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FOREWORD
BY THE UN RESIDENT COORDINATOR

It is my pleasure to present the UN Annual Results Report 2023 on the work of United Nations system in Suriname. This report highlights the achievements of over 14 UN agencies, funds, and programmes supporting Suriname’s sustainable development. Suriname, rich in natural resources and on the brink of economic growth, offers many opportunities. However, achieving a modern, prosperous future requires collaborative efforts from the Government, private sector, and civil society, along with partnerships and tested technical solutions.

The UN in Suriname focuses on long-term development and is advocating for the rights of vulnerable populations. We believe that good policies, good governance, and addressing inequalities benefit everyone. Our MSDCF priority areas include Shared Prosperity and Economic Resilience, Equality and Well-being, Climate Resilience and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, and Peace, Safety, Justice, and Rule of Law. In 2023, we made progress in each of these areas.

In the area of economic resilience, FAO supported Suriname in enhancing MSME competitiveness in agriculture, contributing to several Sustainable Development Goals. Initiatives included promoting new technologies and enhancing pineapple production. The ILO’s Decent Work Country Programme promoted social justice and decent work through capacity-building initiatives.

Reliable data is essential for achieving SDGs in education and health. Key initiatives included releasing an educational data yearbook, improving the Education Management Information System, and developing an Electronic Health Record system. UNICEF and PAHO-WHO supported various data-driven health initiatives, including mental health studies and suicide surveillance systems.


The “Leaving No One Behind” Joint Programme focused on improving the livelihoods and food security of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples. Initiatives included a pilot highland rice production project and agroforestry training, promoting sustainable agricultural practices.

The UN in Suriname prioritized immunization coverage and mental well-being. Initiatives included improving vaccine storage and a National Immunization Plan, conducting a children’s mental health study, and revising mental health policies.

In addressing the problem of Chronic and Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), PAHO-WHO supported the Ministry of Health in implementing the HEARTS initiative to combat cardiovascular disease and to strengthen NCD monitoring.

Additionally, the Ministry of Health, PAHO-WHO, and UNAIDS took steps towards better HIV management, although challenges remain with a high incidence-prevalence ratio.

Education and Early Childhood Development remained a priority. The Ministry of Education, supported by UNICEF and UNESCO, focused on foundational learning and early childhood development, addressing post-pandemic challenges.

The Government advanced school feeding programs and nutrition initiatives with UN support, establishing school gardens and ensuring access to safe drinking water.

Social Protection, Child Welfare, and Disability Inclusion efforts included finalizing the Decent Work Country Programme, analyzing child welfare budgets, and supporting business development for people with disabilities.

To improve Migration Management, ICM supported training programs for Government employees, developed a migration policy framework, and established a diaspora engagement policy. Similarly, the UN in Suriname focused on the needs of Refugees and Asylum Seekers.

Climate Resilience and Natural Resource Management remained a critical area of cooperation. Suriname, with UN support, made significant strides in enhancing climate resilience and disaster preparedness, ensuring water security, and improving climate reporting. Initiatives included developing a Climate Sensitive Hydrogeological Model and establishing Mining and Training Extension Centers to promote mercury-free technologies.

Improved access to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services was delivered to over 3,000 people in remote communities, improved coordination between state institutions and UN agencies, and addressed flood response and cyanide pollution concerns.

We were also active in the area of Human Rights and Rule of Law and the UN supported the establishment of the National Human Rights Institute and enhanced institutional capacity for transparent and inclusive electoral processes.

A dedicated effort was made by all agencies to empower women and girls, address the needs of persons with disability, also promote youth initiatives and voices of Indigenous and Tribal communities.

I am proud of our work. I thank our dedicated UN country team and all staff for their professionalism and dedication.

However, none of this progress would be possible without the engagement of national partners, the private sector, and the donor community whom I want to sincerely thank for the close partnership and constructive cooperation.

As we move forward towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, it is crucial to focus on key transitions, including jobs, food systems, education, digitalization, energy transition, and climate.

The United Nations remains a committed partner to Suriname, and together, we can create a prosperous and inclusive future.

JOANNA KAZANA-WISNIEWSKI
United Nations Resident Coordinator and representative of the UN Secretary-General in Suriname
UNITED NATIONS
COUNTRY TEAM IN SURINAME

The work of the United Nations is implemented by a dynamic team of fourteen (14) agencies, funds, and programmes working under the leadership and coordination of the United Nations Resident Coordinator, the Secretary General’s designated representative for development operations in the Republic of Suriname.

Of the fourteen (14) UN agencies, funds and programmes, six (6) have a physical presence in Suriname.

| United Nations Population Fund |
| International Organization for Migration |
| Pan American Health Organization - World Health Organization |
| United Nations Children’s Fund |
| Office Of The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| United Nations Development Programme |

The following eight (8) UN agencies, funds, and programmes conduct operations in Suriname from regional and international offices.

| United Nations Environment Programme |
| International Labour Organization |
| United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women |
| World Food Programme |
| Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS |
| United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| United Nations Industrial Development Organization |
| Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |

KEY PARTNERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN SURINAME

The United Nations in Suriname works with the Government of Suriname to deliver on commitments articulated in the UN Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2022 – 2026, which is in turn operationalized through the Country Implementation Plan (CIP). At country-level, the UN country team, in partnership with Government entities, steers the implementation of the CIP.

The Joint National Steering Committee (JNSC) is responsible for monitoring the overall results of the Country Implementation Plan and outlining programmatic priorities in accordance with Suriname’s National Multi-Year Development Plan 2022 – 2026. The JNSC is co-led by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, International Business, and International Cooperation and the UN Resident Coordinator. The JNSC also consists of the following members: the Planning Bureau (Stichting Planbureau Suriname), and the General Bureau of Statistics (Algemeen Bureau voor de Statistiek).

The United Nations is grateful to our development partners, including international financial institutions, donor governments, and development agencies who continued to support the United Nations in Suriname in 2023. Civil society organizations continue to be a critical partner of United Nations Suriname across all four priority areas of the MSDCF 2022 – 2026. The United Nations also wishes to express its gratitude for the close cooperation with youth groups such as the Youth Advisory Group of the UNFPA, CARICOM Youth Ambassadors, the National CARICOM Youth Ambassadors, the National Youth Institute and UNICEF volunteers.
KEY DEVELOPMENT TRENDS IN SURINAME

Country Context: Suriname, a small, ethnically diverse country on the northeastern coast of South America, boasts a population of around 616,500 people, concentrated primarily in urban areas along the northern coastal. This population, considered one of the most diverse in the Latin American region, is comprised of descendants from Africa, India, Indonesia, China, and Europe, forming a rich cultural tapestry. While classified as a middle-income country, Suriname faces challenges common to its category, including limited access to essential resources for vulnerable groups like informal workers, women, youth, and marginalized communities.

Economic Snapshot: Suriname’s economy, despite facing recent challenges including the COVID-19 pandemic and historical crises, showed signs of improvement in 2022 and 2023. GDP reached USD 3.5 billion at the end of 2023, driven by private consumption in sectors like trade, hospitality, and transportation. Collaboration with the IMF through the Extended Fund Facility (EFF) played a critical role in achieving growth. At the end of 2023, inflation decreased as a result of a decline in petrol prices and foreign currency exchange rates. While the Government continues to take steps to address debt restructuring and controlling spending, Suriname’s economy saw moderate improvement over the course of 2023.

Social Context: Suriname recognizes the need to address social challenges through various programs and initiatives. The country grapples with poverty, affecting 18% of the population, with disparities between urban and rural areas. Efforts to combat poverty include community projects, social benefits, and targeted financial assistance programs such as “Koopkracht Versterking” and “Moni Karta.” The education system is undergoing reforms toward competency-based learning and improved vocational training, aligning with new labor laws. Children with special needs also receive support through curriculum adjustments and specialized pathways. Additionally, healthcare access remains a key priority, focusing on women, girls, and mental well-being through national plans and a renewed healthcare strategy by 2025. These efforts highlight Suriname’s commitment to social development and the improvement of the lives of its citizens.

Country Context: Despite its relatively low population, Suriname occupies a significant role in the global environmental landscape. Its lush rainforest covers roughly 93% of the land area, earning the country the status of a High Forest Low Degradation (HFLD) nation. Deforestation remains, holding steady at just 0.06% between 2020 and 2021. Recognizing its environmental responsibility, Suriname has updated its National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Action Plan (NCCPSAP) and implemented relevant laws like the Coastal Protection and Disaster Risk Management laws. Additionally, Suriname actively engages with international frameworks by submitting reports to the UNFCCC, including the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). These actions demonstrate Suriname’s commitment to preserving its natural treasures and contributing to a sustainable future for the planet.

OUTCOME 1
More productive and competitive business ecosystem designed to improve people’s standards of living and well-being.

OUTCOME 2
The Caribbean has fully transitioned to a more diversified and sustainable economy that supports inclusive and resilient economic growth.

OUTCOME 7
Regional and national laws, policies, systems, and institutions improve access to justice and promote peace, social cohesion, and security.

