COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK FOR SURINAME

2016 - 2019

November 2015
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Acronyms and Abbreviation

- ARD - Agriculture and Rural Development
- CARICOM - Caribbean Community
- CARDI - Caribbean Agriculture Research and Development Institute
- CELAC - Community of Latin American and Caribbean States
- CAHFSA - Caribbean Agriculture Health and Food Safety Authority
- CMCA - Common Multi-Country Assessment
- CPF - Country Programming Framework
- FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- FNS - Food and Nutrition Security
- GEF - Global Environment Facility
- GOS - Government of Suriname
- LAC - Latin America and the Caribbean
- LACFC - Latin American and Caribbean Forestry Commission
- MSC - Marine Stewardship Council
- OIE - World Organization of Animal Health
- REBYC-LAC - Reduction of Environmental Impact from Tropical Shrimp Trawling through the Introduction of Bycatch Reduction Technologies and Change of Management, for the Latin America and Caribbean Region
- REDD - Reduced Emissions from avoided Deforestation and Forest Degradation
- SAMOA - SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action
- SDG - Sustainable Development Goal
- SIDS - Small Islands Developing States
- SLC - FAO Sub-Regional Office for the Caribbean
- SO - Strategic Objectives
- UN - United Nations
- UNCT - United Nations Country Team
- UNDAF - United Nations Development Assistance Framework
- WECAFC - Western Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission
I. Introduction

1. This Country Programming Framework (CPF) sets out four government priority areas to guide FAO partnership and support with the Government of Suriname. The goal is to bring together innovative international best practices and global standards with national and regional expertise for the next four years from 2016 to 2019.

2. The CPF was prepared following consultation and agreement with the Ministries of Agriculture; Public Health; Education, Science and Culture; Welfare; Regional Development; Physical Planning, Land and Forestry Management; Sport and Youth Affairs, as well as civil society and the private sector. The formulation of the CPF involved review and feedback from SLC and RLC CPF focal points and regional initiative delivery managers. In addition, the CPF was informed by key relevant policy documents.

II. Country context and priorities

3. Suriname’s national development strategy is articulated in its National Development Plan (2012–2016) and more recently during the inaugural speech of the President Desiré Bouterse after his re-election in July 2015. The plan lays out a set of priorities and actions to address economic, social and climatic vulnerabilities. It focuses on three main priorities – i) economic diversification through broad private sector development; ii) strengthening social services and iii) better management of disaster risks.

The National Development Plan identifies agriculture, livestock farming, fisheries and forestry as one of the cornerstones of the country’s diversified economy and the basis for prosperity and wellbeing. Agriculture is the second most important economic sector of the economy, accounting for 10% of total export earnings, 10% of GDP and employing 17% of the labour force. The main crops are rice, bananas and other fruits and vegetables, with rice being the dominant crop both in terms of exports and acreages cultivated. There are also significant exports of shrimp and scale fish. The government envisages the country as the potential bread basket of the Caribbean.

Agriculture related policies are defined in the National Agricultural Innovation Strategy 2013-2018 (GOS, 2013) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries policy papers 2005-2010 and 2010-2015. The priorities for the sector are: food security and food safety, sustainable agriculture, development of the sector to be a major food producer and supplier for the Caribbean, increased contribution of agriculture to GDP, spatial conditions for sustainable development of the sector and managing risks and constraints in the implementation of agricultural policy. The plan also recognizes coordination, internal control through competency and sound programme and project management and risk management as key success factors.

In his inaugural speech, the President also identified the following priorities for the agriculture sector: support for palm oil and rice, certification and food safety, improvement of the quality of agricultural products, assistance for the pest threat to the banana industry, support to companies to modernize and support for cattle breeding and a sustainable fisheries industry.

To guide the food and nutrition agenda at the national level, in 2014 the FAO assisted the government to formulate a Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan. The Ministry of Agriculture has ownership of the document and is committed to its ratification by the Government of Suriname.

Though Suriname is categorized as an upper middle income country, it is recognized that Suriname shares the vulnerabilities of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) having a small...
population, limited resources, susceptibility to natural disasters, high vulnerability to external shocks and excessive dependence on international trade. The country is vulnerable to climatic disasters, particularly flooding resulting from sea level rise. The National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Action Plan for Suriname (GOS, 2014), and the Climate Action Plan 2008–2013 (GOS, 2008) express the country’s policies to address its climatic vulnerabilities.

4. The CPF was prepared using FAO’s framework of the five Strategic Objectives (SOs) and the three Regional Initiatives for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). The Regional Initiatives focus on the following areas of work: 1) Hunger Free Latin America and the Caribbean (related mainly to SO1, SO3); 2) Family Farming and Rural Territorial Development (related mainly to SO3, SO5); and 3) Agricultural and Food Value Chain Development – Improving Food and Feed Systems (related mainly to SO2, SO4).

