

# United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2012-2016



Republiek Suriname



United Nations  
**SURINAME**  
United for rights and wellbeing of all



## Table of Contents

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS .....	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	5
SIGNATURE PAGE.....	6
SECTION 1 - INTRODUCTION .....	9
SECTION 2 – UNDAF RESULTS.....	12
PRIORITY I: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMMES .....	13
PRIORITY AREA II: LEGISLATION, POLICIES, BUDGETS, AND STRATEGIES .....	16
PRIORITY AREA III: DATA COLLECTION AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS .....	19
SECTION 3 – ESTIMATED RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS .....	21
SECTION 4 - IMPLEMENTATION.....	22
SECTION 5 – MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	23
Annex A: UNDAF Results Matrix for Suriname 2012-2016 .....	24
Annex B: Monitoring and Evaluation Programme Cycle Calendar 2012-2016 .....	30

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

CCA	Common Country Analysis
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
EMIS	Education Management Information System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GEF	Global Environment Facility
ILO	International Labour Organization
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NCD	Non Communicable Diseases
PAHO/WHO	Pan American Health Organisation/World Health Organization
SES	Social Economic Status
SITAN	Situation Assessment and Analysis of Surinamese Children and Women
OP	Ontwikkelingsplan (Development Plan) of Suriname 2012-2016
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDAP	United Nations Development Assistance Framework Action Plan
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNWOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
WHO	World Health Organization

## Executive summary

As the common strategic framework for the operational activities of the United Nations system in Suriname, this United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) provides a collective, coherent, and integrated United Nations system response to national priorities and needs within the framework of the MDGs (Millennium Development Goals) and the other commitments, goals, and targets of the Millennium Declaration and the declarations and programmes of action adopted at international conferences and summits and through major United Nations conventions.

The UNDAF followed the analysis of development issues and trends and the identification priorities that emerged during the Common Country Analysis (CCA) and is the foundation for United Nations system programmes of cooperation in Suriname.

On the basis of the challenges and opportunities highlighted in the CCA and other analyses; the comparative advantages of the United Nations system; and the imperative to align with national development priorities as laid down in the Development Plan 2012-2016 (OP 2012-2016), the United Nations in Suriname is committed to supporting the Government of Suriname in achieving the following three outcomes:

*Outcome 1: By 2016, most excluded marginalised groups and vulnerable populations benefit from reinforced social, economic, and environmental programmes towards accelerated and equitable MDG progress, meaningful participation, and a better quality of life for all beyond the MDG agenda.*

*Outcome 2: By 2016, government formulates and implements harmonized, equity focused, and gender sensitive MDG-oriented key legislation, policies, and budgets in accordance with the Government's commitments to international human rights conventions and other internationally agreed development goals.*

*Outcome 3: By 2016, quality equity focused, rights-based, and gender-sensitive data collection and analysis and harmonized information systems serve the development of informed social, economic, and environmental policies, budgets, legislation, and programmes.*

In accordance with the human rights based approach, the United Nations in Suriname will focus on excluded, marginalised groups and vulnerable populations. For this reason, the UNDAF emphasizes the importance of data collection, analysis, and information management. Improved statistical and analytical information on disadvantaged groups will afford Suriname's legislators and decision-makers better insight into the laws, policies, and budgets needed to secure targeted interventions from which all Surinamese will benefit, including marginalized groups. These institutional improvements will, thus, ensure an enabling environment in which expanded and reinforced programmes are more likely to have sustainable outcomes, also beyond the MDG agenda, particularly for the excluded, marginalised groups and vulnerable populations.

## Signature Page

### United Nations Development Assistance Framework Suriname 2012 - 2016

The United Nations Country Team in Suriname is committed to supporting the efforts of the Government to improve the quality of life of all the people of Suriname, especially excluded, marginalised groups and vulnerable populations.

We, the Government of Suriname and the United Nations Country Team in Suriname, pledge to foster cooperation, coordination, and partnership in order to implement this United Nations Development Assistance Framework as a means of assisting the Government of Suriname in complying with its international human rights commitments as well as with the achievement of national development goals and the Millennium Declaration and Development Goals.

**Government of Suriname**

**United Nations Country Team**

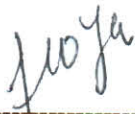


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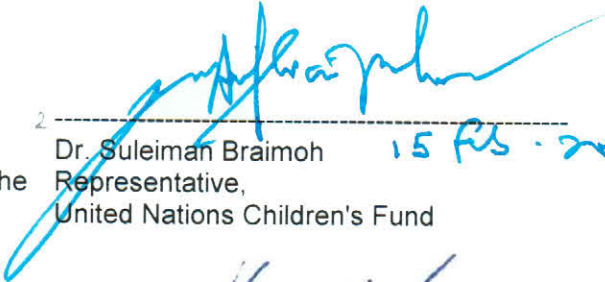
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## Section 1 - Introduction

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) serves to assist the Government of Suriname towards compliance with human rights and development commitments as articulated by international human rights conventions, the Millennium Declaration and its Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and other international development commitments. In its first Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of its human rights record<sup>1</sup>, the Government of Suriname reaffirmed its commitment to the promotion, protection, and fulfilment of all fundamental rights and freedoms of its people. Suriname is party to a number of regional and international human rights instruments which provide standards, norms, and principles of utmost relevance for the development process and outcomes.

This UNDAF has been designed jointly by the United Nations System in Suriname, the Government of Suriname, and other development partners with a view to ensure national ownership and inclusiveness. The resources and capacities of all resident and non-resident UN agencies working in and on Suriname will be pooled towards the achievement of development results which will improve the quality of life of all people of Suriname with a focus on the most excluded, marginalised groups and vulnerable populations. Strategic planning and the effective and efficient use of these limited resources are of paramount importance to achieve that impact. Strategic planning requires the prioritization of development challenges which was done on the basis of the following three criteria:

- **Alignment with national development priorities**

The expected results in this UNDAF support the commitments of the Government of Suriname to international human rights standards and principles as well as its commitment to equitable development agreements, and in particular to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Millennium Declaration. The objectives are also aligned with the national development priorities as expressed by the Government of Suriname in its Development Plan 2012-2016 (OP). The policy and programming cycle of this OP spans the period 2012-2016 and coincides with the UNDAF cycle. Alignment is not only based on harmonized programme cycles in terms of timing: the UNDAF development goals are closely linked to the national development priorities in terms of content and direction. The general policy lines of the newly installed government were crystallized in the statement by the Head of State in the national assembly in October 2010<sup>2</sup>. The President of Suriname H.E. D.D. Bouterse stated that sectors to be supported are those essential to the national development such as agriculture and mining, education, health care, and that promote rural development, poverty alleviation, and environmental protection with a strong focus on children and youth. The President further emphasized the unbalanced relationship between the rich and poor as “the oldest and most fatal disease that threatens a state.”<sup>3</sup> He noted the national disparities in the poor access to and availability of health in remote areas. The President also stated that the educational system needs serious rethinking<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> UPR Suriname review, May 2011

<sup>2</sup> H.E. Desi Bouterse, President of the Republic of Suriname in the National Assembly in “Crossroads” “Together towards better times”, 1 October 2010

<sup>3</sup> Idem

<sup>4</sup> Idem

- **Alignment with international human rights standards and development commitments**

The UNDAF is the result of a participatory and consultative priority-setting with the new Government elected in May 2010 and formed in August 2010. It was preceded by a Common Country Assessment (CCA) which is a common tool of the United Nations to help individual member states analyze the national development situation and identify key development problems and opportunities. The CCA is a strategic analysis which intends to identify the root causes of pressing development issues on the basis of human rights and gender considerations. The analysis is guided by the principles of the Millennium Declaration and the MDGs.

