, persons with mental health conditions, persons in institutionalized settings, persons with pre-existing or chronic medical conditions, proprietors of small and medium-sized enterprises and persons in the informal sector. As an integrator, UNDP will build on this analysis to continue joint programme development with United Nations agencies and development partners.

Stakeholder engagement

35. UNDP will be guided by the principles of inclusivity and diversity and will engage closely with civil society groups such as the World Wildlife Fund for Nature, Amazon Conservation Team and Conservation International, which are consistent, ongoing partners. UNDP will continue to collaborate with private sector entities, small and medium-sized enterprises, ICT Association Suriname,²³ the Suriname Hospitality and Tourism Association, Suriname Trade and Industry Association and service clubs such as the Rotary Club, with which UNDP already has strong engagement and dialogue confirming partnerships going into the new programme cycle.

36. Engagement with stakeholders will include representatives of vulnerable groups such as the Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname and the Kwinti, Aluku, Matawai, Paamaka, Okanisi and Saamaka Maroons tribal communities; youth organizations such as Suriname Model United Nations, Suriname Junior Chamber International and national youth institutions with which UNDP has ongoing partnerships for on-the-ground implementation of initiatives.

Partnerships and cooperation

37. UNDP will continue to promote South-South and triangular cooperation with other countries in the region and with development partners such as the United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, Global Affairs Canada, the European Commission, the United States Agency for International Development and the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Interventions can include capacity-building, institutional strengthening or peer-to-peer learning in all three programmatic areas. UNDP will continue to act as implementing agency for vertical funds including the Global Environment Facility.

38. UNDP will continue to work with resident and non-resident United Nations agencies to identify areas for joint programming. UNDP will build on existing partnerships with

²¹ Gibradze, Nana and Faranaaz Pahalwankhan. 2021. Evaluation of the UNDP Suriname country programme (2017-2021)

²² UNDP. 2020. Terminal evaluation report: GCCA+ Global Climate Change Alliance Suriname adaptation project <https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/evaluations/detail/8766>

²³ Digital Inclusion for Sustainable Development (ict-as.sr)

the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Organization for Migration, Pan American Health Organization, United Nations Children’s Fund, United Nations Environment Programme, UNFPA and UN-Women, emphasizing joint programme development and monitoring and evaluation.

39. The concept of “development with people” of the UNDP Strategic Plan will continue to underpin the logic of the country programme and inform its interventions to leave no one behind in the post-pandemic era.

40. To enable more effective and results-based implementation of the programme, UNDP will continue to conduct stakeholder analyses and consultations involving the Government, civil society, communities, the private sector and the donor community.²⁴ This is to identify priorities, areas of convergence and partnerships; define the niches where UNDP has added value; and develop partnerships to ensure the sufficiency of outcomes and complementarity, including replication and or scaling up of successful initiatives.

41. UNDP will scale up innovative and transformative advances in social development, contributing to the increased visibility, participation and empowerment of vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities and indigenous and tribal people, improving evidence-based decision-making and developing innovative pilot interventions to support social protection systems. Its strong leadership and innovative approaches, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, are key to the UNDP programmatic vision and the nexus between humanitarian interventions and development support.

42. The UNDP environment portfolio aims to enable the people of Suriname, particularly those living in rural, interior and coastal communities, to have enhanced adaptive capacity for inclusive, gender-responsive implementation of the country’s nationally determined contributions and the application of nature-based solutions. These efforts will be supported through the reorientation of financial flows and new and innovative financing mechanisms.

III. Programme and risk management

43. A major risk to the programme is the potential deepening of the country’s current economic crisis, despite the IMF agreement, which, coupled with the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, could lead to increased poverty and unemployment.

44. The devaluation of the Suriname dollar, price gouging and inflation in the previous programme cycle affected the procurement of goods and services due to escalating prices of goods and adjustment of fees for professional services. Devaluation also had an impact on project budgets and the availability of consultants. This situation is likely to continue if the Suriname dollar is not stabilized and thus project budgets will take these aspects into consideration.