Further, the Caribbean Sub-region has developed a strategic plan with four main programme elements based on the last CPF process, the three Regional Initiatives and the five Strategic Objectives. These programme elements were approved at the meeting of Caribbean Ministers attending the FAO Regional Conference in May 2014. They are as follows:

a. Zero Hunger Challenge Initiative
b. Value Chain (Food and Feed Systems) Initiative and Small-scale/Family Farming
c. Risk Management, Resilience and Territorial Development
d. Public Policy and Governance

The priority areas identified by the Surinamese stakeholders for their new CPF are well integrated into these frameworks and continue to build on the advances that have been made in the concluding CPF 2012–2015. They are also consistent with the CARICOM (Caribbean Community) Agriculture Policy, the OECS (Organization of Eastern Caribbean States) Agriculture Policy and Strategic Plan, the Caribbean Regional Food and Nutrition Security, the CELAC (Community of Latin American and Caribbean States) Plan of Action, particularly the section on Food and Nutrition Security and the Eradication of Hunger and Poverty, as well as the recently adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of which at least 14 out of the 17 are related to FAO’s work.

Moreover, between FAO’s mandate and its gender equality goal and objectives there is a clear synergy. FAO believes that progress towards eliminating hunger and poverty will result from: i) ensuring that its programmes and projects, as well as its normative work, reduce the gap between rural women and men in access to productive resources and services; ii) ensuring that women and men have the ability to influence programme and policy decision-making, and building institutional responsiveness and accountability (voice); and iii) ensuring that rural women and men can take up economic opportunities to improve their individual and household well-being (agency). Women’s ability to articulate their needs and priorities will facilitate the ability of rural institutions in member countries to address women’s needs and become more accountable to both women and men farmers. Both women and men need an enabling environment to exercise choices and transform them into desired actions and outcome.

III. FAO’s contribution and expected results

5. Building on FAO’s past experience in the country and based on consultation and agreement and taking into account the FAO strategic objectives, regional priorities and initiatives, and national, sub-regional and regional cooperation commitments, the following are the four priority areas that have been identified for collaboration between the FAO and the Government of Suriname over the period 2016 – 2019:
i. Food and Nutrition Security
ii. Food Safety, Quality and Certification systems
iii. Value Chain Development for Strengthening Food Systems
iv. Natural Resource Management, Disaster Mitigation and Resilience

The selected priority areas are well aligned with the national development agenda, as reflected in both national level planning and sectoral plans of key ministry partners.

In addressing these priorities, FAO’s support can directly contribute providing a strategic approach to the national development agenda. The priority areas are also well aligned with the current focus of FAO’s work in the region and, therefore, will fully benefit from the programmes of work, available resources and capacity of the Organization to deliver effectively. Cross cutting issues such as governance, gender, data and information will be addressed as integral parts of the three priority areas.

Additionally, the FAO will, continue to advocate for global and inter-regional dialogue and collaboration and where appropriate, support the country to participate in the normative work of bodies, treaties, commissions such as but not limited to CODEX\(^1\), IPPC\(^2\), OIE\(^3\), WECAFC\(^4\), LACFC\(^5\) and the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

It should also be noted that strategic partnerships with non-state actors are crucial for achieving the CPF results. At a national level, it can be achieved by mobilizing other actors to work together in sharing the best available knowledge and capacities to provide the most effective services toward common goals. These partners should include academia and research institutions, civil society - including technical NGOs, producers’ organizations and cooperatives, and the private sector. It should also consider UN agencies, funding and development partners, south-south cooperation governments, international financial institutions (IFIs) and inter-governmental entities.

Currently, Caribbean countries, including Suriname, are in the process of developing a United Nations Multi Country Sustainable Development Framework (UN MSDF) of assistance which will replace the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) as a mechanism for the UNCT delivery. It seeks to strengthen regional and national capacity for the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs. Also, it supports the governments in developing appropriate mechanisms for tapping into the contributions of other actors in delivering shared national sustainable development priorities.

The Common Multi-Country Assessment (CMCA), the first step in the preparation of the UN MSDF has been drafted. It provides an analysis of the main development challenges facing the Caribbean region within the context of the Post 2015 agenda and human rights commitments, the outcome of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States (The SAMOA Pathway) and the SDGs. The CMCA will provide a foundation for the region to identify its strategic priorities and goals underpinned by national analysis and consultative processes. The SDGs and targets, as well as other internationally agreed goals, conventions and treaty obligations provide a framework for national planning and strategies.