However, the emphasis on overall numbers in monitoring the MDGs obscures the impact of the development process and outcomes on groups exposed to interconnected risks and vulnerabilities. A human rights and gender based approach is used to deepen the analysis which lays bare the human rights issues such as inequality, discrimination, and exclusion which often underlie these development challenges. The analysis identifies capacity gaps which prevent duty bearers from complying with their human rights and development commitments. At the same time, the analysis specifies the capacity gaps that prevent the rights holders from claiming their rights. These gaps are highlighted by the United Nations committees monitoring the compliance of Suriname with the international human rights conventions. The UNDAF is designed to assist duty bearers, in particular Government, and rights holders -all the people of Suriname, reducing and finally eliminating these gaps.

- **Comparative advantage of the United Nations system to address in particular the root causes of the development challenges**

The UN in Suriname operates as a self-starter “Delivering As One” UN System. In particular when it acts as ‘One UN’, the United Nations System in Suriname is well-positioned to support the government in strengthening development results and accelerating progress towards the MDGs and other development and human rights commitments. The need for coherence and a coordinated approach will prove vital and has, rightfully, been called for, by the Government of Suriname. Only so will Suriname benefit to the maximum from the UN’s comparative advantages. The neutrality of the United Nations affords the UN team in Suriname a normative role. The UN agencies have the capacity to help Government and other stakeholders clarify and implement international human rights standards and principles as well as development commitments the State of Suriname has voluntarily adopted. Thus, the United Nations contributes to improved human rights and gender-based responses to pressing development issues such as disparities in access to services and resources, improving child maternal health, and gender inequality.

The UN in Suriname embodies a wealth of technical knowledge and expertise in key development areas such as agriculture, education, health across the life cycle, good governance, data analysis, and HIV/AIDS. The UN avails its advocacy and mobilizing power for appropriate action towards, for instance, environmental sustainability. The UN has the capacity to forge partnerships with regional and sub-regional institutions and mobilize resources to support the attainment and sustainability of outcomes. The UN can also tap in to its global and regional networks to bring Suriname needed assistance through a stronger south-south cooperation mechanism. The UN team in Suriname will contribute to more effective multi-sectoral and holistic approaches to development challenges, such as bridging the interface between agricultural development and environmental concerns; Early

Childhood Development (ECD) and healthy engagement of youth, particularly through partnerships. The UN's focus on capacity development at all levels contributes to durable improvements in the performance of Government as well as rights holders. Finally, its access to best practices and innovative models across the globe brings new tools to address the development challenges faced by Suriname.

With an aim to prepare the UN agencies as well as the Government for the new CCA/UNDAF cycle, a road map has been designed. The road map scheduled strategic meetings and capacity-oriented workshops on human rights and results based approaches further allowing Government, UN agencies, and other stakeholders to contribute to the quality of the UNDAF document. A newly formed UNDAF working group in 2010 continued to prove its added value as a platform for the exchange of information and discussions among UN and Government representatives. An UNDAF Evaluation Report informed the elaboration of the new UNDAF document with opportunities for improvement and lessons learned. The regional Peer Support Group (PSG), the Regional Directors Team (RDT) and the UN System Staff College (UNSSC) provided valuable support to the CCA/UNDAF process.

## Section 2 – UNDAF Results

The UNDAF serves the purpose of addressing national development priorities and is designed to inter alia contribute to accelerated progress towards the MDGs which record limited advances and the fulfilment of the MDGs with equity. On the basis of the challenges and opportunities to address the underlying causes of the development problems; the comparative advantages of the United Nations system; and the imperative to align with national development priorities, the United Nations in Suriname, with the endorsement and commitment by the Government of Suriname, has identified the following three broad priority areas for the UNDAF 2012-2016: (I) social, economic and environmental programmes, (II) policies, strategies, and legislation; and (III) data collection, analysis and information systems. Within these broad priority areas, three outcomes have been defined:

*Outcome 1: By 2016, most excluded, marginalised groups and vulnerable populations benefit from reinforced social, economic, and environmental programmes towards accelerated and equitable MDG progress, meaningful participation, and a better quality of life for all beyond the MDG agenda.*

*Outcome 2: By 2016, government formulates and implements harmonized, equity focused, and gender sensitive MDG-oriented key legislation, policies, and budgets in accordance with the government's commitments to international human rights conventions and other internationally agreed development goals.*

*Outcome 3: By 2016, quality equity focused, rights-based, and gender-sensitive data collection and analysis and harmonized information systems serve the development of informed social, economic, and environmental policies, budgets, legislation, and programmes.*

The outcomes described above reflect key development challenges the Government of Suriname has outlined in the Development Plan 2012-2016 (OP). The United Nations system has a clear comparative advantage in helping Government and other development actors address these challenges. These comparative advantages will in particular be articulated through the technical expertise and synergies between United Nations agencies towards the achievement of the outcomes.

The resident and non-resident agencies in Suriname bring technical expertise for the realisation of the MDGs and other internationally agreed development goals, particularly in health, education, social protection, good governance, livelihoods, environment, and agriculture. Synergies between UN agencies, for example in the health sector, with PAHO/WHO's overall expertise, UNICEF's focus on child development, and UNFPA's focus on reproductive health, enable robust holistic views towards human development from the stage of data collection, policy making, through to programme implementation. Joint planning and execution around key cross cutting areas such as environment, NCD's, HIV and AIDS, ECD, youth, human rights based approach, and gender mainstreaming, provide a mechanism for the UN to engage collectively to ensure that holistic and harmonized development processes are realised. One approach for joint planning and execution to address disparities will be the use of innovative technologies to reach isolated and remote communities, in line with the government's key objective to introduce ICT for development. Expertise and capacity building support from agencies such as FAO, UNDP, UNEP, ILO, and UNIDO can contribute towards Suriname's objectives of sustainable agricultural, fisheries, forestry, and mineral resource development that is climate compatible, inclusive, equitable, and support Suriname's regional and

global commitments to the climate and development agenda. Closer cooperation and technical assistance will therefore be strengthened with UN agencies with mandates to support governments priority in agricultural development at all levels.