OUTCOME 8
People in the Caribbean and communities actively contribute to and benefit from building and maintaining safer, fairer, more inclusive, and equitable societies.

OUTCOME 3
National and regional institutions use relevant data and information to design, adopt, and policies to eliminate discrimination, address structural inequalities and ensure the advancement of those at risk of being left furthest behind.

OUTCOME 4
People in the Caribbean equitably access and utilize universal, quality and shock-responsive social protection, education, health, and care services.

OUTCOME 5
Caribbean people, communities, and institutions have enhanced adaptive capacity for inclusive, gender-responsive Disaster Risk Management and climate change adaptation and mitigation.

OUTCOME 6
Caribbean countries manage natural resources and ecosystems strengthening their resilience & enhancing the resilience & prosperity of the people and communities that depend on them.

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PRIORITIZED AREA 1
SHARED PROSPERITY AND ECONOMIC RESILIENCE

PRIORITIZED AREA 1 PRIORITIZES ACTIONS FOCUSED ON FOSTERING MORE RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIES. THE UNITED NATIONS WORKED WITH NATIONAL AUTHORITIES TO IMPLEMENT BOLD SOLUTIONS TO INCREASE COMPETITIVENESS FOR MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES, SUPPORT EFFORTS TO ENHANCE FOOD SECURITY AND SAFETY, AND ADDRESS CURRENT AND FUTURE CHALLENGES IN THE SURINAMESE LABOUR MARKET.

PARTNERS
- Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries
- Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management
- Ministry of Education, Science & Culture
- Ministry of Labour & Youth
- Vereniging Surinaams Bedrijfsleven (VSB)
- Fish Inspection Institute
- Anton de Kom University of Suriname (AdekUS)
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)

10 Projects & Programmes

- Required Amount: 5.03M
- Available Amount: 5.03M
- Amount Spent: 3.96M
- Expenditure Rate: 79%
CATALYZING MSME COMPETITIVENESS AND ENHANCING PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE

Suriname's commitment to enhancing production and competitiveness for micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in the agriculture sector significantly advances several Sustainable Development Goals. In 2023, FAO supported the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fisheries in enhancing the resilience and competitiveness of the sector by strengthening the capacities of MSMEs and integrating them into regional and national value chains, thereby contributing to Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure). MSME growth in the agriculture sector drives progress on Goal 1 (No Poverty) and Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities), as MSMEs are significant employment generators and income sources for the poor and vulnerable, such as women and youth in Indigenous and Tribal communities.

In 2023, Suriname took concrete steps to improving production practices and adherence to standards such as ISO and HACCP to enhance food safety and security, directly contributing to Goal 2 (Zero Hunger). FAO led a significant knowledge exchange in cassava production, involving 35 stakeholders. This initiative focused on refining cassava cultivation techniques and adhering to ISO standards, elevating the quality and efficiency of production practices nationwide.

35 stakeholders engaged in knowledge sharing on ISO standards for cassava production.

In 2023, 219 agriculture entrepreneurs benefited directly from matching grants.

35 members of the Value Chain Platform participated in fairs for Producers and Exporters.

Furthermore, the EU-funded Suriname Agriculture Market Access Project (SAMAP) facilitated the promotion of high-value products through two National Fairs for producers and exporters, enabling the participation of over 35 grantees and Value Chain Platform (VCP) members. This initiative, conducted in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fisheries and the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Entrepreneurship, and Technological Innovation, amplified market access for Surinamese entrepreneurs, fostering economic growth. Additionally, SAMAP achieved remarkable procurement milestones, delivering 13,027 items for 219 beneficiaries of the Matching Grant Facility (MGF), showcasing its commitment to supporting MSMEs and driving sustainable development. This accomplishment garnered presidential recognition, affirming SAMAP's pivotal role in Suriname's agricultural landscape. SAMAP also extended its reach to empower 50 beekeepers and honey producers through comprehensive training in HACCP.

3,027 items delivered to grantees.

50 beekeepers / honey producers trained in HACCP standards.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fisheries implemented several initiatives to further strengthen the agricultural sector, including establishing Value Chain Platforms for Cassava, Fruit and Vegetables, and Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), reviving the Credit Guarantee Fund, and training farmers in professional es. Establishing Value Chain Platforms marks a significant stride as these platforms serve as dynamic hubs fostering collaboration and innovation throughout the value chain, ultimately enhancing productivity and market access for farmers and producers. In addition, the re- operationalization of the Credit Guarantee Fund Suriname stands as a pivotal moment in facilitating access to finance for local entrepreneurs. Aiming for widespread impact, a High-level Seminar on Credit Guarantee Funds convened policymakers and financial sector institutions, laying the groundwork for informed decision-making and strategic partnerships. Furthermore, the training of forty (40) loan and risk officers from eight (8) banks in agro value chain risk assessment and finance underscore a commitment to building expertise and resilience within the financial sector. These combined efforts are poised to catalyze sustainable growth, foster economic empowerment, and elevate Suriname's position within the global agricultural landscape.

INNOVATIVE AND SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY

Pilot cutting-edge digital framework developed.

Suriname recognizes the importance of innovative and sustainable production technology, which is crucial to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Effective data management in crop production and animal husbandry leads to better resource utilization and sustainable practices, directly supporting Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) and Goal 13 (Climate Action). By optimizing value chains, these technologies enhance economic growth (Goal 8) and empower sustainable industries (Goal 9). Furthermore, innovative e-commerce platforms democratize market access, aiding in Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). In this regard, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fisheries made progress in 2023 by revolutionizing agricultural data management to foster an innovative e-commerce system for the agricultural sector. FAO collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fisheries, to pioneer a pilot project to develop a cutting-edge digital framework. This framework will revolutionize data management in crop production and animal husbandry by enabling seamless collection, analysis, and sharing of vital information. Additionally, it will pave the way for the creation of an innovative e-commerce system, fostering connections between buyers, sellers, large farmers, exporters, and e-commerce companies.

The Agrifood Systems Transformation Accelerator (ASTA) programme, jointly implemented by FAO, UNIDO, ILO, and UNFPFA, worked to drive advancements in Suriname’s agrifood systems through its innovative approach to pineapple chain development. As part of this program, a Horticulture Innovation Hub is scheduled to be established in 2024; this Hub will act as a dynamic platform focused on enhancing pineapple production by offering year-round training and implementing organic practices. Field trials conducted under the ASTA program aim to boost yields and drive sustainability, propelling innovation within the agricultural sector.

233 farmers capacity strengthened in pineapple production and gender equality.

> 300 farmers enhanced production sustainability.
The ASTA programme has also played a crucial role in structuring innovative financial mechanisms; by engaging with financial entities like Trust Bank Amanah (TBA) and National Development Bank (NDB), the program is working to tailor concessional loan instruments and microfinance programs to support pineapple farmers. Through ASTA, the capacity of 233 farmers was strengthened, focusing on pineapple production, gender equality, and participatory decision-making. Additionally, a legal framework and governance structure were established to support institutions in ensuring continued services. The introduction of modern organic pineapple practices, including soil health enhancement techniques, has benefited over 300 pineapple farmers, enhancing production sustainability. Furthermore, assessments of digital traceability platforms and identification of potential buyers for organic farmers highlight the program’s commitment to market access and visibility.

**SUPPORTING DECENT WORK AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT**

Agenda 2030 places decent work for all, and the ILO’s mandate and purpose of social justice, at the heart of policies for sustainable and inclusive growth and development. Decent work is linked to social inclusion, allowing individuals to contribute meaningfully to their communities and economies. Ultimately, achieving Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) is fundamental to building resilient economies and fostering a sense of dignity and purpose among workers, which contributes to the broader objectives of Agenda 2030.

In February 2023, ILO and tripartite partners continued efforts to advance social justice and promote decent and productive work opportunities with the signing of a new four-year Decent Work Country Programme (DWCP). This is the third Programme for Suriname and forms the main vehicle for delivery of ILO support. Through the DWCP, Suriname increases its capacity in jobs, productivity, and sustainable growth; livelihoods, human capital, and a skilled workforce; as well as labour market governance and labour rights. Two months into the implementation of the DWCP, the ILO Caribbean Decent Work Team hosted the Suriname Decent Work Monitoring Committee for a one-week DWCP Monitoring and Oversight Workshop in April 2023 in Trinidad. As a result, thirty (30) persons participated in a learning opportunity that delved into the principles and tools for effective monitoring and oversight. The Committee has notably enhanced its understanding of how to meet the requirements outlined in the DWCP Results Framework. This success, alongside progress made in other areas of the DWCP, signifies an advancement towards the goal of promoting decent work for all in Suriname.
PRIORITY AREA 2
EQUALITY, WELL-BEING AND LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

PRIORITY AREA 2 EMPHASIZED EQUALITY, WELL-BEING, AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF VULNERABLE GROUPS. INITIATIVES WITHIN THIS AREA FOCUSED ON THE MOST MARGINALIZED SEGMENTS OF SOCIETY, SUCH AS YOUTH, WOMEN, PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, AND VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE, AS WELL AS INDIGENOUS AND TRIBAL COMMUNITIES, TO ENSURE THAT NO ONE IS LEFT BEHIND. CENTRAL TO THESE EFFORTS WERE EVIDENCE-BASED POLICIES AND LAWS, WHICH ENSURED FAIR ACCESS TO QUALITY SOCIAL PROTECTION AND HEALTH SERVICES THAT WERE RESPONSIVE TO SHOCKS AND GENDER NEEDS.