In this regard, a national stakeholder workshop was held in Suriname in October 2015 to identify the priorities of the UN MSDF that are relevant to the country. The most relevant priority areas identified were: the economy, the environment, health and wellbeing, education, gender and women’s empowerment and data and information. The FAO can contribute in

\(^1\) CODEX Alimentarius - FAO and WHO Food Safety Standards Body.
\(^2\) International Plant Protection Convention,
\(^3\) World Organisation for Animal Health
\(^4\) Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission
\(^5\) Latin American and Caribbean Forestry Commission
Suriname to all of these areas. Each of these priorities also aligns closely with the priority areas identified for the CPF and therefore provide opportunities for synergies and joint programming with other UN agencies in supporting the country in the achievement of its development objectives.

6. For each of the priority areas, the FAO’s support will focus on the following:

- **Food and Nutrition Security**
- **Food Safety, Quality and Certification systems**
- **Value Chain Development for Strengthening Food Systems**
- **Natural Resources Management, Disaster Mitigation and Building Resilience**

In more detail the main issues, gaps and anticipated results of FAO interventions are:

**Food and Nutrition Security**

In 2014, the FAO declared Suriname among the top four performers in the Caribbean in terms of its progress in achieving the target set for hunger under MDG 1. Notwithstanding this achievement, according to the World Health Organization (WHO), non-communicable diseases (NCDs) accounted for over 60% of all deaths in Suriname in 2014. Chronic conditions such as cardiovascular diseases, malignancies and diabetes are among the ten leading causes of mortality. Factors such as smoking, obesity and changes in diet enhance the risk of morbidity related to these diseases at an increasingly younger age, particularly among population groups which traditionally had a more healthy diet. The WHO global report for 2014 on NCDs estimates obesity levels at 19.4% for men, 32.9% for women compared with 10% and 23%, respectively, in 2011. Nutritional wellbeing is therefore an important component of FAO’s work in Suriname. FAO’s programme will promote gender inclusive mechanisms to ensure that the differential perspectives and requirements of men and women are taken into account for the implementation of actions under the FNS Policy.

Under this priority, the FAO/GOS collaboration will promote healthy eating habits in schools and communities through the preparation of Food Based Dietary Guidelines and the dissemination of information relevant to local diet and eating patterns. The FAO/GOS programme will also support and strengthen the food and nutrition security council and intergovernmental commission so that they provide guidance, as well as monitor and evaluate interventions related to food utilization and food availability as part of the Suriname Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan. FAO will work closely with WHO/PAHO, UNICEF and national NGOs.

**Food Safety, Quality and Certification systems**

One of the main objectives outlined for the agriculture sector in the National Development Plan 2012 – 2016 is the development of the agriculture sector to be a major producer and supplier of food for the Caribbean. In order to achieve this objective, Surinamese products must adhere to stringent food safety standards and legislation to access external markets. In addition, with the use of mercury for extraction of gold in the interior communities, the issue of mercury poisoning and the possibility of mercury occurring in the food chain, particularly in fish and fish products originating from mining communities is an area of concern. Moreover, food-borne diseases due to improper handling of food can have severe impacts on health and well-being not only of Surinamese, but also of tourists who consume locally prepared foods.

Under CPF 2016- 2019, the proposed intervention will build on these services and products provided from the previous CPF 2012 – 2015 and complement actions proposed by the IDB/GOS project for the Modernization of Agricultural Health and Food Safety Services and
the ongoing EU/CARICOM/ IICA 10th EDF Project: “Support to the Forum of Caribbean States in the implementation of the commitments undertaken under the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA): Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS)”. In addition, this area of work will complement the WHO/PAHO One Health approach to food safety and quality issues and support the implementation of the Suriname Food and Nutrition Security Plan. The main outputs will include (a) a strategy for producer registration and piloting of one selected commodity and a specific monitoring programme (e.g. pesticides, or fertilizer use) (b) capacity building in food hygiene/safety protocols, support to stakeholder engagement and development and adoption of specified national standard and (3) the Ministry of Agriculture supported to apply animal identification and traceability technology and develop an internationally credible information base for livestock production and health management that fosters market access and trade.

**Value chain Development for Strengthening Food Systems**

In the absence of reliable data, there is no official measure of poverty for Suriname, but, estimates place poverty between 26 and 31 %. A multidimensional poverty index shows significant inequalities between the coastal and rural areas, with rural dwellers suffering from much higher levels of deprivation of material goods and services. Indigenous minorities and women are more severely affected. Social welfare programmes cover 4% of the population.