The outcomes will be pursued through strategies that underscore the centrality of capacity development for duty bearers and rights holders alike. Capacity development will be focused on the achievement of the development outcomes as well as the efficient and effective deployment of human and financial resources. This UNDAF reaffirms the importance of a development process owned and driven by national development actors and capabilities, yielding a product firmly grounded in the country's existing development plans. The capacities of Government and other duty bearers will be further developed with an aim to improve performance and accountability.

Meaningful and active participation in the development process by an informed civil society is key to holding Government to account for its development results. The engagement and empowerment of disadvantaged groups – single mothers, children, youth and the elderly, indigenous and tribal groups (Indigenous and Maroons<sup>5</sup>), persons with disabilities, - and civil society organizations to become part of the development process, will be promoted. Rights holders living in remote and isolated conditions and in informal settlements in the coastal area will need knowledge, resources, and other capacities to claim their rights. In all three outcomes, process-indicators will be used to monitor the human rights principles of participation and accountability.

## **Priority I: Social, economic and environmental programmes**

**Outcome 1: By 2016, most excluded, marginalised groups and vulnerable populations benefit from reinforced social, economic, and environmental programmes towards accelerated and equitable MDG progress, meaningful participation, and a better quality of life for all beyond the MDG agenda.**

In the outcome of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) 2011, the Government has been commended for, inter alia, its efforts to improve health services, for being on track to potentially achieve universal primary education at the national level, and for measures taken to promote gender equality. Indeed, progress has been registered towards the achievement of MDGs 4, 5, and 6. However, many of the MDG targets will only be reached through reinforced social, economic, and environmental programmes in which Government and other development actors work closely together in true partnerships. The United Nations team is well-placed to assist the Government in reinvigorating existing and elaborating programmes that will accelerate progress towards the MDG targets. Many of the existing UN programmes centre around the MDGs and budget allocations for the UNDAF 2012 – 2016 will, for a large part, renew focus on the achievement of the MDGs, the post MDG agenda, and other internationally agreed development goals.

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<sup>5</sup> The United Nations CERD Committee in the 2009 report on Suriname expressed concern that, although efforts have been made regarding consultation with indigenous peoples so that they may participate in decisions which affect them with a view to securing their agreement, there are still situations in which consultation and participation do not occur. The Committee recommends that the State party initiate consultations with the indigenous and Maroon communities concerned. The Committee further invites the State party to find ways and means to facilitate such participation and wishes to receive more detailed information on results of such consultations. A similar concern was voiced during Suriname's UPR in 2011.

The UN team also has an added value in responding to the multifaceted disparities and inequalities which belie the focus on aggregates and national averages in the MDG campaign. Progress towards the MDGs, even in the case of MDG 4, 5, and 6, is not only limited but also uneven. Major geographic, gender, and socio-economic disparities persist. In the interior, progress towards MDG 2 is well below target. The primary school completion rate, one of its indicators, is considerably lower for boys at the national level (39.1% boys and 53% for girls)<sup>6</sup> and significantly lower in the interior districts compared to the national level (51% national and 17% interior survival rate to grade 6<sup>7</sup>). The infant mortality rate, an indicator of MDG 4<sup>8</sup>, remained stable at levels above the targets in between 2000 and 2008 with a rate of 18.7 in 2008.

Special attention will also be paid to MDG 5, improving Maternal Mortality. Between 2000 and 2009 the Maternal Mortality Ratio decreased from 153/100,000 live births to 122.5 /100,000 live births<sup>9</sup> <sup>10</sup>. The MDG target for Suriname is 75/100,000 live births, as the baseline was determined from 226/100,000 live births for 1990.<sup>11</sup> The absolute number of maternal deaths is small, as the total number of live births does not exceed 10,000/year.

Although the national fertility rate declined from 7.10 in 1964 to 5.51 in 1972, 3.57 in 1980 and 2.52 in 2004, there are significant differences between the experience of various socio-economic and ethnic groups.<sup>12</sup> The adolescent birth rate showed a slight decrease from 64.6 in 2003, 63.1 in 2004, to 58.4 in 2005 and 58.5 in 2006, and then increased to 62.4 in 2007<sup>13</sup>. Teenage pregnancies accounted for 16.1% of all pregnancies between 2003 and 2007.<sup>14</sup>

As for MDGs 1, 3, and 5, poverty is still widespread and concentrated in more isolated areas of the country, particularly in the interior districts of Brokopondo and Sipaliwini. Unemployment affects large swaths of youth in particular. Geographic disparities exist with regard to access to health services and education. Many women are still exposed to vulnerabilities and exclusion as they record higher rates of HIV infections and other sexually transmitted diseases than their male counterparts. Special attention will also be given to the development and education of boys.

The United Nations Committee monitoring the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination voiced its concern with regard to repeated information highlighting the fact that children from indigenous or tribal groups continue to experience discrimination in, inter alia, access to education, health, and public services<sup>15</sup>. Women are not empowered to compete in the labour market on an equal footing and cannot reach their full socio-economic potential. Women headed households and pervasive child marriage and teen pregnancies have significant impact on the ability of families to adequately protect their children from violence, neglect, and abuse.

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<sup>6</sup> MINOV, Education Yearbook 2010

<sup>7</sup> MICS3, 2006

<sup>8</sup> Government of the Republic of Suriname – MDG Progress Report 2009

<sup>9</sup> Ori R. Maternale Sterfte 2005 – 2006; 2009

<sup>10</sup> Bureau of Public Health. Mortality in Suriname 2008-2009. Ministry of Health. Paramaribo; February 2011.

<sup>11</sup> Government of Suriname. Suriname – Millennium Development Goals Baseline Report. Paramaribo; 2004.

<sup>12</sup> Ministry of Health. Report of the Director of Health 2005-2007. Paramaribo; 2007.

<sup>13</sup> Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation. MDG Progress report 2009; November 2009.

<sup>14</sup> Ministry of Health. Report of the Director of Health 2005-2007. Paramaribo; 2007.

<sup>15</sup> CERD/C/SUR/CO/12 (2009), page 3 and 4

Suriname's growing recognition of the importance of strengthening systems for environmental and natural resource management as an integral part for achieving economic and social prosperity, necessitates the development and strengthening of national capacities to respond to the effects of climate change and to enhance coordination and coherence of Climate Change policies, as well as participation of Suriname in international negotiations and arena. Public and relevant national level institutions also need strengthening and assistance in developing its institutional capacities, policy frameworks and competencies to promote environmentally sustainable production systems, (in the agriculture and natural resources sector), adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change on the most vulnerable, and to prepare for and empower vulnerable communities to respond to natural disasters and other anthropogenic-induced hazards.