Partners
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Home Affairs
Bureau of Gender Affairs (with Ministry of Home Affairs)
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries
Ministry of Regional Development and Sport
Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing
Ministry of Education, Science and Culture
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and International Business
Cabinet of the President (e-Gov)
De Centrale Opleiding voor Verpleegkundigen en beoefenaren van Aanverwante Beroepen (COVAB)
's Lands Hospital
Vereniging van Inheemse Dorpshoofden in Suriname (VIDS)
Stichting KAMPOS
Medical Mission
Stichting Projekta
Amazon Conservation Team (ACT)
Stichting Lobi
University of the West Indies (UWI)
Bureau of Public Health (BPG)
Regionale Gezondheidsdienst (RGD)

25 Projects & Programmes

Required Amount: 2.34M
Available Amount: 2.17M
Amount Spent: 1.67M
Expenditure Rate: 77%
THE IMPROVED DATA, INFORMATION SYSTEMS, AND CAPACITY FOR EVIDENCE BASED POLICY

Enhancing data capacity for evidence-based policy is essential for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly within Education and Health. Reliable data enables policymakers to identify gaps, monitor progress, and prioritize interventions in areas where they will have the most significant impact. In education, data can inform strategies to improve literacy rates, reduce gender disparities, and ensure inclusive quality education (Goal 4). In health, data analysis can support disease surveillance, early detection and management. In Suriname particularly, it has the potential to improving maternal health, reducing mortality rates, and promoting well-being for all ages (Goal 3).

In 2023, the United Nations continued supporting the improvement of data and information systems, to support evidence-based policymaking. In collaboration with UNICEF, the Ministry of Education finalized and released the educational data and statistical yearbook for 2019 – 2021. Additionally, the Education Management Information System web portal was further improved, aligned with the ongoing structural reforms. UNICEF also supported the further analysis of the social protection floor, the dissemination of the poverty data, the mental health study, and the mapping of care institutions.

In the area of Health, PAHO-WHO worked to promote the digital transformation of Suriname’s health care systems. In collaboration with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Ministry of Health, the Electronic Health Record (EHR) system was developed. This initiative involved defining comprehensive functional and non-functional requirements tailored to the specific needs of Suriname’s healthcare environment. As a result, a core dataset was specified, crucial for interoperability with the Health Information Exchange Platform, enabling the sharing of pertinent health data and facilitating population-based statistical analysis.

4 High-Level participants’ capacity strengthened to accelerate health digital transformation.

PAHO-WHO’s support extended to training Surinamese participants at the Relacisi 4.0 regional event in Sao Paulo, Brazil, accelerating the digital transformation and fostering the development of a Regional Plan for Information Systems for Health (IS4H) for the years 2024 – 2030. PAHO-WHO also provided technical assistance to strengthen the health sector’s capacity for implementing a self-harm and suicide surveillance system. Through collaborative efforts, including the establishment of working groups and the development of data collection tools, PAHO-WHO mobilized resources to conduct a situational analysis and establish the surveillance system, addressing critical public health concerns.

1 HEARTS App for real-time data collection established.

General Bureau of Statistics benefited from technical support in conducting the upcoming CENSUS.

PAHO-WHO supported the establishment and operationalization of the HEARTS app, a patient information portal designed for real-time data collection and acting as a clinical tool for cardiovascular risk and hypertension management. HEARTS is the regional adaptation of the World Health Organization’s Global Hearts Initiative, which will be the model for risk management for cardiovascular disease (CVD) in primary health care in the Region of the Americas by 2025. It takes a public health and health systems approach to systematically introduce simplified interventions at the primary health care level and focuses on hypertension as a clinical entry point. The initiative involved training data entry personnel and facilitating the sharing of health information among primary healthcare service providers, ADEK University and the Ministry of Health.

UNFPA played a key role in securing the National Census which is a crucial element of Suriname’s national development efforts as it helps quantify demographic, social and economic data and information, key to data-driven decision making. The forthcoming Census, scheduled to take place in the third quarter of 2024, promises to provide demographic insights crucial for informed policymaking and resource allocation.

Despite challenges posed by delays in Census execution which affected the implementation of IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), ongoing collaboration between IOM and the Government stakeholders aims to address these issues and ensure effective implementation in the future, reflecting a commitment to adaptability in pursuit of comprehensive data-driven solutions for Suriname’s development challenges.

Anchored within Agenda 2030, digital technology is a fundamental force for change, reshaping economies, Government, and civil society – thereby impacting almost every aspect of sustainable development. In order to deliver an accessible, transparent, safe and secure digitally transformative environment in Suriname, UNDP supported the finalization of a National Digital Strategy (NDS) 2023 – 2030, which was derived from an inclusive process over the course of 2023. The Strategy showcases transformative outcomes and was handed over to the President, marking a milestone in promoting inclusive development and a critical step towards digital transformation in Suriname.

UNESCO’s efforts in the Caribbean focused on advancing the preparation of an updated version of the AI Caribbean Policy Roadmap. This updated document reflects the post-COVID context, new regulatory frameworks, rapid advances in AI and increased interest as more Caribbean SIDS countries explore digital transformation strategies. The Roadmap was presented during the 19th Caribbean Internet Governance Forum organized from 22 – 24 September 2023 in Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago by the Caribbean Telecommunication Union (CTU).

COMPREHENSIVE NEEDS ANALYSIS TO ENHANCED FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS OF ITPS

The involvement of Indigenous and Tribal peoples (ITPs) is key to achieving the ambitions of the Sustainable Development Goals. On the one hand, these communities hold valuable knowledge and traditions that provide solutions to major challenges, including those related to sustainable natural resource management, climate resilience, and promoting food systems. On the other hand, their exclusion and marginalization threaten the central tenet of the 2030 Agenda – to leave no one behind.

Enhancing food security and livelihoods of ITPs is crucial to achieving Goal 2 (Zero Hunger), which aims to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture. For ITP communities, who often live in remote and vulnerable areas, improved food security means not only access to sufficient and nutritious food but also the preservation of their traditional agricultural practices, which are vital for their culture and autonomy. Strengthening their livelihoods through sustainable practices contributes to their economic independence and resilience against climate change.
In 2023, through the Leaving No One Behind Joint Programme, jointly implemented by UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Women and FAO, a foundation was laid for a shift in the regulatory and policy framework for Indigenous and Tribal communities, marked by a data-driven, collaborative and inclusive approach. UN Women and FAO engaged with 36 ITP to conduct a Comprehensive Situational Analysis and Needs Assessment, identifying challenges of sustainable livelihoods and enhanced food security among Indigenous and Tribal communities. This Analysis led to findings related to food security, the economic situation, socio-cultural issues, access to goods and services, health and wellness issues, gender-based and other forms of discrimination, and included recommendations for addressing these challenges.

1 Comprehensive Situational Analysis and Needs Assessment finalized.

36 ITP participants were engaged in Situational Analysis and Needs Assessment.

Furthermore, through the Leaving No One Behind joint programme, FAO supported a pilot of highland rice production in the Indigenous village of Wasabobo in Western Suriname. The initiative encouraged women from neighboring villages, Apoera and Section, to actively initiate highland rice cultivation as well, bolstering positive momentum, and bringing to life a peer solidarity support system and production network among Indigenous female farmers. Innovative, climate-smart, environmentally friendly agricultural production practices were also introduced in the village of Donderskamp where five (5) farmers including two (2) female farmers were trained in Agroforestry and currently function as champions for agroforestry in their community.

1 Children’s Mental Health Study concluded.

10 health staff empowered to develop clinical guidelines.

In the area of mental health, UNICEF spearheaded a study on children’s mental well-being, aiming to identify factors influencing well-being and to develop tailored interventions. UNICEF facilitated access to free psychological services and launched a Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) alliance program. PAHO-WHO supported efforts by revising mental health policies and fostering discussions for comprehensive health strategies. These collaborative initiatives signify a significant step towards improving both physical and mental health outcomes, ensuring a resilient future for Suriname’s population.

**STRENGTHENING HEALTH SYSTEMS AND PREPAREDNESS**

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, PAHO-WHO made significant strides in fortifying the nation’s healthcare system and readiness for future health-related challenges. Initiatives spanned various fronts, starting with the development of a National Strategic Plan for Nursing (2023 – 2028), which introduces comprehensive training programs and educational materials to elevate nursing education and leadership. Simultaneously, the successful launch of the Perinatal Health Information System pilot at crucial medical centers signifies progress in material and newborn care, with strengthened IT infrastructure and healthcare worker training. Moreover, efforts to enhance respiratory virus response have equipped the Ministry of Health and the National Central Lab with updated guidelines and capacity building measures. Noteworthy achievements include the National Influenza Center’s collaboration with the CDC, underscoring advancements in global health security.