The FAO will provide assistance to small-scale farmers and family farmers to increase production and productivity through the use of improved technologies and approaches to selected crops and livestock along the value chain. Emphasis will be placed on root crops, vegetables, fruits and small ruminants and special support will be provided for income generation in selected interior communities based on root crops with traditional and cultural significance. Specifically, best practice guidelines for small ruminant production will be prepared and distributed to producers. Post-harvest management strategies for the reduction of food losses and waste in selected crops will be implemented. The FAO will include strategies that ensure the inclusion of and the strengthened capacities of women, small farmers, youth, rural groups and extension officers in value creation, marketing and financial management. Actions supporting youth entrepreneurship will be promoted. Coordination mechanisms will be established to guide the development of the targeted value chains. Additionally, with 95 % of the land area covered with forest, forest-based value chains of timber and non-timber forest products offer a great economic potential and will be considered for utilization with sustainable criteria.

**Natural Resources Management, Disaster Mitigation and Building Resilience**

Increasing pressure for land from the housing, tourism and manufacturing sectors, as well as the growing demand for increased agricultural production both for the domestic and export markets, dictate the proper management of the country’s natural resources, particularly, its land and water resources. This would ensure that farmers have access to the most suitable lands and that the lands are used for agricultural production. To this end, the FAO will support the process for the development of Land Use Plans for the districts of Wanica, Saramacca, and Commewijne, ensuring proper processes of governance.

To address the country’s vulnerability to climate change and build resilience, the FAO will assist in the development of disaster risk management plans for the agriculture sector, including management programmes for coastal areas and for transboundary pests and diseases. Emergency management training plans and drills will also be implemented and lessons learnt documented. These national priorities are consistent with FAO’s regional and subregional priority areas of work for the Caribbean under FAO’s strategic objective five. It aligns with FAO’s work on Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans for Climate Change.
Forests have a huge potential to capture Carbon and offer the country the opportunity to benefit from international agreements towards Reduced Emissions from avoided Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) promoting the sustainable management of forest. However to benefit from these agreements the country needs to be REDD ready and this requires the preparation of a series of forestry related baseline studies. The FAO has the technical capacity to assist the country in this regard.

Fisherfolk also require equitable access to productive resources, services and markets. Assistance will be provided to draft legislation for capture fisheries support. The legislation will establish institutional rules for equitable access to fisheries resources and fishery ecosystem management and thereby improve the country’s access to international markets. Shrimp/bottom trawl fisheries constitute an important part of the total marine fisheries. The project REBYC-II LAC\(^5\) will strengthen fisher folk organizations and contribute to the management plans for shrimp and finfish, the regulations for processing plants and to the Marine Stewardship Council certification of the seabob fleet. The legislative drafting will be done through participatory and consultative processes with particular attention to gender inclusiveness, particularly, ensuring active participation of women and other traditionally marginalized groups.

Social Protection Systems
The FAO and the Government of Suriname recognize that the design and assessment of social protection are important areas of work. This is area of opportunity for partnership with the UNDP that could be considered and the outcomes and results prioritized after further discussion at the annual progress review of the Country Programming Framework.

### IV. Implementation, monitoring and reporting arrangements

7. The total resource requirement for the CPF is **USD 3,373,000.** With an anticipated TCP country allocation of USD 300,000 per biennium, a total of USD 600,000 will indicatively be available as new TCP country support during the period of the CPF. Additionally, support from ongoing TCP and other projects will provide USD1,113,000. This includes the national projects (related to animal identification and traceability and legislation for capture fisheries) and country specific contributions from regional projects (such as the REBYC-II project, the small ruminant project\(^6\) and others. Therefore a balance of approximately **USD 1,760,000** will need to be mobilized from other sources.

8. Both parties will identify potential financial and investment (public and private) opportunities that could contribute to achieve results among the priority areas agreed. Potential resource partners are: the World Bank, the Caribbean Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the private sector and others. It will be important for the Government and the FAO to work closely in identifying potential opportunities for resource mobilization. This may include the opportunities arising from the new UN MSDF. It may include the development of a Unilateral Trust Fund project for at least one area of work and tri-partite arrangements that utilize FAO’s technical expert assistance for donor funded projects in the country. At the same time, the mobilization of resources for the CPF will be supported by the FAO sub-regional and regional offices and through participation in regional mechanisms (e.g. CARICOM, CAHFS) and projects and South-South Cooperation. Other potential sources of mobilization to be explored include the CELAC FNS initiative (south-south cooperation), PetroCaribe, GEF STAR allocation, UNREDD (because of the country’s vast forest

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\(^5\) REBYC II-LAC refers to *Reduction of Environmental Impact from Tropical Shrimp Trawling through the Introduction of Bycatch Reduction Technologies and Change of Management, for the Latin America and Caribbean region* (GCP/SLC/201/GFF) It is the full scale project, following the first project preparation phase, REBYC.