Moreover, Suriname with a great percentage of its border annexing neighbouring countries must consider practises to mitigate incidents that may give rise to agricultural emergencies derived from trans-boundary pests and diseases. In addition to the pressures that continue to occur on the land and water resources as mentioned above, attention must be give to the country's biodiversity and the potential for growth that this provides.

The United Nations is equipped with the tools and resources to contribute to the visibility of disadvantaged communities so that they can take ownership of programmatic decisions which directly affect their lives. The patterns of exclusion and discrimination often underlying the disparities and inequalities which large segments of the population experience, can be laid bare through human rights and gender based approaches to development programming. These approaches will allow the UN team to provide technical and other support to national development actors responsible to actively identify and address disparities and exclusion.

Another key approach that the UN and the Government have identified is the use of innovative technologies to reach isolated and remote communities who have continuously been excluded due to geographic barriers that make the cost of service delivery in those locations extortionate. Capitalising on 99% cell phone coverage throughout the country, growing internet coverage, and new innovative technologies that are available on the global market, the UN is in a position to support the introduction of innovations to accelerate progress towards achieving the national development goals as well as the MDGs, especially in these remote areas.

Through closer cooperation with the FAO and UNIDO, programmes will be developed for technical assistance in the food, agriculture and rural development sectors to support and build greater capacities towards policy and regulatory frameworks conducive to sustainable development; trade; mechanisms to address food security; biodiversity loss; climate change; land and water degradation; declining fish stocks; forest resources and plant and animal diseases. Efforts would focus on industrialization of the food sector, the structure of its agricultural markets and services, coordination in value chains, product certification, as well as good agricultural practises at levels sustainable for Suriname.

Opportunities offered through scientific and technological innovations, and the easy access to information and communication technologies would be explored to facilitate the development strategies.

In supporting the development strategies recognition would be given to the roles and interests of the private sector, NGOs and other institutions, in addition to inter-governmental processes and arrangements. Support would be provided so that these play a more prominent role in the development strategy.

The overall challenges regarding environmental health and development dimensions of food production, trade and consumptions systems would facilitate opportunities where UN partners, including the, FAO, UNIDO, UNDP, PAHO/WHO and UNEP would act in making food supply chains more environmentally friendly, supportive of human health and pro-poor.

## **Priority area II: Legislation, policies, budgets, and strategies**

**Outcome 2: By 2016, government formulates and implements harmonized, equity focused, and gender sensitive MDG-oriented key legislation, policies, and budgets in accordance with the Government's commitments to international human rights conventions and other internationally agreed development goals.**

The Government of Suriname is committed to the social development of its people. In its policy statements, the Government announced its plans to improve the educational system so as to make it more relevant, accessible, and to improve the quality of education. The availability and accessibility of a functioning health system to adequately meet the needs of its citizens will be another cornerstone of its policies. Importantly, the Government will seek to comply with its 'social contract' with all Surinamese citizens reflected in the support of the most vulnerable groups in Surinamese society. It will engage with non-governmental organisations in an effort to secure the basic needs of disadvantaged groups.

The Government of Suriname has indicated on numerous occasions that youth should participate and be heard when policies are being developed which impact on them. Children and youth were given a voice in politics with the establishment of the Youth Council (children aged 12-18) in 1999 and the Youngsters Council (aged 19-30) in 2000. The latter was reshaped into the National Youth Parliament in 2004. At the most recent Youth Parliament elections in 2010, efforts were made to address voting restrictions that created disadvantages for both voters and candidates from the interior. Many study in town and would have to travel to the interior to vote. There has also been an effort to strengthen belief in the role of the Youth Parliament, by making it more representative. UNDP and the National Parliament are partnering on an innovative programme aimed at strengthening the capacity of Parliament to undertake its policy and legislative functions. Under this multi-year programme with the National Parliament, there are possibilities to incorporate activities with the Youth Parliament, with the dual aim of firstly, strengthening capacities of the members of the Youth Parliament and secondly fostering better cooperation between the two parliaments. UNFPA has designed a strategy detailing modalities of involving youth in dialogue related to poverty reduction. The strategy also addresses national priorities of the Government of Suriname by supporting the creation of favourable pre-conditions for meaningful and genuine youth participation in decision-making and optimizing youth development by reducing dropout rates and providing innovative ways for child and youth participation, taking into account gender related issues. It is essential for responsible youth development that youths, from childhood on, are considered in all issues that concern them.



Suriname is mostly on track to achieving MDG3, MDG4, MDG5 and MDG6 at the national level while progress remains challenging in terms of MDG1, MDG2, MDG7, and MDG8. However, extreme inequities persist between the coastal areas and the rural interior which shows very poor indicators relating to all MDG areas. For a part, social services in the interior are delivered by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Faith Based Organisations (FBOs)- a separate service delivery system from those who live in the coastal areas - compromising the streamlining of systems for protection, health, and education. Unlike the coastal areas, education is not free in the interior, adding an extra burden on families who are already in the bottom wealth quintile. The key to accelerated achievement of the MDGs with equity is targeted policies, legislation, and interventions focusing on the streamlining of systems and services between the coast and the interior with added support and innovative solutions needed to reach communities in the interior.

The Government of Suriname has made significant progress towards reducing child mortality. The analysis indicates that a focus on largely preventable neonatal deaths and morbidity may further accelerate progress. The persistent high rate of teenage pregnancies calls for increase access to and utilization of reproductive health services, including family planning and sexual and reproductive health education. Concerns about adolescent fertility rates stem from the burdens of school dropouts, provision of social support for children living in poverty, and the multi-generational perpetuation of poverty that teenage pregnancies often entail. Adolescent fertility is a key determinant in the intergenerational transmission of poverty and strongly impacts negatively on the opportunities for girls and women to advance in the education and employment sectors.