Updated guidelines for respiratory virus response.

National Strategic Plan for Nursing developed.

Launch of a pilot Perinatal Health Information System.

**ENHANCING IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE, AND PROMOTING MENTAL WELL-BEING ACROSS SURINAME**

5 solar powered safe vaccine storage established.

Health Promotion Strategic Plan developed.

Health Financing Process Matrix Implemented.

Review of National Immunization Program completed.

In the area of immunization, UNICEF and the Ministry of Health rolled out high-level advocacy actions to address the critical need for improved immunization coverage, particularly emphasizing routine immunization schedules. UNICEF’s assistance extended to ensuring safe vaccine storage and distribution, even in remote regions, through technical support and the procurement of essential equipment. Similarly, PAHO-WHO provided crucial support by evaluating the National Immunization Program and developing a comprehensive National Plan of Action (2024 – 2027) to strengthen immunization efforts, especially among marginalized communities.

Furthermore, the approval of a National Health Promotion Strategic Plan (2024 – 2028) highlights a concerted effort to address social determinants of health, laying the groundwork for a dedicated Health Promotion Unit. In tandem, strides towards malaria elimination and the implementation of a National Tobacco Control Strategy demonstrate a holistic approach to public health. The implementation of the Health Financing Process Matrix and subsequent development of a Health Financing Policy Brief signifies a commitment to strengthening health financing for Universal Health Coverage.

25 persons capacity strengthened for NCD M&E system data entry.

30 healthcare workers benefited from integrated health equity and social determinants workshops.
Addressing chronic and non-communicable diseases (NCDs) is vital for achieving Agenda 2030 as it directly impacts Goal 3 by reducing premature mortality and improving overall health and well-being. Effective management and prevention of NCDs also contribute to economic stability and poverty reduction (Goal 1) by decreasing healthcare costs and enhancing workforce productivity. NCDs, such as heart disease, stroke, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory diseases, are considered leading concerns and causes of death and disability. It is crucial to tackle these diseases to enhance life quality, reduce healthcare costs, and promote healthier populations, all crucial aspects of sustainable development and prosperity.

In 2023, the Ministry of Health, with support from PAHO-WHO, spearheaded transformative initiatives yielding commendable results. Through national workshops facilitated by PAHO-WHO, a broad spectrum of implementers gained valuable insights into the HEARTS initiative and its pivotal role in cardiovascular disease prevention and control. Since embracing the initiative, the Ministry of Health has implemented it across numerous primary care facilities countrywide. PAHO-WHO’s technical support to the Ministry of Health was instrumental in integrating cardiovascular disease prevention and control into existing healthcare services, focusing on hypertension management at the primary health care level. This support encompassed training for health staff, development of clinical guidelines, awareness-raising campaigns, and the establishment of monitoring mechanisms. Additionally, concerted efforts have been made to strengthen the NCD monitoring and evaluation system, with the implementation of HEARTS protocols and the training of data entry personnel further enhancing data-driven decision-making processes.

To address the multifaceted challenges posed by both noncommunicable and communicable diseases, PAHO-WHO conducted training workshops for health stakeholders and policymakers. These workshops focused on integrating a Health Equity and Social Determinants perspective into primary healthcare programs, emphasizing NCD prevention and control while addressing infectious diseases. Capacity-building initiatives for Primary Health Care teams underscored the importance of understanding the behavioral risk factors contributing to disease burden and the need for quality care delivery at the primary care level.

**CONTINUED PROGRESS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST HIV**

Addressing HIV is critical for achieving the SDGs, particularly Goal 3, which aims to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being by ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030. Efforts to combat HIV also intersect with Goal 1 (No Poverty) by reducing the economic burden on affected individuals and communities, Goal 4 (Quality Education) by enabling children to stay in school, and Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities) by ensuring equitable access to healthcare and support services for all, particularly marginalized and vulnerable populations.

In 2023, the Ministry of Health, PAHO-WHO, and UNAIDS continued to make progress in the fight against HIV. Technical assistance facilitated the implementation of new pediatric treatment schemes and bolstered coordination through the Country Cooperation Mechanism. The Annual HIV Symposium served as a crucial platform for knowledge exchange. UNAIDS’s mid-term review of the National Strategic Plan (NSP) identified areas for improvement, guiding strategic adjustments. Epidemiological data generated using the UNAIDS EPP-Spectrum tool informed decision-making.

According to the most recent data, 2,700 people are living with HIV in Suriname. Only 50% of these people have been diagnosed, 44% of whom are on ART and just over a third of them have a suppressed viral load. The net result has been an increase in new HIV infections and HIV-related mortality. The incidence-prevalence ratio is 6.3, well above the transition threshold of 3%. This indicates that the management of the HIV epidemic in Suriname requires significant improvement. Based on the findings of the mid-term review of the National Strategic Plan (NSP), it was recommended to revisit and rationalize the management, coordination, and implementation structure for the HIV program to ensure that it is in line with the implementation requirements of the NSP.
ADVANCING SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMS AND NUTRITION GUIDELINES

8 school gardens established for nutrition education.

40 extension officers’ capacity strengthened to maintain school gardens.

54 teachers empowered to draft school garden lessons plans.

School garden practical handbook and lessons plan finalized.

8 schools benefited from increased access to safe drinking water initiative.

3 schools equipped with kitchen facilities.

Initiatives focusing on the advancement of school feeding programs and nutrition contribute directly to Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) and Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-Being). These programs ensure that children have access to nutritious meals, which is fundamental for their physical and cognitive development, directly impacting their ability to learn and thrive in school (Goal 4). Furthermore, by establishing strong nutrition guidelines, these initiatives contribute to the creation of healthier populations and the reduction of health disparities, supporting the broader aim of the Sustainable Development Goals to foster well-being.

In 2023, the Government advanced the school feeding and nutrition programs by integrating small farmers into the programs. In collaboration with FAO, this initiative involved contracting farmers as part of a sub-project to support the establishment of the feeding program whereby school gardens were set up in eight (8) schools. These gardens served as educational tools for food and nutrition education, and they also demonstrated climate-resilient agricultural practices and technologies. A total of forty (40) Surinamese extension officers underwent a training, focused on the installation and maintenance of school gardens, which was led by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA).

In addition, fifty-four (54) teachers from participating schools received training on draft school garden lesson plans. Following an evaluation workshop after the test phase, both the practical handbook and the school garden lesson plans were finalized. To further enhance the school environment, taps were installed in eight schools (8) to ensure access to safe drinking water. Additionally, three (3) schools were equipped with kitchen facilities and sinks. To promote the importance of drinking water and maintaining clean water sinks, educational posters and leaflets were developed and student awareness sessions were conducted to reinforce the message.

WFP also played a key role in fostering Suriname’s participation in global efforts to combat childhood hunger. In September 2023, Suriname joined the School Meals Coalition (SMC), which is a global initiative aimed at ensuring that every child has access to nutritious meals in school by 2030. This coalition brings together governments, international organizations, and private sector partners to expand and improve school meal programs worldwide. Suriname’s commitment was further solidified by the Minister of Education’s presence at the first global SMC Summit, demonstrating the country’s leadership and focus on this crucial issue.

ADVANCING SOCIAL PROTECTION, CHILD WELFARE, AND DISABILITY INCLUSION

Decent Work Country Programme finalized.

Budgeting for Children analysis concluded.

Enhanced capacity for migration management

169 government employee capacity strengthened in Essential of Migration Management.

Framework for Migration Policy developed.

1 Inter-ministerial committee for migration established.

Diaspora Engagement Policy developed.

13 beneficiaries successfully re-integrated.

Advancing social protection, child welfare, and disability inclusion is crucial as it embodies the commitment to leave no one behind. This advancement ensures that all individuals, especially the most vulnerable receive the support necessary to live dignified lives. It aligns with multiple SDGs such as Goal 1 (No Poverty), Goal 4 (Quality Education), Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities). By fostering inclusive societies that provide equal opportunities and protect rights, these efforts contribute to building resilient communities where every person can participate fully and benefit from sustainable development.

In 2023, significant steps were undertaken to strengthen Suriname’s social protection systems and empower vulnerable groups. ILO has been instrumental in guiding the Government towards a comprehensive reform of its social protection system. Through ongoing technical guidance and collaboration under the Decent Work Country Programme (DWCP), Suriname aims to develop a universal, adequate, and responsive social protection system aligned with international standards. Participatory workshops and bilateral meetings facilitated by ILO have engaged policymakers and stakeholders, including ministries and social partners, to address the needs of vulnerable populations, including children, women, youth, people with disabilities, and workers in the informal economy.