\(^6\) *Technical assistance to promote the strengthening of the small ruminant sector (TCP/SLC/3501)*
resources), Green Climate fund, the IDB (project on Modernization of Agricultural Health and Food Safety Services) and the EU/Suriname Cooperation.

Beyond funding mobilization, the FAO can also support the country development agenda in the role of a neutral entity which can broker partnerships, bringing together several actors (civil society, private sector, public sector- Health, Trade, Finance, Environment- and academia) to dialogue and develop strategic partnerships. This can facilitate improved governance and public policy that supports the achievement of national development goals and commitments to the Sustainable Development Goals.

9. The CPF will be pursued in partnerships as broad as possible and in alignment with the joint efforts of the Government of Suriname and with the development partners for enhanced coordination and aid effectiveness. The Government of Suriname and the FAO look forward to seeking collaboration and support from all concerned partners for the successful implementation of the CPF.

10. The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries will provide leadership on behalf of the government and will work jointly with the FAO to undertake the implementation and monitoring of the CPF. Other key ministries and stakeholders will participate in implementation committees specific to the thematic area.

It is proposed that the implementation of the CPF 2016-2019 will be monitored through a defined M&E plan that will be developed with the assistance of the FAO and implemented by the Government. The monitoring process will be an on-going activity with mid-year and annual reporting. As a management tool, the monitoring exercise will:

1. Assess the extent of progress of the interventions proposed in the CPF, whether they are on track against their objectives and targets, and determine what still needs to be done to meet objectives. Assess the degree of relevance and success of the interventions through feedback from beneficiaries and other stakeholders;
2. Identify successes and learn lessons from challenges for future activities; and
3. Provide data for end-of program evaluations.

The end-of-period evaluation will assess performance against intended objectives as defined in the CPF Results Matrix (Annex I). The purpose of the evaluation will be:

- **Accountability-oriented**—intended to focus partners to account over the extent to which intended objectives have been met and results achieved.
- **Learning-oriented**—intended to focus on analysis and lessons learned to improve future effectiveness. The evaluations will be based on an assessment of the programme under the CPF against specified criteria.
- **Relevance**—the extent to which the activities implemented were suited to the priorities and policies of the target group, recipient and donor.
- **Effectiveness**—the extent to which the interventions achieved the specific objectives that were set.
- **Efficiency**—whether or not the inputs (staff, funds, equipment, etc.) into the work were appropriate in terms of the output.
- **Sustainability**—whether the benefits of the activities are likely to continue after assistance ends.

11. Major changes in country circumstances or context can be addressed by a CPF revision as and when needed.
This document represents the commitment of the FAO, subject to the availability of funding, to assist the Government of Suriname in addressing its development agenda. The CPF is co-owned and implemented by the Government of Suriname, principally through its Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries and the FAO.

The Government of Suriname fully embraces the CPF 2016-2019, and through signature of the CPF document, declares effective collaboration and further invites support from all stakeholders to ensure successful implementation of the Country Programming Framework.
On behalf of:
The Government of the Republic of Suriname
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the
United Nations

His Excellency Soeresh Algoe
Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and
Fisheries

Dr. Lystra Fletcher Paul
FAO Representative for Trinidad and Tobago
and Suriname

Date:

Date:
Annexes:

Annex 1: CPF results and resource requirements matrix

Annex 2: UN-system linkage (explicit reference and linkage to the wider UN-system developmental context within the country)

Annex 3: TCP indicative pipeline -- potential areas of support

Annex 4 - Map of Linkages with regional, sub-regional priorities and opportunities
### CPF Annex 1: CPF Results and Resource Requirements for 2016 to 2019

#### Government priority 1: Food and Nutrition Security

##### Country Outcome 1: Reduction in incidence of Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs)

##### Related UNMSDF Outcome: <Indicative Goal 2. Social : Nutrition, Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture>

##### FAO Regional Priority: <Food and nutrition security in Latin America and the Caribbean>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output and indicator</th>
<th>Indicator target and year of achievement</th>
<th>Total estimated resources required</th>
<th>Available funding</th>
<th>Resource mobilization target</th>
<th>Implementing partners (Government actors and other)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1.1:</strong> Strengthened capacity of government and stakeholders for strategic coordination of the Suriname Food and Nutrition Security Policy Action Plan ensuring a gender approach. ([1.2.1. Number of policy processes with more inclusive coordination across sectors and stakeholders for food security and nutrition governance as a result of FAO support])</td>
<td>By December 2017, FNS Coordination is operational with the assistance of FAO and evidenced by work on at least 2 priorities of the FNS action plan inclusive of disaggregated nutrition data (men, women, boys and girls)</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1.2:</strong> Strengthened Nutrition programmes promoting healthy food choices, targeting school aged children specially girls and youth. ([1.1.3 Number of organizations that have strengthened capacities for human resource and organizational development in the food security and nutrition domain as a result of FAO support])</td>
<td>Draft food based dietary guidelines and food guide prepared by end 2017, Strategy or action plan for promoting FBIDG by 2019</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total resource requirements for a priority area 1** | 250 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 90

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7 This figure is an indicative value of the resource requirements for the entire CPF period.