The importance of NCDs as a development issue is recognized by both the Government of Suriname<sup>16</sup> and the United Nations System. Suriname is experiencing an increasing mortality attributable to NCDs, while mortality attributed to infectious diseases show significant decreases. In line with the Political Declaration adopted at the UN High Level Meeting in September 2011 by all UN member states, priority will be given to establish a national NCD policy with special focus on prevention as well as the many factors surrounding NCDs: inequalities, gender issues, socio-economic status, linkages with communicable diseases as HIV (including strengthening of health systems) and the impact of current issues as climate change, food security and food prices. Recent figures show that:

- Most people die of chronic diseases (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes) and external causes (mainly suicide and traffic accidents).<sup>17</sup>
- Mortality from external causes (accidents and violence) has been the second leading cause and shows an upward trend (from 11.1% in 2001 to 13.9% in 2009)<sup>18</sup>.
- In 2009, 60.5% of all deaths (n=3035) among the ten leading mortality causes, were attributed to non-communicable diseases (incl. chronic respiratory diseases), as shown in figure 1. In addition, external causes and mental disorders are significant health problems.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> Keynote speech of the President of the Republic of Suriname, H.E. D.D. Bouterse, at the UN High Level meeting, New York, September 2011

<sup>17</sup> Paalman, M. Support for implementation of Health Sector Reform. Burden of Disease and NHIS. ECORYS Part 2. February 2008

<sup>18</sup> Doodsoorzaken in Suriname. Ministry of Health/Bureau of Public health- Epidemiology department, 2001- 2009

<sup>19</sup> Doodsoorzaken in Suriname. Ministry of Health/Bureau of Public health- Epidemiology department, 2009

While Suriname is on track nationally to meet MDG 2 (full primary education) there are significant gender and geographical disparities, with a particular concern for boys and girls in the interior. According to the Schoolmapping report, in the interior school attendance is significantly higher for boys than girls (20% girls compared to 15% boys are out of school). MICS 2006 data showed that more girls (96.6%) than boys (91.1%) eventually reach grade five although there are significant differences between coastal and interior areas (urban :94.9%; rural coastal: 93;rural interior:87%). The national gender parity indicator that increases from 1.0 for primary school (no gender difference in school attendance) to 1,2 for secondary education, indicating a disadvantage for boys.

Recent figures suggest stagnation in the advances registered in primary education. The primary school exam results for 6th grade in 2011 highlight the dire situation of education in Suriname both nationally and in the interior: 57.7% pass rate nationally<sup>20</sup> and 24.5% pass rate in the rural interior district of Sipaliwini<sup>21</sup> which echoes the Ministry of Education statistics for primary school survival rate to grade 6 of 51% nationally in 2010. These statistics highlight the pressing need to improve the quality of education throughout the country, with a special emphasis on quality of and access to education in the interior. The availability and quality of preschool opportunities and facilities will also need further strengthening with only 38.5% of children 3-5 years old attending early childhood education and 7.3% in the rural interior<sup>22</sup>; while the net secondary school enrolment rate is 49% nationally and 17% in the interior<sup>23</sup>, with only 2 secondary schools available. Stronger preventive and further expansion in treatment and services may speed up advances in the combat of HIV and AIDS. The 2010 Situation Assessment and Analysis of Children's Rights in Suriname also identified the need for stronger protective environments, including a social protection system and supporting legislation. Climate compatible development and disaster risk reduction call for development that minimizes the harm caused by climate impacts and strengthens emergency preparedness and response.

Progress has been limited and uneven in eradicating poverty, achieving gender equality, improving maternal and child health, and ensuring environmental sustainability. The UNDAF 2012-2016 intends to contribute to the accelerated attainment of especially those MDGs which are lagging behind. National averages in Suriname mask severe geographic, gender and ethnic disparities between people. The United Nations team intends to provide support in addressing the root causes which often underlie these development challenges: exclusion, discrimination, gender-based and ethnic disparities in access to assets and services, socio-cultural patterns, and difficult logistics of reaching remote areas.

The analyses indicate clear gaps and challenges across the sectors which inhibit equitable progress towards the MDGs: inadequate legislation, policies, and strategies to ensure equity-focused and gender sensitive, sustainable development. Among policy and decision makers, a weak consensus, knowledge, and skills to pursue human rights based and gender sensitive approaches to poverty reduction can be noted. The capacity of the public sector to plan for results and deliver and monitor quality programmes is insufficient. The use of data for evidence-based policy development management falls short and is uneven.

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<sup>20</sup> MINOV data, August 2011: These percentages (57.7% and 24.5%) pertain only to the children that pass the exam to enter into General Junior Secondary schools

<sup>21</sup> MINOV data, August 2011 The low percentage for the interior is also due to the very limited number (2) of secondary schools in the interior

<sup>22</sup> MICS3 2006

<sup>23</sup> MINOV 2010

A number of important laws, legislation, and policies have been drafted over the past few years including, for example, revision of the *Leerplicht*, drafting of a national youth policy, a legal framework for child protection, a draft law for the establishment of a child ombudsbureau, however the process for signing these policies and legislation has stalled.

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 2006 study) provides percentages of children who do not grow up with their biological parents (9.3%) and children exposed to at least one form of physical or psychological punishment (84.4%). An integrated approach to prevent child maltreatment is urgently needed as it usually has lifelong traumatic consequences.

The comparative advantages of the United Nations are related to its norm-setting role in legislation, policies, and budgets in health, education, social protection, participation, livelihoods, sustainable economic activities, environmental conservation and climate change adaptation. The United Nations has a clear mandate and added value in supporting human rights and gender-based policy development. The human rights and gender norms, standards and principles reflect the UN's commitment to securing a life of dignity for all people in Suriname and, thus, to eliminating disparities, exclusion, and discrimination. The United Nations in Suriname has a role in defining norms and standards for the outcome as well as the process of development. Also, the United Nations team in Suriname can tap a wealth of national and international technical expertise and skills which can be used to contribute to more effective and efficient policy and legislative responses to social and environmental challenges.

### **Priority area III: Data collection and information systems**

*Outcome 3: By 2016, quality equity focused, rights-based, and gender-sensitive data collection and analysis and harmonized information systems serve the development of informed social, economic, and environmental policies, budgets, legislation, and programmes.*

A significant challenge to the formulation and implementation of equity-focused and gender-sensitive policies and strategies is the lack and use of quality data, analysis, and insight into patterns of deprivation and inequities in Suriname. The paucity of data disaggregated by geographic location, sex, socioeconomic status (SES), and ethnicity restricts the achievement of optimal results especially in the interior where most disadvantaged people live. The Government acknowledges the high levels of inequalities in the country in the statement on its policy for 2012 – 2016. Any attempt to reduce these disparities necessitates inter alia accurate identification and characterization of excluded groups. Several United Nations Committees monitoring International Human Rights Conventions encouraged Suriname to provide relevant statistical information, including budgetary allocations. Subsequent reports emphasized that such data is necessary to ensure the application of adequate legislation to ensure equal enjoyment of economic, social, and cultural rights by Surinamese citizens<sup>24</sup>.