45. Natural hazards, particularly heavy rains and flooding, are frequent in Suriname and may cause delays in project implementation, particularly during the wet seasons, and activities will be planned accordingly.

46. The COVID-19 preventive measures of social distancing and restrictions on gatherings and travel impacted project implementation in the last programme cycle as many UNDP interventions are outside the capital city. To mitigate this, UNDP will continue its work on promoting digital inclusion, strengthening digital literacy and more innovation in programme implementation, including hardware and software to support digital inclusion.²⁵

²⁴ Gibradze, Nana and Faranaaz Pahalwankhan. 2021. Evaluation of the UNDP Suriname country programme (2017-2021).

²⁵ ICT Association Suriname and UNDP - Digital Inclusion for Sustainable Development (ict-as.sr). 2021

47. The country programme will apply sound stakeholder engagement processes and planning, inclusive of free prior and informed consent according to the UNDP social and environmental standards. This is particularly the case regarding the engagement of indigenous and tribal peoples while integrating considerations for the environmental and social management framework. Grievance and redress mechanisms will be integrated as per the UNDP social and environmental standards and underpinned by the UNDP accountability mechanism.

48. All programmatic interventions will be done in consultation with a broad cross section of stakeholders, including the Government, civil society, private sector, vulnerable groups, communities, development partners and donors. Because women and girls have been differentially impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, increasing gender-based violence and lack of access to basic services,^{26 27} programmatic interventions will fully consider gender equity.²⁸ Project approvals will include local project appraisal committees and the establishment of project steering committees with advisory or technical committees. UNDP monitoring and reporting will be under the Resident Coordinator and country implementation programme of the Government.

49. During the global pandemic, the new normal and way of working has shown the relevance of technology and digital literacy as many sectors transitioned into virtual platforms, online communication and teleworking. However, there is a digital divide as many persons do not have a constant supply of energy, connectivity, modern hardware or software or the relevant capacity. This has resulted in digital exclusion, where the vulnerable and marginalized sectors of society are even more marginalized.²⁹ Digital exclusion has to be actively eradicated by programmes that foster and promote digital inclusion.

50. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and internal control framework.

51. The programme will be nationally executed with direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. The harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

52. UNDP will disaggregate data by sex, ethnicity, location and vulnerable groups where possible to support monitoring capacities. The UNDP gender marker will be used to monitor country programme expenditures and improve planning and decision-making. Monitoring and evaluation budget allocations will be integrated into every project, with defined baselines, indicators, milestones and targets and also showing linkages between the three programmatic areas.

53. The reduced availability of reliable socioeconomic data has been an institutional and developmental weakness. The UNDP-led assessment of the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 and the rapid digital assessment of the impact on indigenous households provided good baseline data in specific areas. A common aim across programme interventions will be the production of reliable data and data analysis.

²⁶ UNDP (2020). Socioeconomic impact assessment and response plan for COVID-19 in Suriname.

²⁷ UNDP (2021) Digital socioeconomic impact assessment of COVID-19 among indigenous households in Suriname.

²⁸ UNFPA/UN-Women/UNDP (2021) Stakeholder Consultation - Ensuring Gender Integration in UNFPA, UN-Women and UNDP New Programme Cycle, 2022-2026 Suriname.

²⁹ Digital Inclusion for Sustainable Development (ict-as.sr)

Annex. Results and resources framework for Suriname (2022-2026)

| NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Enhanced Safety, Justice and the Rule of Law | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: UNMSDCF Outcome 7: Regional and national laws, policies, systems and institutions improve access to justice and promote peace, social cohesion and security | | | | |
| RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1 – Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development | | | | |
| Cooperation Framework outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s) | Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities | Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines targets) | Major partners / partnerships frameworks | Estimated cost by outcome (\$) |
| <p>I.1.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (UNMSDCF SDG indicator 5.5.1)</p> <p>Baseline: 29.4% (2020) Target: 30% (2026)</p> <p>I.1.2 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles (UNMSDCF target 16.a.1)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (2020) Target: 1 (2026)</p> | <p>Parliament of Suriname Police Force Ministry of Home Affairs Ministry of Justice and Police</p> <p>Frequency: every two years</p> | <p>Output 1.1: Parliaments, constitution-making bodies and electoral institutions enabled to perform core functions for improved accountability, participation and representation</p> <p>1.1.1: Number of law-making bodies strengthened in the area of improved accountability Baseline (2021): 0 Target (2026): 1 Source: National Parliament, every 2 years</p> <p>1.1.2: Proportion of women (as a percentage of the total) participating as candidates in local and national elections Baseline (2021): 29.4% Target (2026): 30% Source: National Parliament, every five years</p> <p>Output 1.2: Human Rights Institute strengthened to perform its core functions to ensure human rights protections and improved access to justice for the general public but more specifically the vulnerable population.</p> | <p>Parliament of Suriname Ministry of Justice and Police Ministry of Home Affairs Police Force Suriname Media National Gender Bureau Kingdom of the Netherlands</p> <p>IOM PAHO UNHCR UNICEF</p> | <p>Regular: \$423,000</p> <p>Other: \$1,165,000</p> |

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| | | <p>1.2.1: Number of awareness campaigns implemented by the Human Rights Institute to inform the general public Baseline (2021): 0 Target (2026): 5 Source: Ministry of Justice and Police, every two years</p> <p>1.2.2: Number of human rights reporting obligations fulfilled Baseline (2021): 0 Target (2026): 5 Source: Ministry of Justice and Police, every two years</p> <p>Output 1.3: National institutions enabled to design and implement a transparent system to track migration and human movement to and from Suriname</p> <p>1.3.1: Establishment of a Migration Database System Baseline (2021): No Target (2026): Yes Source: Ministry of Justice and Police, every two years</p> | | |
| NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Equality, Well-Being and Leaving No One Behind | | | | |
| COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: UNMSDCF Outcome 4: People in the Caribbean equitably access and utilize universal, quality and shock-responsive, social protection, education, health and care services | | | | |
| RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: <i>Outcome 2 - Leaving no one behind</i> | | | | |
| I.2.1 Percentage of eligible population covered by social protection floors/systems disaggregated by sex, and distinguishing children, unemployed, the elderly, people with disabilities, pregnant | United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office and UNDP, socioeconomic impact assessment report, rapid digital assessment of indigenous households Inter-American Development Bank, Survey of Living Conditions, | <p>Output 2.1 Income generating-opportunities for indigenous and tribal women strengthened to promote economic recovery.</p> <p>2.1.1: Number of women in indigenous and tribal villages that</p> | VIDS KAMPOS Medical Mission Ministry of Regional Development and Sport Government of Suriname Suriname Trade and Industry Association | <p>Regular: \$144,000</p> <p>Other: \$900,000</p> |