Meanwhile, UNICEF focused on analyzing budget allocations and generating evidence to inform social policy action, particularly regarding child welfare. Strategic analyses of budgetary trends and assessments of local district offices provided crucial insights for directing UNICEF’s programmes towards areas with the greatest need.

Furthermore, UNDP empowered eight (8) micro-entrepreneurs who are facing unique disability challenges with targeted support for business development. UNDP also contributed towards a strategic investment empowering the Kennedy Foundation, dedicated to the education of hearing-impaired students. Essential support was also extended for the construction of a greenhouse, aiming to augment the Foundation’s capabilities and contribute to a sustainable environment for the school community.
Enhanced government capacity for migration management is vital to the achievement of the SDGs because it strengthens the ability to deal with the complexities of migration. By improving legal frameworks, policies, and institutional mechanisms, governments can ensure that migration contributes to economic growth, social inclusion, and cultural enrichment, aligning with Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), Goal 10 (Reduced inequalities), and Goal 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong institutions). Enhancing capacity for migration management is essential for protecting the rights of migrants, facilitating their integration, and enabling them to contribute fully to both their home and host societies, thereby advancing the broader agenda of sustainable development.

In 2023, the Surinamese Government’s capacity in migration management was furthered strengthened with support from IOM. A comprehensive training program was implemented across three (3) distinct training sessions, whereby a total of 169 government employees were equipped with essential knowledge and skills. Notably, 115 female and 54 male participants benefited from these sessions. The training covered a spectrum of critical topics, including migration management, conversations on migration, xenophobia, gender-based violence, and the inclusion of migrants.

Additional noteworthy achievements included the development of a Framework for Migration Policy in tandem with the Government of Suriname and the finalization of a Diaspora Engagement Policy. Additionally, an Inter-Ministerial Committee for Migration was established, underscoring the commitment to coordinated governance in this domain. IOM also facilitated two Essentials of Migration Management (EMM) training courses for government personnel, further enhancing their preparedness and expertise.

In a concerted effort to combat trafficking and facilitate the (re)integration of vulnerable populations, IOM spearheaded successful support initiatives. Working in conjunction with a network of partners, including social workers, the Ministry of Justice and Police, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Social Affairs, IOM facilitated the (re)integration of 13 beneficiaries and provided crucial assistance to fourteen (14) victims of trafficking.

UNDP also supported the Ministry of Justice and Police by enhancing capacity in handling migration and human trafficking cases. Through this collaboration UNDP outlined a series of interventions encompassing technical, financial, and capacity-building support. These initiatives aimed to bolster data analytics, digitalization efforts, and inter-institutional coordination.

SUPPORT TO REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS

In supporting refugees and asylum seekers, the Government of Suriname, with support from UNHCR has made significant advancements to provide international protection to refugees and asylum-seekers through various initiatives. In 2023, UNHCR concluded a one-week registration and protection monitoring mission in Paramaribo and Nickerie. This mission served as a crucial step towards understanding and addressing the needs of individuals seeking asylum. Furthermore, dialogue was initiated with key Ministries to discuss Suriname’s creation of a national asylum system, indicating its proactive approach to refugee protection. Continuous support from international partners ensures that Suriname strengthens its protection space and asylum capacity in line with its obligations under the 1951 Convention. As a result of UNHCR’s efforts, there is a better understanding of the situation of persons with international protection needs in Suriname, paving the way for more effective support and protection in the future.
PRIORITY AREA 3
Resilience to Climate Change and Sustainable Natural Resource Management


Partners
Ministry of Natural Resources
Ministry of Spatial Planning & Environment
National Institute for Environment & Development (NIMOS)
World Wildlife Fund (WWF)
Stichting Bosbeheer en Bostoezicht (SBB)
Anton de Kom University of Suriname (AdekUS)

14 Projects & Programmes

Required Amount: 6.62M
Available Amount: 6.55M
Amount Spent: 4.13M
Expenditure Rate: 63%
STRENGTHENING CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND DISASTER PREPAREDNESS IN SURINAME

28 (14 M & 14 F) participants equipped with DRM skills.

Climate Sensitive Hydrogeological Model developed.

First Climate Statistic Report published.

Automatic weather and water data stations established.

National Climate Agreement and action plan drafted.

Reporting to UNFCCC concluded.

$20M concept note developed for a resilience rice sector.

Improved Water Security in Remote Areas.

District Disaster Management and Adaptation Plans revised.

Strengthening climate resilience and disaster preparedness in Suriname is pivotal to achieving Goal 13 (Climate Action), as it directly addresses the need to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. This focus is essential for safeguarding Suriname’s vulnerable populations, preserving biodiversity, and ensuring the sustainability of its economic development. Enhancing resilience and preparedness also intersects with other SDGs, such as Goal 2 (Zero Hunger), by securing food systems against environmental shocks; Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), by protecting water resources; Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), by making cities more resilient to disasters; and Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), by fostering international cooperation in climate action efforts. Fortifying Suriname’s climate resilience is not only a matter of environmental urgency but also a comprehensive strategy to advance multiple interlinked SDGs.

In 2023, the UN continued to partner with the Government to further advance efforts in building resilient communities and developing proactive management strategies, to lessen the impact of climate change on people and ecosystems. FAO empowered stakeholders with essential skills to combat climate challenges through targeted training programs on Disaster Risk Management (DRM). Collaborating closely with the Ministry of Agriculture, FAO conducted a thorough assessment of climate change’s impact on agriculture which provides critical data for informed decision-making and strategic planning. This formed the groundwork for a proposal seeking Green Climate Fund support to bolster the rice sector’s resilience.

In a strategic move to address water security challenges, the Government partnered with UNDP and the EU on a project related to Integrated Water Resources Management. The September 2023 symposium marked the project’s culmination and highlighted a successful model for climate-resilient water management through international collaboration. UNDP’s multifaceted approach, goes beyond the symposium, providing remote communities with improved water management practices. This includes the installation of rainwater harvesting tanks, providing communities with reliable water sources, and the expansion of hydrological monitoring instruments. The development of a Climate Sensitive Hydrogeological Model for the Suriname River Basin enhances decision-making capabilities. UNDP collaborated with the Caribbean Institute for Hydrology and Meteorology to offer training programs, augmenting expertise in climate forecasting – an essential tool for proactive water management strategies. The establishment of automatic weather and water data collection stations, coupled with the development of a Climate Sensitive Hydrogeological Model, furnishes crucial information for informed decision-making at various levels. This data directly informs the update of pivotal documents such as the National Adaptation Plan and Nationally Determined Contribution, both at national and sub-national levels. Revised District Disaster Management Plans and locally developed Disaster and Adaptation Plans were also informed by this data.

Suriname celebrated a significant milestone in 2023 with the publication of its First Climate Statistics Report, a collaborative endeavor led by the General Bureau of Statistics, the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD) and UNDP. This Report enhances the country's capacity for evidence-based reporting on climate change indicators, aligning with its commitment to monitoring progress towards the SDGs. Moreover, regular reporting to the UNFCCC, including the 3rd National Communications and the 1st Biennial Update Report, underscores Suriname’s transparency and dedication to tackling climate change.

UNEP actively supported Suriname’s national leadership in this arena, with the Ministry of Spatial Planning & Environment, spearheading the drafting of the National Climate Agreement and its action plan. UNEP further bolstered Suriname’s efforts in addressing climate issues by supporting the operations of the National Ozone Office, ensuring its capacity to phase cutting harmful ozone-depleting substances (ODPs) and contributing to global efforts to combat ozone depletion. UNEP also provided capacity support to Suriname for its transparency reporting commitments under the Paris Agreement.

Furthermore, UNESCO supported the recent inscription of the Jodensavanne Archaeological Site on the World Heritage List to protect cultural heritage sites. This contributes directly to the safeguarding of cultural properties, ensuring their resilience and recovery in the face of disasters.

In addition, WFP supported CDEMA and the Government in the establishment of a Logistical Hub and Center of Excellence for emergency preparedness and disaster mitigation. This Hub will act as a prepositioning and response center and a trans-shipment point for relief items, whereby trained staff and equipment will be rapidly deployed for emergency operations. As a CDEMA participant, Suriname will receive financial resources and benefit from the rollout of the CDEMA Logistics Systems (CLS), enhancing its logistics management and operations.

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Mining and Training Extension Centers (MTEC) established.

Targeted Scenario Analysis (TSA) finalized.

Key Financial, Economic, Environmental, Health and Social Indicators identified.

Effective natural resource management is essential for achieving the SDGs, as it supports Goal 15 by ensuring the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems and preventing biodiversity loss. Additionally, it underpins Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and Goal 13 (Climate Action) by promoting water conservation, reducing environmental degradation, and mitigating the impacts of climate change. In the Artisinal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ASGM) sector, responsible practices and capacity building for mercury-free technologies directly contribute to Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-being) by reducing hazardous exposures. Moreover, these practices support Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by fostering sustainable livelihoods and Goal 13 (Climate Action) by minimizing greenhouse gas emissions.