Therefore, the UN is committed to assisting the Government in strengthening its statistical and information systems, among others, through support of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) and through linkage of existing data banks e.g. on health and environment. It is the Government's priority to secure the 'optimal use of technical as well as financial assistance through coherent planning and close monitoring'. The United Nations will contribute to this priority through

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<sup>24</sup> CERD/C/SUR/CO/12 (2009), page 4; CEDAW/C/SUR/CO/3 (2007), page 3

the further development of the data collection and information instruments. The collection, analysis, and dissemination of up-to-date and reliable data are needed to create knowledge and provide robust data and analyses on the people of Suriname and to enhance inter-sectoral cooperation, coordination, and action. The output of appropriate data and information systems allow for evidence-based policy decisions, highlighting legislative and policy shortcomings, promoting best practices, and ensuring the monitoring and evaluation of strategies and programmes. An improved research capacity will contribute to the inclusion of groups or individuals who are left out of the development process. Data on income poverty, for instance, is only available for the districts of Paramaribo and Wanica. This is largely due to the high cost of data collection in the interior districts as well as limited capacity of the General Bureau of Statistics, differing data collection systems within and between ministries, NGOs, and other, in particular in-country, research partners. In Suriname, evaluation is often reduced to financial monitoring and in particular qualitative data is lacking for a better understanding of disparities and social inequities.

The United Nations system has a comparative advantage in helping Government and other development partners strengthen its data collection and information system. The UN agencies operating in Suriname bring expertise, knowledge, and skills in research and the management of information. The agencies can tap global, regional, and national resources for data collection methodologies and for establishing national information systems such as DevInfo. Measurement and monitoring of development processes and outcomes lie at the heart of the UN's support to Suriname's efforts towards the achievement of the MDGs.

The three UNDAF Outcomes described above are interlinked and coherent in conceptual as well as practical terms. The outcomes are underpinned by the concept of sustainable human development. This concept is grounded in the belief that economic development, as pursued strongly by the Government of Suriname, can only materialize and be sustained through social development. As long as large segments of the population are deprived of a decent income, education, and health services, among other human rights, economic development will not be sustainable. Moreover, the gains of economic development should be used to expand human capabilities of all people now. At the same time, these economic gains should not jeopardise the fulfilment of human rights of future generations.

It is for the UN's focus on excluded and marginalised and vulnerable groups that this UNDAF emphasizes the importance of data collection, analysis, and information management. Improved statistical and analytical information on disadvantaged groups will afford Suriname's legislators and decision makers better insight into the laws, policies, and budgets needed to secure targeted interventions from which all Surinamese will benefit. These institutional improvements will, thus, ensure an enabling environment in which expanded and reinforced programmes are more likely to have sustainable outcomes, also beyond the MDG agenda, for in particular the excluded groups.

In the UNDAF Outcomes, excluded communities are not viewed as beneficiaries only but also as change agents. Through active, informed, and meaningful participation in the generation of data, the formulation of policies and laws, active engagement in socioeconomic and cultural activities, and the implementation of programmes that promote the above will these rights holders reach their full potential.

### Section 3 – Estimated resource requirements

The estimated financial resources required by the UNCT for its contribution to the achievement of each UNDAF Outcome are presented in the following table. These contributions include indicative regular and non-regular allocations already committed in principle by each participating United Nations organization. Also, resources are included which the organizations expect to mobilize during the UNDAF programming period in addition to their direct resources. In the coming programming period, the emphasis will thereby be laid on joint resource mobilization.

The figures, while only indicative, are as accurate as possible at the time of the UNDAF drafting. Resource commitments will continue to be made only in agency programme/project documents, according to the procedures and approval mechanisms of each agency. The UNDAF budget will be reviewed and updated annually to reflect the different cycles of specialized and non-resident agencies.

**Table 1: UN Resource mobilization requirement**

	<b>UNDAF Outcome 1</b>	<b>UNDAF Outcome 2</b>	<b>UNDAF Outcome 3</b>	
<b>United Nations Organization</b>	By 2016, most excluded, marginalised groups and vulnerable populations benefit from reinforced social, economic, and environmental programmes towards accelerated and equitable MDG progress, meaningful participation and a better quality of life for all beyond the MDG agenda	By 2016, government formulates and implements harmonized, equity focused and gender sensitive MDG-oriented key legislation, policies and budgets in accordance with the Government's commitments to international human rights conventions	By 2016, quality equity focused, rights-based, and gender-sensitive data collection and analysis and harmonized information systems serve the development of informed social, economic, and environmental policies, budgets, legislation, and programmes.	Total
UNICEF	3,625,000	3,625,000	5,000,000	12,250,000 <sup>25</sup>
UNFPA	750,000	1,000,000	750,000	2,500,000
UNDP	5,272,000	7,700,000	1,700,000	14,672,000
ILO		TBA		
UNWOMEN	TBA <sup>26</sup>			
PAHO/WHO	\$122,000	\$1,321,000	\$371,000	1,814,000
UNEP		TBA		
UNAIDS		TBA		
FAO	700,000 (per biennium) <sup>27</sup>			700,000

<sup>25</sup> The projected resource mobilization requirements all include cross-sectoral and operating costs.

<sup>26</sup> Resource mobilisation estimate to be provide upon approval of UNWOMENs Regional budget, QI 2012

## Section 4 - Implementation

The Government of Suriname, the UNCT and the United Nations Resident Coordinator will be responsible for the effectiveness of the programmes implemented within the framework of this UNDAF. This refers in particular to cases in which resources of several UN-agencies are combined.

The results matrix included in this UNDAF (Annex A) reflects the outcomes which will guide all programmatic and project interventions in Suriname by the UN team. The agencies, in partnership with Government and other development actors, will to the extent possible synchronize their programming cycles.

Provisions of the UNDAF will be operationalized and implemented through the UNDAF Action Plan (UNDAP) which will be developed between November 2011 and February 2012, building on the desired results in this framework through continued planning between the UN agencies, the Government, and other development partners. Selection and definition of individual agencies' outcomes, outputs, and strategies will be consistent with the UNDAF and the subsequent UNDAP.

The results expected in the agencies' country programmes will contribute towards the achievement of the UNDAF Outcomes. The UNCT will discuss on the basis of this UNDAF which outputs in the UNDAP qualify for joint planning and execution.

Joint annual workplans or bi-annual workplans will be developed for the implementation of the UNDAP. Individual working group workplans on joint activities will be developed with clear goals and objectives, to be integrated into the Annual Report and Workplan of the Resident Coordinator. A number of thematic working groups already exist and these will continue to operate in accordance with the adjusted thematic priorities.

The UNDAF and the subsequent UNDAP shall remain the coordination and information sharing mechanism also for activities outside of the UNDAF to ensure policy coherence, avoid duplication and overlap and create synergies.

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<sup>27</sup> In the absence of the detailed programmes with budgets, proposed expenditures is not stated against any one Outcome

## Section 5 – Monitoring and Evaluation

The Results Matrix in Annex A includes a set of objectively verifiable outcome indicators essential for the monitoring and evaluation of achievement. The indicators are accompanied by baselines and targets formulated for each of the composite components of the outcomes. With an end to allow for the adjustments in the baselines and strategies, several reviews of the Results Matrix (Annex A) and the M&E Plan (Annex B) will be undertaken throughout the UNDAF cycle.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) on behalf of the Suriname government and the UN Country Team in Suriname will be responsible for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the UNDAF. The MoFA and UNCT will meet with the relevant government counterparts twice a year to review progress and pitfalls in the implementation of the UNDAF.