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| <p>women/new-borns, work injury victims, poor and vulnerable Baseline: % of the population covered by social protection system Target: (2026) 30% increase of eligible population covered by social protection systems</p> | <p>Socioeconomic assessment and response plan Frequency: Annual</p> | <p>received training, materials and equipment to produce face masks Baseline: 0 (2021) Target:150 (2026) Source: Rapid digital socioeconomic impact assessment report; Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname (VIDS); Kwinti, Aluku, Matawai, Paamaka, Okanisi and Saamaka Maroons tribal communities (KAMPOS)</p> <p>2.1.2: Number of women in indigenous and tribal villages that received training, tools and guidance to improve food production Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: 150 (2026) Source: Rapid digital socioeconomic impact assessment report, VIDS, KAMPOS</p> <p>Output 2.2 persons with disabilities improve their skills to find employment or become micro-entrepreneurs</p> <p>2.2.1 Number of persons with disabilities employed Baseline: 5 (2021) Target: 25 (2026) Source: Alliance for Decent Work of Persons with Disabilities</p> <p>2.2.2 Number of persons with disabilities completed training in entrepreneurship with digital inclusion Baseline: 5 (2021) Target: 25 (2026) Source: Alliance for Decent Work of Persons with Disabilities</p> | <p>Alliance for Decent Work for Persons with Disabilities</p> <p>FAO PAHO UNESCO UNFPA UNICEF UN-WOMEN</p> | |
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| | | <p>Output 2.3 Improved availability for water and sanitation to improve community public health Water installations (rainwater harvesting/water tank system) strengthened with portable hand washing stations and respective supplies (such as soap and dispenser).</p> <p>2.3.1 Number of rainwater harvesting/tank systems installed with handwashing systems and water safe for human consumption Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: 11 (2026) Source: VIDS, KAMPOS</p> | | |
| NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Resilience to Climate Change and other shocks, and Sustainable Natural Resources Management | | | | |
| COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: UNMSDCF Outcome 5: Caribbean people, communities and institutions have enhanced their adaptive capacity for inclusive, gender-responsive disaster risk management and climate change adaptation and mitigation | | | | |
| RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: <i>Outcome 3 - Building resilience</i> | | | | |
| I.3.1 Percentage of protected areas in relation to terrestrial areas Baseline: 13.5% (2021) Target: 17% (2026) | Environment Statistics report Forest Reference Emission Level 2020 Deforestation and forest degradation national strategy | Output 3.1: Innovative solutions developed, financed, and scaled up for gender-responsive and sustainable management of renewable and non-renewable natural resources, inclusive value chains | Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment Ministry of Public Works Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management Ministry of Natural Resources Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control | Regular: \$141,000 Other: \$23,700,000 |
| I.3.2 Number of sustainable financing frameworks and partnerships for natural resources management Baseline: 5 (2021) Target: 8 (2026) | Minamata Initial Assessment report National Reporting to the Convention on Biological Diversity National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining reporting General Bureau of Statistics UNFCCC Biennial Update Report, Enhanced Transparency Framework reports, Biennial Transparency Report | 3.1.1 Area of existing terrestrial protected area under improved management (hectares) Baseline: 13% (2021) Target: 17% (2026) Source: Convention on Biological Diversity national reporting 3.1.2 Number of districts and villages with an improved enabling environment for the expansion of decent work targeting marginalized | General Bureau of Statistics National Institute for Environment and Development District Commissioner; District and Resort Councils University of Suriname | |

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| | | <p>groups, particularly the poor, women and persons with disabilities Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: 5 (2026) Source: UNDP</p> <p>Output 3.2 Environment, and climate change data and risk-informed development policies, plans, systems and financing incorporate integrated and gender-responsive solutions to reduce disaster risks, enable climate change adaptation and mitigation, and prevent the risk of conflict</p> <p>3.2.1: Number of environment and climate change SDG indicators reported in the Environment Statistics report Baseline: 31 (2021) Target: 46 (2026) Source: National Bureau of Statistics Environment Statistics report</p> <p>Output 3.3: Innovative nature-based and gender-responsive solutions developed, financed and applied for low-emission climate adaptation and disaster risk management and recovery</p> <p>3.3.1: Number of Policies and Measures for low emission and climate-resilient development in Suriname (Development plans and strategies) Baseline:4 (2021) Target: 8 (2026) Source: National Communication to the UNFCCC and Biennial Transparency Report</p> | <p>Centre for Agriculture and Forest Research</p> <p>Indigenous and tribal peoples' representatives VIDS The Association of Saamaka Authorities; KAMPOS Bureau of Gender Affairs CBOs Large Scale Goldmining Companies, Suriname Hotel and Tourism Association, World Wildlife Fund for Nature. GEF, Inter-America Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, Conservation International Suriname Amazon Conservation Team</p> <p>FAO UNESCO UNICEF UNFPA UN-WOMEN</p> | |
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| | | 3.3.2: Percentage of households benefiting from clean, affordable, and sustainable energy access Baseline: 69.3% (2021) Target: 89.3% (2026) Source: National Bureau of Statistics Environment Statistics report/Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey | | |
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