In 2023, Suriname made significant progress in the ASGM sector through capacity building and adoption of environmentally friendly, mercury-free technologies aiming to reduce the negative impact of mining on biodiversity, forests, water, and the health of surrounding communities and miners. A collaborative effort between the National Institute for Environment and Development (NIMOS) and the Alliance for Responsible Mining (ARM) marked a crucial step in this direction and resulted in the establishment and operation of Mining and Training Extension Centers (MTEC) and demonstration sites dedicated to ASGM in the Brokopondo District. In 2024, these sites will serve as a practical training ground, showcasing and implementing responsible mining technologies.

Furthermore, a comprehensive roadmap for the ASGM sector’s transition towards sustainability has been established through the finalized Targeted Scenario Analysis (TSA) report. This analysis envisages a shift from the current “business as usual” approach to a model built upon Sustainable Ecosystem Management (SEM). The TSA outlines key actions and identifies crucial monitoring indicators across various aspects – financial, economic, environmental, health, and social. These indicators will track progress as the sector moves away from its current practices and towards a more sustainable future. The geographical focus of
this initiative lies within the Greenstone Belt Area, particularly in the Brokopondo, Marowijne, and Sipaliwini districts – regions known for their ASGM activities. This initiative, combined with the ongoing exploration of Nature-Based Solutions in the Brokopondo district, forms part of a broader, comprehensive strategy. Together, the TSA, the draft National Action Plan, and the Nature-Based Solutions project form a roadmap for addressing the ASGM sector’s most pressing challenges: environmental pollution, threats to human health, and deforestation. Suriname’s commitment to responsible mining practices demonstrates a proactive approach towards a sustainable future for the environment and for Suriname’s citizens.

**COORDINATED EFFORTS ON W.A.S.H.**
**(WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE)**

- > 3,000 people in remote Indigenous and Tribal communities gained access to W.A.S.H. services.
- > 1,000 children benefited from a quick assessment and technical support to address concern about cyanide pollution.
- Improved W.A.S.H. coordination between the Ministry of Natural Resources and UN Agencies.
- > 200 children affected by flooding benefited from educational supplies, and emergency relief packages.

W.A.S.H. (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) is essential to Goal 6 as it ensures universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water, adequate sanitation, and hygiene facilities, thereby reducing waterborne diseases and improving overall health and well-being. W.A.S.H. is also deeply interconnected with various SDGs beyond Goal 6. For instance, ensuring clean water and sanitation directly impacts Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-being) by reducing disease and promoting health. It also supports Goal 4 (Quality Education) by enabling students, especially girls, to attend school regularly and learn in a healthy environment. Furthermore, W.A.S.H. contributes to Goal 5 (Gender Equality) by alleviating the burden on women and girls who often collect water, and to Goal 13 (Climate Action) by promoting water conservation and resilience against climate impacts. Thus, W.A.S.H. is a foundational element that advances multiple SDGs simultaneously.

In 2023, in response to environmental challenges and urgent needs for clean water, the Ministry of Natural Resources collaborated extensively with the UN system to improve Suriname’s W.A.S.H. sector, with a focus on Indigenous and Tribal villages across Suriname. These efforts were key to addressing water scarcity and ensuring equitable access to safe water and hygiene services, especially in rural areas. Furthermore, through the Plastic Footprint Network, over 3,000 individuals in remote Indigenous and Tribal communities gained access to vital W.A.S.H. services. W.A.S.H. coordination was significantly enhanced through collaborative efforts with UN agencies like UNDP, FAO, UNFPA, and UN Women whereby regular meetings took place ensuring progress tracking and prioritization of interventions for communities urgently needing support.

W.A.S.H. efforts played a critical role during the 2023 floods in Suriname. UNICEF swiftly addressed immediate needs, partnering with the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Medical Mission. Educational supplies were distributed to 200 children from affected schools, while emergency relief packages and protective equipment were provided to rural health-care workers and clinics. Additionally, UNDP’s proactive approach in supplying water tanks to communities during this disaster demonstrates the UN’s commitment to safeguarding public health and the environment. Furthermore, concerns over cyanide pollution in the Brokopondo District, prompted UN agencies like UNICEF to conduct quick assessments and provide technical support, benefiting approximately 1,000 affected children.

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PRIORITIZED AREA 4
PEACE, SAFETY, JUSTICE, AND RULE OF LAW

Through Priority Area 4, significant advancements were made to enhance human rights, child protection, electoral conduct, and gender equality through comprehensive capacity-building initiatives. The legislative process for establishing the National Human Rights Institute progressed, alongside a review of the national legal framework to improve access to justice. In the area of child protection, efforts were made in training social workers and educators, ratifying child protection conventions, and implementing youth empowerment programs. Electoral institutions benefited from technical assistance to ensure transparent processes, while gender equality initiatives focused on improving participation in decision-making.

PARTNERS
Ministry of Home Affairs
Ministry of Labour, Employment and Youth Affairs
Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing
Ministry of Justice & Police
Cabinet of the President
Office of the First Lady
National Assembly (Parliament)
Stichting Lobi Health Center

8 Projects & Programmes

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CAPACITY STRENGTHENING TO THE HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTE

Legislative process progressed to establish National Human Rights Institute.
National Legal Framework reviewed to enhanced access to justice.

Human rights are integral to the Sustainable Development Goals as they provide a foundational framework for achieving equitable and inclusive development. By promoting human rights, the SDGs ensure that no one is left behind and that development efforts benefit all individuals, regardless of their background or circumstances. This alignment reinforces the idea that sustainable development and human rights are mutually reinforcing and inseparable.

In 2023, Suriname worked diligently on the establishment of the National Human Rights Institute (NHRI) to bolster human rights and foster a culture of inclusivity. UNDP in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice and Police, was at the forefront of this endeavor, orchestrating awareness and sensitization sessions to engage various stakeholders in this transformative process. The Government made substantial progress through comprehensive capacity building initiatives led by UNDP. The legislative process has progressed to establish the National Human Rights Institute (NHRI), aligning with the Paris Principles, a crucial step towards fortifying the national human rights machinery. This landmark development signifies a concerted effort to engender a robust and sustainable system that engages both governmental and non-governmental entities in advancing the human rights agenda. Emphasizing this national commitment, UNDP prioritized sensitization efforts targeting civil society actors, facilitating knowledge exchange on the NHRI's core functions and legislative framework. The establishment of the NHRI promises improved identification and investigation of human rights violations, essential for safeguarding democratic electoral processes. UNDP’s endeavors led to the review of the National Legal Framework concerning legal aid and service provision, particularly crucial for enhancing access to justice for marginalized groups such as Indigenous and Tribal communities and migrants. UNDP’s engagement with civil society and key stakeholders, including media, CSOs, and marginalized communities, fostered dialogue on NHRI’s operationalization, garnering invaluable insights and feedback. The establishment of Suriname's NHRI is not just a legal process; it is a transformative journey towards a just society that values and protects the rights of all its citizens.

CHILD PROTECTION AND YOUTH EMPowerMENT

Ratification of child protection conventions under review by the National Parliament.
25 social workers’ capacity enhanced in safeguarding vulnerable children.
> 200 care coordinators, teachers, school administrators’ capacity enhanced to combat forms of VAC and GBV.

Child protection and youth empowerment are essential to the advancement of the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 16, which aims to end all forms of violence against children. In 2023, the Government made significant advancement in child protection and youth empowerment initiatives, aligning closely with the fifth and sixth combined Convention on the Rights of the Child’s periodic reports. This underscores both the UN and Government’s dedication to strengthened legislation, capacity, and protection systems, aiming to shield the most vulnerable from violence, exploitation, and abuse. In collaboration with UNICEF, strides were made towards ratifying crucial child protection conventions, currently under review by Parliament. Concurrently, partnerships with institutions such as ADEX University facilitated the training of 25 social workers in child protection, enhancing the country’s capacity in safeguarding vulnerable children. Support extended to the Ministry of Education bolstered efforts to combat various forms of violence against children (VAC) and gender-based violence (GBV) through comprehensive training programs benefitting over 200 care coordinators, teachers, and school administrators.

Enhancing institutional capacity on electoral conduct is fundamental for effective electoral systems, governance, and peacebuilding. Strengthening electoral management bodies is crucial for the integrity of elections, which in turn is essential for advancing Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions). In anticipation of the forthcoming 2023 elections, the Ministry of Home Affairs and Electoral Institutions benefited from technical assistance for the revision of the National Assembly Regulations of Order.

ENHANCED INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY ON ELECTORAL CONDUCT

Ministry of Home Affairs and Electoral Institutions’ capacity enhanced for transparent and inclusive electoral processes.

50% of all primary schools empowered to provide mental health support.
80 para-social workers equipped with tools to identify and respond to VAC and GBV cases.
Juvenile justice reform guidelines were established.
7 localities in 5 districts benefited from youth empowerment programs.