The MoFA and UNCT will be supported by –three Outcome Working Groups, along the lines of the Outcome Areas of the UNDAF that will regularly meet with a purpose to monitoring progress and take remedial action when the expected results are likely not to be achieved. The Outcome Working Groups will be coordinated by the MoFA together with relevant line ministry for each UNDAF Outcome. and supported by technical input of all United Nations agencies.

The Outcome Working Groups will send reports to the MoFA and UNCT, based on the results of continuous monitoring and studies and surveys will serve as input into documented UNDAF Annual Progress Reviews, to be submitted under the auspices of the UNCT.

Monitoring and evaluation is a process which should be nationally owned. That is, representatives from Government and development partners will be invited by MoFA to be part of the Outcome Working Groups together with the UNCT.

The Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms and Accountability Framework will be further expanded upon in the UNDAF Action Plan.

## Annex A: UNDAF Results Matrix for Suriname 2012-2016

<b>National development priority:</b> Sustainable socio-economic development aimed at a continuous increase of the living standards and quality of life of all human beings, who form the centre of development.				
<b>Relevant MDGs:</b> MDG1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women MDG 4: Reduce child mortality		MDG 5: Improve maternal health MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability MDG 8: Global partnership for development		
Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners
<b>Outcome 1:</b>  By 2016, most excluded ,marginalised groups and vulnerable populations benefit from reinforced social, economic, and environmental programmes towards accelerated and equitable MDG progress, meaningful participation and a better quality of life for all beyond the MDG agenda	<b>Indicator 1.1:</b> (MDG 1) Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age <b>Baseline national:</b> 0.8 (MICS 2006 <sup>28</sup> ) <b>Target national:</b> 0 (MICS 2015) <b>Baseline interior:</b> 0.9 (MICS 2006) <b>Target interior:</b> 0 (MICS 2015) <b>Baseline boys:</b> 0.4 (MICS 2006) <b>Target boys:</b> 0 (MICS 2015) <b>Baseline girls:</b> 1.2 (MICS 2006) <b>Target girls:</b> 0 (MICS 2015)	MICS 2015	<b>Assumptions:</b> clear identification of excluded ,marginalised groups and vulnerable populations; No political will to allocate state funding to pockets of exclusion  <b>Risks:</b> excluded communities not motivated to participate in programmes and projects; Inadequate programmatic outreach capacity with Government and other actors alike	
	<b>Indicator 1.2:</b> (MDG 2) Net Primary school completion rate <b>Baseline national:</b> 45.7 (MICS 2006) <b>Target national:</b> 75 (MICS 2015) <b>Baseline interior:</b> (6.5) (MICS 2006) <b>Target interior:</b> 50 (MICS 2015) <b>Baseline boys:</b> 39.1 (MICS 2006) <b>Target boys:</b> 75 (MICS 2015) <b>Baseline girls:</b> 53 (MICS 2006) <b>Target girls:</b> 75 (MICS 2015)	MICS 2015 Yearbook MOECD		

<sup>28</sup> MICS 2006 baseline data below will be updated with MICS 2010 data once it is available



	<p><b>Indicator 1.3:</b> (MDG 5) Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel  <b>Baseline national:</b> 89.9  <b>Target national:</b> 95  <b>Baseline interior:</b> 71.4  <b>Target interior:</b> 95</p>	MICS 2015		
	<p><b>Indicator 1.4:</b> (MDG 5) Adolescent birth rate  <b>Baseline:</b>63  <b>Target:</b> N.A.</p>	MDG report; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Sport and Youth, General Bureau of Statistics		
	<p><b>Indicator 1.5 :</b> (MDG 7) % of household population using improved sources of drinking water sources and sanitary means of excreta disposal  <b>Baseline (national):</b> 86.8% (MICS 2006)  <b>Target (national):</b> 95%  <b>Baseline (interior):</b> 24.6%(MICS 2006)  <b>Target (interior):</b> 50%</p>	MICS 2015		
	<p><b>Indicator 1.6:</b> (MDG 8) Youth employment rate  <b>Baseline (national):</b> 22%  <b>Target (national):</b> 15  <b>Baseline male:</b> 13%  <b>Target male:</b> 10%  <b>Baseline female:</b> 40%  <b>Target female:</b> 30%</p>	MDG report General Bureau of Statistics Ministry of Labour		
	<p><b>Indicator 1.7:</b> Number and % of communities in interior and Amerindian and maroon villages in rural coastal districts with access to development related information via ICT  <b>Baseline:</b> 2 (Brokopondo, Drietabike)  <b>Target:</b> 200 out of est. 300 villages</p>	UN Interior Mapping Database, ICT Programme reports		
	<p><b>Indicator 1.8:</b> Number and % of people trained in Good Agricultural Practises for Livestock Production  <b>Baseline:</b>  <b>Target:</b></p>			

	<p><b>Indicator 1.9:</b> Number of Animal Health Assistants Trained and Certified. <b>Baseline:</b> <b>Target:</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 1.10:</b> Number of SME's supported in the agricultural and related industries such as forestry waste as a commercial operation.</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.11</b> Needs Assessment and Marketing Plan completed for Non-timber Forest Products: <b>Baseline:</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 1.12</b> Indigenous Groups trained in the harvesting, processing and packaging of Non-timber Forest Products (Jams, Jewelry) <b>Baseline:</b> 0</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.13</b> Increased Capabilities (technical, scientific, and managerial in Food Inspection and Laboratory Services. <b>Baseline:</b> Laboratories are functional</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.14</b> SMEs have increased capabilities to Produce Safe and High Quality Food Products (to facilitate trade and reduce health risks). <b>Baseline:</b></p>			
<p>Outcome 2: By 2016, government formulates and implements harmonized, equity focused and gender sensitive MDG-oriented key legislation, policies and budgets in accordance with the Government's commitments to international human rights conventions</p>	<p><b>Indicator 2.1:</b> % and # of targeted policies approved. <b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Target:</b> TBD in UNDAP</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.2:</b> % and # of targeted gender-sensitive budgets approved. <b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Target:</b> TBD in UNDAP</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.3:</b> % and # of targeted legislation approved. <b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Target:</b> TBD in UNDAP</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.4:</b> Ratio of estimated female to male earned income <b>Baseline:</b> 0.44 (World Bank, 2009)</p>	<p>Government, Parliament statements; Reports by NGOs; Media news items M &amp; E reports of ministries; SITAN 2010 &amp; 2016; UPR 2011 &amp; 2015; CRC 2 CEDAW reports</p>	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> Government capacities to mainstream human rights and gender will translate into policies, budget allocation and legislation responsive to the needs of disadvantaged groups; Government susceptible to establishing mechanisms for participation and consultation</p> <p><b>Risks:</b> gender, equity and human rights capacities remain isolated and concentrated in Government focal</p>	