8 Total resources required represent the sum of Available funding (remaining budget of the operationally active projects at the start year of the CPF) and the Resource mobilization target (representing an indicative value of the resources needed for the implementation of the planned activities as advised by the relevant technical officers or the figures already indicated in the project concept notes).

9 This number and text represent the code of an FAO corporate output and the FAO output indicator associated with the CPF result. These are include in the CPF result matrix for FAO’s monitoring and reporting purposes.
Government priority 2: Food Safety

**Country Outcome 13** Enhanced capacity among technicians and public health workers for the monitoring for food safety and quality ¹⁰

**Related UNDAF Outcome:** <Insert title and specific indicator to which FAO will contribute> (if applicable)

**Regional Priority:** Food safety and animal and plant health in Latin America and the Caribbean

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output and indicator</th>
<th>Indicator target and year of achievement</th>
<th>Indicative Resource Requirements (USD '000)</th>
<th>Implementing partners (Government actors and other)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 2.1:</strong> Government institution(s) supported to develop international accepted food safety and quality monitoring programme for selected crop and livestock systems.</td>
<td>High-level, inter-ministerial working group for planning and implementing food safety operational by 2016 with the support of FAO Draft code of practice for the Food Safety Programme of a selected sub sector by mid-2017</td>
<td>Voluntary (Including UTF)</td>
<td>TCP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Available funding</td>
<td>SSC or other Partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total estimated resources required</td>
<td>SS funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 2.2: Government institution(s) supported to implement an international accepted food safety and quality monitoring programme for selected crop and livestock systems.</td>
<td>Draft of Animal identification and traceability National Strategy and Action Plan (NSAP) completed by 2016 An internationally credible information base for livestock production and health management developed by end 2017 At least 10 trainers (public and private sector, farmers) trained on code of practice and inspection for animal identification and traceability by mid-2018</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total estimated resources required</td>
<td>Available funding</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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¹¹ TCP/SUR/ 3501 Development of an Animal Identification and Traceability System in Suriname
Government Priority 3: Sustainable Value Chains

**Country Outcome 1:** Processors, farmers, extension workers, and technicians are fully equipped to contribute to increased production and productivity within the food and agriculture sector.

**Related UNDAF Outcome:** <Insert title and specific indicator to which FAO will contribute> (if applicable)

**Regional Priority:** RIRLC03 - Improving food systems in the Caribbean

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output and indicator</th>
<th>Indicator target and year of achievement</th>
<th>Indicative Resource Requirements (USD '000)</th>
<th>Implementing partners (Government actors and other)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 3.1</strong></td>
<td>By end 2016, at least 30 producers are aware of the two existing crop specific post-harvest management action plans and trained on best practice with FAO support. At least one additional post-harvest management action plan developed by 2018 with the support of FAO, Best practice guidelines for small ruminant production prepared and circulated to stakeholders by end 2016</td>
<td>Total estimated resources required 200  Available funding 20  Resource mobilization target 180  SCP or other Partnerships 0  TCP 100</td>
<td>MLVV University of Suriname CELOS MLV; IICA Relevant regional and international organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 3.2</strong></td>
<td>By 2017, with FAO support at least 1 Market analysis and strategy developed to enable access and supply to promising markets by small holders and indigenous groups. 2 Producer management clusters formed with the support of FAO by 2019. At least 40 youth, family farmers, rural groups, and extension officers (receive training and) have enhanced skills for value creation, marketing and financial management by 2019. Updated production knowledge and innovation generated and disseminated for at least one priority crop by 2019</td>
<td>Total estimated resources required 306  Available funding 0  Resource mobilization target 206  SCP or other Partnerships 0  TCP 210</td>
<td>MLVV; University of Suriname CELOS; MLVV Relevant regional and international organizations Small producer and marketing groups Community leaders</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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12 Estimated country specific budget under TCP/SLC/3501-“Technical assistance to promote the strengthening of the small ruminant sector”
### Output 3.3 Enhanced capacity for income generation of selected interior communities