Progress was also made in enhancing child well-being across Suriname. Pedagogical and didactic skills enhancement initiatives were deployed in over half of all primary schools, empowering educators to provide Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MH-PSS) to students in need. At the grassroots level, around 80 para-social workers were equipped with tools for early identification and response to VAC and GBV cases, furthering preventive measures. UNICEF’s commitment to fostering positive parenting practices manifested in awareness sessions aimed at nurturing strong parent-child relationships anchored in open communication and mutual respect. Concurrently, efforts to reform juvenile justice systems led to the development of guidelines for alternative measures for children in conflict with the law, promoting their reintegration into society. Through community engagement initiatives in seven (7) localities and youth empowerment programs in five (5) districts, UNICEF worked alongside governmental and civil society partners to challenge harmful social norms and behaviors.

During 2023, mapping exercises helped shed light on the placement of children in residential care, informing future advocacy and capacity-building endeavors. While legislative strides towards establishing an Ombudsperson for children are underway, UNICEF continues its unwavering advocacy and support to ensure the approval and implementation of this vital safeguard. Through its multifaceted approach, UNICEF remains steadfast in its commitment to protecting children and empowering youth in Suriname, laying the groundwork for a safer and more inclusive future.
endavor through multifaceted interventions. Firstly, technical assistance from UNDP facilitated the revision of the National Assembly’s Regulations of Order, aligning them with constitutional provisions and international best practices. This enhancement promises to fortify the legislative body’s efficacy in fulfilling its mandates.

Additionally, fostering regional collaboration, two Electoral Management Body members participated in a specialized meeting focusing on legal accountability and leveraging digital platforms in elections. This exposure to international standards is poised to enrich Suriname’s electoral practices. Furthermore, UNDP spearheaded stakeholder engagement sessions, acquainting relevant parties with new election preparation protocols stemming from recently enacted electoral legislation (October 2023). Such efforts ensure transparency and facilitate a seamless transition to the updated electoral framework. Through this comprehensive approach, UNDP’s initiatives contribute to fortifying Suriname’s electoral system, paving the way for enhanced efficiency, accountability, and representation in the democratic process.

**WOMEN’S EMPOWERMENT AND GENDER EQUALITY**

The National Assembly and Ministry of Home Affairs benefited from technical support to promote women’s inclusion in policy making.

The Sustainable Development Goals prioritize protecting women and children, preventing gender-based violence (GBV), and achieving gender equality (Goal 5) as essential for global equity and sustainability. Empowering women and girls unlocks their potential, and can help break cycles of poverty and violence. Gender-based violence (GBV) not only violates human rights but traps communities, hindering overall progress. Effective prevention and protection measures are crucial. By dismantling these barriers and ensuring women’s equal participation in society, countries can build safer, more inclusive communities, propelling progress across all SDGs and fostering a just and equitable world.

In 2023, concerted efforts led to advancements in gender equality and women’s empowerment in Suriname. Through collaborative endeavors with the National Gender Bureau and Ministry of Justice & Police, progress was made in women empowerment through STEM skills development initiatives tailored for women from vulnerable backgrounds. Furthermore, a concerted push was made to elevate female participation in decision-making processes. Technical support extended to the National Assembly (Parliament) and Ministry of Home Affairs aimed to promote women’s inclusion in policymaking and to ensure their active engagement in electoral processes. Notably, an assessment of the electoral landscape identified women as pivotal actors, prompting the proposal of gender-specific interventions for the upcoming elections.

**284 children benefited from life skills training to build resilience against VAC and GBV**

UNDP’s support for women’s groups facilitated livelihood enhancements and targeted service delivery in rural areas, addressing critical needs at the grassroots level. The Situational Analysis and Needs Assessment, which was conducted through the Leaving No One Behind programme, shed light on the challenges faced by Indigenous and Tribal communities in areas of gender equality. UNICEF established platforms in seven (7) communities to challenge social and gender norms through impactful awareness campaigns. Additionally, efforts to safeguard children were bolstered, with 284 children benefiting from life skills training aimed at fortifying resilience against VAC and GBV. Through multifaceted collaborations and targeted interventions, tangible progress towards gender equality and women’s empowerment was achieved, laying the foundation for a more inclusive and equitable society.
CHAPTER | 2.5

SUPPORT TO PARTNERSHIPS AND FINANCING THE 2030 AGENDA

During 2023, the UN System continued executing the Country Implementation Plan (CIP) in partnership with the Government of Suriname across all four priority areas, while also strengthening and expanding its network of partnerships to support the achievement of the SDGs. The collaboration with the Bureau of Statistics and the Planning Office was deepened to provide more coordinated support to the monitoring and evaluation of the CIP. Additionally, the United Nations supported the launch of the SDG Platform, a whole-of-society SDG committee aimed at promoting the SDGs throughout all aspects of Surinamese society.

In addition to its close partnership with the Government of Suriname, the UN engaged with various key partners such as the private sector, international organizations, donors, civil society and academia.

UN entities leveraged partnerships across the civil society landscape to further the 2030 Agenda. For example, FAO partnered with FairFood International, an international NGO and Trading Organic, an exporting company, to cooperate on the development of a traceability platform for the ASTA joint programme. Partnerships with Trust Bank Amanah and the National Development Bank allowed UN agencies to work on developing loan products and financial mechanisms to support small pineapple farmers. The ASTA joint programme also partnered with Academia (Wageningen University in the Netherlands) to develop an approach for an Innovation Hub and for workshops for monitoring soil health in Suriname. Cooperation with regional organizations such as the CARIFORUM Intellectual Property Rights and Innovation, which focuses on registering agricultural varieties as Intellectual Property, were also enhanced. Furthermore, UN agencies worked closely with partners to ensure coordinated efforts in specific sectors. For example, UNDP, UNFPA, FAO, UNICEF and UN Women partnered with organizations such as the Medical Mission, ITP organizations, Suriname Water Company (SWM), Amazon Conservation Team (ACT) and Department of Water Provision of the Ministry of Natural Resources, to streamline W.A.S.H. activities in rural areas.

Furthermore, the UN Resident Coordinator chaired the Donor Coordination group in 2023, fostering collaboration among UN agencies, international and bilateral partners, and financial institutions. Partners exchanged information on key development themes and discussed how their work supported national priorities. The exchanges led to notable partnerships among international entities, with the goal of reducing duplication of efforts and financing the 2030 Agenda.

2023 also saw continued partnership with the private sector. The United Nations participated in the CANTO Annual General Meeting to discuss how policies and legislation can advance the creation of an environment for the deployment of digital services and technologies in the Caribbean. ILO continued its engagement with the Vereniging Surinaams Bedrijfsleven (VSB) which is the primary representative body for employers in Suriname, representing businesses across thirteen (13) sectors.

CHAPTER | 2.6

RESULT OF THE UN WORKING MORE AND BETTER TOGETHER: UN COHERENCE, EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY

BUSINESS PROCESS HARMONIZATION THROUGH THE BOS

Throughout 2023, the UN country team continued the implementation of the Business Operations Strategy (BOS) 2.0 to enhance efficiencies across the system. The BOS emphasizes joint business perations, fostering process harmonization for improved delivery efficiency and reduced transaction costs. In 2023, the UN country team maintained its strategic and results-oriented approach to planning, managing, and implementing harmonized country-level business operations, ensuring alignment with MSDCF activities.

Key areas of focus in 2023 remained on Common Administration services (including Common Facilities/Premises), Common Human Resources services, Common ICT services, and Common Finance services. The cost avoidance for 2023 was estimated at $252,776 out of which $146,021 was realized. Results of the BOS Review indicate that the highest cost avoidance was made in administrative labor costs, further indicating that UN agencies benefit most by working collaboratively.

“THE UNITED NATIONS NEEDS TO BE NIMBLE, EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE. IT MUST FOCUS MORE ON DELIVERY AND LESS ON PROCESS; MORE ON PEOPLE AND LESS ON BUREAUCRACY”

- António Guterres Secretary-General of the United Nations
COMMUNICATION AS ONE UN

UN DAY SDG WALKATHON

On United Nations Day, the UNCT in Suriname jointly hosted an SDG Walkathon which attracted more than 300 participants representing UN agencies, Government partners, NGOs, Diplomatic Corps and youth. The Walkathon was an opportunity for UN agencies to showcase their vital work in Suriname, offering participants a chance to learn about the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and the ongoing efforts to achieve them. Along the 5km path of the Walkathon, several attractions were waiting for participants including games, quizzes and photo opportunities. The impressive turnout demonstrates a local interest in sustainability and an understanding of the Global Goals as well as their significance for Suriname’s future.
WORLD CHILDREN’S DAY

In 2023, UNICEF organized a dialogue with young people in collaboration with Parliament to commemorate World Children’s Day. This initiative was attended by several Parliamentarians including the Chair of Parliament with the main goal of raising awareness on critical issues affecting children’s wellbeing, as well as to increase youth participation in policy dialogues and create platforms for youth voices.
COMMUNICATING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

2023 marked the 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), marking a key moment to rekindle the hope of human rights and to commemorate one of the world’s most ground-breaking international commitments. On December 11, 2023, the United Nations in Suriname hosted a candlelight concert to mark the 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights at the iconic Corner House in Paramaribo. Co-organized with the Ministry of Justice and Police, the event gathered high-level Government officials, including the Minister of Foreign Affairs, International Business and International Cooperation, H.E. Albert Ramdin, members of the Diplomatic Corps, youth representatives, and human rights advocates. The evening featured various local artists and their creative expressions, including a poetic rendition of the Universal Declaration in Surinam Tongo, musical performances, as well as a sign language story, all of which illustrated the enduring values and principles of the Declaration.