	<p><b>Target:</b> TBD in UNDAP</p>	<p>Household Budget Survey ABS World Bank reports</p>	<p>points: no trickle-down effect; equity and gender focus only reflected on policy and legislative documents, not in their implementation</p>	
<p><b>Indicator 2.5:</b> Women participation in politics <b>Baseline:</b> 17%</p>	<p><b>Target:</b> TBD in UNDAP</p>			
<p><b>Indicator 2.6:</b> National Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Programme prepared. <b>Baseline:</b> 0</p>	<p><b>Indicator 2.7:</b> Gender-sensitive Assessment of Policies and Programmes on Food Value Chains completed. <b>Baseline:</b> 0</p>			
<p><b>Indicator 2.8:</b> Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation Policy and Strategy developed <b>Baseline:</b></p>	<p><b>Indicator 2.9:</b> Medium-term Priority Framework for the Implementation of Agriculture Sub-sector White Papers completed. <b>Baseline:</b></p>			
<p><b>Indicator 2.10:</b> Livestock Legislation in line with the WTO Agreement on Agriculture, OIE recommendations, and the Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures drafted. <b>Baseline:</b> Some aspects of Legislation outdated</p>	<p><b>Indicator 2.11:</b> Number of Persons trained in Legislative drafting <b>Baseline:</b></p>			
<p><b>Indicator 2.12:</b> Updated Strategy for Aquaculture Development.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 2.13:</b> Diseases Monitoring System for Cultured and Wild Aquatic Species in accordance with OIE Standards established</p>			

<p>Outcome 3:</p> <p>Outcome 3: By 2016, quality equity focused, rights-based, and gender-sensitive data collection and analysis and harmonized information systems serve the development of informed social, economic, and environmental policies, budgets, legislation, and programmes.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 3.1:</b> Suri Info online with disaggregated data (sex, geographic area) and detailed definitions on indicators</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Suri Info drafted with existing ABS data minus MICS 2, 3, 4 (not online) (2011)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Suri-Info complete with all existing data related to MDGs, disaggregated, with metadata, and online<sup>29</sup> (2016)</p>	<p>Verification of SuriInfo Online</p>	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> disaggregated data will lead to more targeted policy and legislative interventions; Availability of skilled and motivated Government staff to engage in statistics and information management</p> <p><b>Risks:</b> insufficient motivation within Government to allocate resources to systematic data collection and analysis; Lack of Government coherence and coordination to undertake systemic monitoring and evaluation; lack of political will to make data free to the public.</p>
	<p><b>Indicator 3.2:</b> % implementation of the Integrated M&amp;E Plan (IMEP) for the UNDAF.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0% (2011)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 90% implementation rate (2016)</p>	<p>Annual Monitoring of the IMEP implementation</p>	
	<p><b>Indicator 3.3:</b> Number and % of disaggregated statistics available on disadvantaged groups –related indicators as reported in the SOWC for Suriname</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 111 out of 135 indicators / 83% (SOWC 2010)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> all 135 disaggregated indicators / 100%</p>	<p>Verification of the SOWC Report annually</p>	
	<p><b>Indicator 3.4:</b> Number of persons trained in agriculture data collection and analyses.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b></p> <p><b>Target:</b></p>		
	<p><b>Indicator 3.5:</b> No of Persons trained in Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information Mapping Systems</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0</p>		
	<p><b>Indicator 3.6:</b> Dataset of Vulnerability/Food Insecurity Indicators compiled.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b></p>		

<sup>29</sup> Including School mapping (MINOV); EMISS data; Year book indicators; CBB data (Home Affairs); MICS 2,3,4; Health Master data base exist; Census Data (ABS); Budget Household survey (ABS); KAPB Surveys; and environment Data

	<p><b>Indicator 3.7:</b> Number of Persons trained in data analysis and interpretation and formulation of Intervention Strategies for Vulnerable Groups.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b></p>			
	<p><b>Indicator 3.8:</b> Agriculture Statistics Unit Commissioned and Tested.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Hardware and personnel in place</p>			

### Annex B: Monitoring and Evaluation Programme Cycle Calendar 2012-2016

UNDAF M&E Calendar 2012-2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Surveys and Studies</b>	Census	Household Budget Survey	MDG Report	MICS5 SitAn Children and Women's Rights CCA	
<b>Monitoring Systems</b>	ABS Statistical Yearbook Annual Update of Suri Info	ABS Statistical Yearbook Annual Update of Suri Info	ABS Statistical Yearbook Annual Update of Suri Info	ABS Statistical Yearbook Annual Update of Suri Info	ABS Statistical Yearbook Annual Update of Suri Info
<b>Evaluations</b>			Country programme Evaluation		
<b>Reviews</b>	Country Programme Annual Reviews	Country Programme Annual Reviews	Country Programme Annual Reviews	Country Programme Annual Reviews	Country Programme Annual Reviews
<b>UNDAF Evaluation Milestones</b>	UNDAF/UNDAP mid year review UNDAF/UNDAP Annual Progress Review	UNDAF/UNDAP mid year review UNDAF/UNDAP Annual Progress Review	UNDAF/UNDAP mid year review UNDAF/UNDAP Annual Progress Review	Joint UNDAF Evaluation UNDAF/UNDAP mid year review UNDAF/UNDAP Annual Progress Review	UNDAF/UNDAP mid year review UNDAF/UNDAP Annual Progress Review
<b>M&amp;E Capacity Building</b>	Data collection, analysis and information management systems further developed	Data collection, analysis and information management systems further developed	Data collection, analysis and information management systems further developed	Data collection, analysis and information management systems further developed	Data collection, analysis and information management systems further developed

<b>Use of Information</b>	UNDAF Outcomes 2&3 Agency Annual Reports MDG Progress Report and Resident Coordinator's Report	UNDAF Outcomes 2&3 Agency Annual Reports Resident Coordinator's Report	UNDAF Outcomes 2&3 Agency Annual Reports MDG Progress Report and Resident Coordinator's Report	UNDAF Outcomes 2&3 Agency Annual Reports Resident Coordinator's Report	UNDAF Outcomes 2&3 Agency Annual Reports MDG Progress Report and Resident Coordinator's Report
<b>Partner Activities</b>	Participation in UNDAF Annual Progress Reviews and Country Programme Annual Review	Participation in UNDAF Annual Progress Reviews and Country Programme Annual Review	Participation in UNDAF Annual Progress Reviews and Country Programme Annual Review	Participation in UNDAF Annual Progress Reviews and Country Programme Annual Review	Participation in UNDAF Annual Progress Reviews and Country Programme Annual Review