[3.1.3 Number of countries in which support was provided for the development and implementation of pro poor gender sensitive knowledge science and technology for increased availability of food and better access to markets]

At least two interior communities have enhanced skills and tools for linking with markets with and the marketing of agricultural products by 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community groups</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MLV;MV;MRO; MSZV; MSJ</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATOM</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>IICA, UNICEF</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

**Total resource requirements for a priority area 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1128</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>598</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>510</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MLV;MV;MRO; MSZV; MSJ</td>
<td>1128</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATOM</td>
<td>200</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>IICA, UNICEF</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Government Priority 4: Resilience and Natural Resource Management

**Country Outcome 1:** Environmentally and economically sustainable production systems implemented to exploit the bio-diversity of Suriname

**Related UNDAF Outcome:** <Insert title and specific indicator to which FAO will contribute> (if applicable)

**Regional Priority:** MAW2.4 - Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output and indicator</th>
<th>Indicator target and year of achievement</th>
<th>Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)</th>
<th>Implementing partners (Government actors and other)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 4.1:</strong> Agriculture and Rural Development sectors' stakeholders are supported to update governance and institutional rules for equitable access to natural resources and ecosystem based management</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.2 Number of policy processes with cross sector dialogue on integrated and more sustainable agricultural and natural resource production systems that were supported by FAO</td>
<td>Stakeholder engagement and technical recommendations for land use planning for selected districts (selected from Wanica, Saramacca, or Commewijne) 50% completed by end 2017</td>
<td>1,072</td>
<td>MLVV, MNH, MRO, MROGB, MPO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.3.01 Number of processes and partnerships supported by FAO to facilitate implementation of the international (including regional) instruments and mechanisms that foster sustainable agricultural production and natural resource management</td>
<td>Draft land zoning policy and legal brief by 2017</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>MLVV, MNH, MRO, MROGB, MPO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Legislation drafted for capture fisheries (50% completed by end 2017)</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>MLVV, MNH, MRO, MROGB, MPO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Fisheries Management plans for shrimp and finfish developed by 2019</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>MLVV, MNH, MRO, MROGB, MPO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSC certification of the seabob fleet is confirmed with the support of FAO by 2019</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>MLVV, MNH, MRO, MROGB, MPO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At least one forestry background study contributing to the REDD+ readiness process prepared by 2018</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>MLVV, MNH, MRO, MROGB, MPO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 4.2:</strong> Disaster risk management plan for specific agriculture sub sector (or geographic area) including management programmes for priority transboundary pests and diseases developed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.1 Number of countries that formulate and institutionalize a strategy / plan for risk reduction and crisis management</td>
<td>The National Disaster Risk Management coordination Mechanism enhanced for ADRM evidenced by documented crisis simulations by 2018 with the support of FAO</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>MLVV, MPO, MROGB, NCCR Customs and Exercise Division, Farmers Organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4.1 Number of countries benefitting from FAO support to standards, guidelines and practices for hazard and sector specific emergency preparedness</td>
<td>Finalized risk reduction and crisis management plan in place by end 2017</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>MLVV, MPO, MROGB, NCCR Customs and Exercise Division, Farmers Organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DRM/Crisis management training plan and guidance materials completed by end 2017</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>MLVV, MPO, MROGB, NCCR Customs and Exercise Division, Farmers Organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DRM/Crisis management training plan and drills implemented including documentation of</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>MLVV, MPO, MROGB, NCCR Customs and Exercise Division, Farmers Organizations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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13 FSNP Annex 1 Food Availability Policy Objective 2: The Government of Suriname will increase investment (public and private sector) in the development of natural resources pertinent to the advancement of sustainable agricultural and food production

14 FSN Pillar FOOD AVAILABILITY Policy Objective 2. Outcome 2.1 and 2.4

15 TCP/SUR/3502 Updating Suriname Capture Fisheries legislation and the estimated country specific budget for Suriname from REBYCII LAC (GCP/SLC/204/GFF)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total resource requirements for a priority area 4</th>
<th>lessons learnt by 2018</th>
<th>IICA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL FOR ALL Priorities (Entire CPF)</td>
<td>1,324</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>618</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>706</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3373</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 2: UN-system linkage

In order for the UN agencies to develop an effective programmatic approach in Suriname, the UN system must recognize and address the government’s capacity challenges. Strategic opportunities for FAO’s partnership exist in the environment sector through climate change and in support to Suriname’s Nutrition Plan. The decision has been taken to formulate a UN Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework (UN MSDF) for the Region. For the purposes of this framework, the region is defined as the fourteen members of the Caribbean Community excluding Haiti, who are members of the United Nations. The UN MSDF is the collective and integrated response of the UN system in the Caribbean. It seeks to strengthen regional and national capacity for the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs. Also, it supports the governments in developing appropriate mechanisms for tapping into the contributions of other actors in delivering shared national sustainable development priorities.