"The Universal Declaration shows the way to common values and approaches that can help resolve tensions and create the security and stability our world craves."

- UN Secretary-General António Guterres

FREEDOM, EQUALITY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL
BREAKING DOWN CAPACITY SILOS

Collaborative initiatives in Suriname showcased the power of working together for effective implementation. The UN country team partnered successfully with civil society groups, research institutions, and the Government to bridge knowledge and expertise gaps. This collaborative approach proved invaluable, especially when addressing complex issues such as environmental protection and social development. By pooling resources and promoting cross-sectoral knowledge exchange, UN entities achieved more impactful results than they could have independently. This model aligns with the goals of UN Reform, highlighting the potential of collaboration to accelerate progress. Maintaining open communication within the UN country team facilitated a coordinated One UN approach in tackling challenging issues ranging from migration to social protection.

BUILDING TRUST FOR LASTING IMPACT

Transparency and trust-building were foundational to successful programs in 2023. Lessons learned underscored the significance of actively engaging all stakeholders, including Indigenous and Tribal communities, in decision-making processes from the start. This inclusive approach not only nurtures ownership and inclusivity but also enables culturally sensitive strategies tailored to community needs. By demonstrating a commitment to long-term partnerships and respecting community dynamics, UN entities laid a solid groundwork for more effective, inclusive and results-oriented initiatives.

DATA-DRIVEN COLLABORATION FOR BETTER DECISIONS

Adapting to unforeseen circumstances emerged as a critical lesson learned. The UN country team encountered challenges such as political unrest and limited resources, underscoring the importance of flexible approaches and contingency planning. Additionally, securing lasting program impact demands robust follow-up mechanisms that extend beyond workshops and training sessions.

The importance of data-driven collaboration across sectors was a recurring theme in 2023. Insights from UN entities like UNESCO stressed the need for seamless communication within teams and fostering collaboration in establishing data-sharing systems. By ensuring all stakeholders have access to consistent data, organizations can make informed, evidence-based decisions to craft more effective strategies.
CHAPTE R  | 2.8

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW 2023

In 2023, the second year of implementing the MSDF 2022 – 2026 in Suriname, the UN’s required budget was $14,542,518. Total expenditure for 2023 was $10,199,566, reflecting a delivery rate of 71% across the four priority areas. The remaining available resources are rolled over to the 2024 Country Implementation Plan.

2023 TOTAL EXPENDITURE BY PRIORITY AREA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Area</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>$2.2M</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>$6.5M</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>$551k</td>
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PRIORITY AREA OVERVIEW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Area</th>
<th>Available Resources</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>$331,982</td>
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2023 DELIVERY RATE: 71%

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<tr>
<th>Priority Area</th>
<th>Delivery Rate</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>79%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>79%</td>
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</table>

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CONTRIBUTION OF AVAILABLE RESOURCES TO THE SDGs

$2,087,948
$1,923,437
$1,152,719
$700,108
$660,128
$466,887
$458,746
$366,916
$346,738
$343,864
$340,580
$198,580
$871,429

TOP 7 SDGS GOALS TOWARDS WHICH FUNDS WERE ALLOCATED

29%
15%
13%
8%
6%
5%
5%
CHAPTER 3

UNCT KEY FOCUS FOR 2024

In 2024, the United Nations in Suriname will implement the new Country Implementation Plan 2024 – 2025. The UN will focus on integrated approaches that have a catalytic and multiplier effect across the SDGs, while aligning these interventions with Government priorities. The key areas of focus will include: 1) food systems, 2) energy access and affordability, 3) digital connectivity, 4) education, 5) jobs and social protection, 6) climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution.

The UN System’s efforts in 2024 will also include joint advocacy on key thematic issues such as continued engagement with youth, as well as strengthening partnerships with civil society, development actors and the private sector.

SPECIFIC THEMATIC AREAS OF FOCUS:

- **Empowerment of Female Farmer Networks**: Establishing women farmer networks and providing business coaching sessions aimed to empower women in agriculture by equipping them with resources, knowledge, and skills to manage and sustain their businesses effectively. Women, peace and security workshops will also remain a key focus.

- **Gender Mainstreaming**: Offering gender mainstreaming sessions for Government agencies and financial institutions to emphasize the importance of integrating gender perspectives into policies, programs, and decision-making processes to promote gender equality and address gender disparities.

- **Efficient Joint Medicine Procurement**: Supporting the Government in optimizing medicine procurement processes to enhance efficiency and ensuring access to essential medicines through streamlining of procurement mechanisms.

- **Donor Coordination Alignment**: Facilitating donor coordination alignment by leveraging the UN’s network and expertise to align resources effectively with Suriname’s national priorities. The aim is to maximize the impact of available resources, minimize duplication of efforts, and ensure that investments are strategically directed towards accelerating the achievement of the SDGs.

- **Increase Migration and Refugee Support**: Intensifying efforts to address the needs of migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers, particularly through enhanced border management initiatives. Recognizing the complex challenges faced by individuals in migration, the UN country team will put greater effort into mobilizing resources towards facilitating safe, orderly, and regular migration processes.

- **Electoral Support**: Providing continued support to the Government to ensure transparency and enhance the credibility of the upcoming elections in 2025. By leveraging its expertise and partnerships, the UN country team aims to bolster democratic governance, uphold human rights standards, and foster public confidence in electoral outcomes.

The UNCT remains committed to working with the Government of Suriname to accelerate progress toward achieving the SDGs in 2024 with a focus on strengthening partnerships to build a more prosperous, equitable and sustainable future for all Surinamese citizens.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACRONYMS</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACT</td>
<td>Amazon Conservation Team</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADeKUS</td>
<td>Anton De Kom Universiteit Suriname</td>
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<td>Agencies, Funds and Programmes</td>
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<td>ARM</td>
<td>Alliance for Responsible Mining</td>
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<td>ASGM</td>
<td>Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining</td>
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<td>ASTA</td>
<td>Agri-food Systems Transformation Accelerator programme</td>
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<td>CARICOM</td>
<td>Caribbean Community and Common Market</td>
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<td>CARIPPI</td>
<td>CARIFORUM Intellectual Property Rights and Innovation Project</td>
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<td>CDA</td>
<td>Contextual Development Analysis</td>
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<td>CDEMA</td>
<td>Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency</td>
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<td>CIP</td>
<td>Country Implementation Plan</td>
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<td>COVAB</td>
<td>Centrale Opleiding voor Verpleegkundigen en beoefenaren van Aanverwante Beroepen – Central Training for Nurses and Practitioners of Related Professions</td>
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<td>Convention on the Rights of the Child</td>
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<td>Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs</td>
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<td>Extended Fund Facility</td>
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<td>EMSAGS</td>
<td>Environmental Management of Suriname Artisanal Goldmining Sector Project</td>
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<td>EnGenDER</td>
<td>Enabling a Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience</td>
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<td>EPHF</td>
<td>Essential Public Health Functions</td>
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<td>HFLD</td>
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<td>Inter-American Development Bank</td>
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<td>International Labour Organization</td>
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<td>International Monetary Fund</td>
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<td>Indigenous and Tribal Peoples</td>
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<td>Joint National Steering Committee</td>
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<td>JP</td>
<td>Joint Programme</td>
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<td>KAMPOS</td>
<td>Organization for the six Maroon Tribes (Kwinti, Aluku, Matawai, Paamaka, Okanasi and Saamaka)</td>
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<td>LNOB</td>
<td>Leaving No One Behind</td>
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<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
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<td>Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework</td>
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<td>National Climate Agreement</td>
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<td>Non-Governmental Organization</td>
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<td>Nationaal Instituut voor Milieu en Ontwikkeling in Suriname – National Institute for Environment and Development</td>
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<td>Non-Timber Forest Products</td>
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<td>Onafhankelijk Kiesbureau – Independent Electoral Bureau</td>
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<td>Operations Management Team</td>
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<td>Pan American Health Organization – World Health Organization</td>
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<td>Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration</td>
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<td>Persons with Disabilities</td>
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<td>RGD</td>
<td>Regionale Gezondheidsdienst – Regional Health Service</td>
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<td>Suriname Agriculture Market Access Program</td>
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<td>Stichting Bosbeheer en Bostoezicht – Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control</td>
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<td>United Nations Programme for HIV/AIDS</td>
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<td>United Nations Resident Coordinator’s Office</td>
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<td>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</td>
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<td>UNCG</td>
<td>UN Communications Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
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</table>
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Design & Layout:
Thrive Design Studio N.V.