The Common Multi-Country Assessment (CMCA) will be implemented to provide the basis for policy dialogue and design of UN MSDF and will analyse the main development challenges facing the Caribbean region within the context of the Post 2015 agenda and human rights commitments, the outcome of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing states (The Samoa Pathway) and the SDGs. The CMCA will provide a foundation for the region to identify its strategic priorities and goals underpinned by national analysis and consultative processes. The proposed SDGs and targets, as well as other internationally agreed goals, conventions and treaty obligations provide a framework for national planning and strategies.

The regional approach through the UN MSDF is expected to lighten the burden on national governments and prompt a more coherent response to regional and national challenges, needs and priorities. This approach is expected to lead to better strategic positioning to leverage regional resources, and serve as a resource mobilization framework while strengthening capacity to support implementation and monitoring. It will also increase UN integration, coordination and coherence.

At the time of the development of this CPF, the CMCA is in the preliminary stages of drafting priorities and undertaking national stakeholder consultations to determine both regional and national priorities. The indicative priority areas which have been identified have strong alignment to the Sustainable Development Goals. They are as follows:

1. **Economic**
   - Lagging Economic Growth
   - Debt
   - External Financing
   - Infrastructure
   - Labour Markets, Demographic Shifts and Decent Work
   - Competitiveness, Science and Technology and Innovation

2. **Social**
   - Poverty and Inequality
   - Social Inclusion and Equality
   - Health and Well-being
   - Education: access and quality
   - Gender equality and Women’s Empowerment
   - Nutrition, Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture

3. **Environmental**
   - Disaster Risk Reduction
   - Climate Change and Variability
   - Natural Resources – terrestrial, coastal and marine resources and ecosystems
   - Energy
   - Water and Sanitation
4. Governance
   • Human Security and Safety
   • Institutional Transparency and Accountability
   • Data Monitoring
Annex 3: TCP Indicative Pipeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country*</th>
<th>Suriname</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CPF implementation cycle</strong></td>
<td>Start: Year 2016  End: Year 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Time frame for the Indicative TCP pipeline</strong></td>
<td>Start: Year 2016  Month  End: Year 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref. to CPF priority and output*</th>
<th>TCP contribution to CPF result - Title (TCP and TCP facility)*</th>
<th>TCP Scope/type of interventions (TCP and TCP facility)*</th>
<th>Ref. to CPF priority and output*</th>
<th>TCP contribution to CPF result - Title (TCP and TCP facility)*</th>
<th>TCP Scope/type of interventions (TCP and TCP facility)*</th>
<th>Indicative biennium for resource allocation *</th>
<th>Indicative resource requirements/ range (US$)</th>
<th>Implementing Government institution/ partner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country priority 1: &lt; Food and Nutrition Security &gt;</td>
<td>Draft food based dietary guidelines and food guide prepared by end 2017. Strategy or action plan for promoting FBDG by 2019</td>
<td>TCPF</td>
<td>2016/2017</td>
<td>90,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 1.2: Strengthened Nutrition programmes on healthy food choices, targeting school aged children and youth</td>
<td>10 Producer management clusters formed. Knowledge and Innovation generated and disseminated for at least one priority crop by 2019</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>2016/2017</td>
<td>210,000</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country Priority 3: Sustainable Value Chains &gt;</td>
<td>At least two interior communities have enhanced skills and tools for linking with markets and the marketing of agricultural products.</td>
<td>TCPF/TCP</td>
<td>2018/2019</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Output 3.3 Enhanced capacity for income generation of selected interior communities</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country Priority 4: Resilience and Natural Resource Management</td>
<td>Finalized risk reduction and crisis management plan in place by end 2017</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>2018/2019</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* compulsory fields
## Annex 4: Map of Linkages with regional, sub-regional priorities and opportunities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGIONAL PRIORITY THEMES</th>
<th>Country Commitments</th>
<th>Opportunities for South South Cooperation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food and Nutrition Security</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>Subregional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outputs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 1.2: Strengthened Nutrition programmes on healthy food choices, targeting school aged children and youth</td>
<td>CELAC FNS plan</td>
<td>Regional FNS Policy and Action Plan, PetroCaribe FNS, SAMOA Pathway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Improving Food Systems in the Caribbean</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>Subregional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outputs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 2.1: Government institution(s) supported to develop international accepted food safety and quality monitoring programme for selected crop and livestock systems</td>
<td>CELAC Family Farming Plan</td>
<td>Regional FNS Policy and Action Plan, PetroCaribe FNS, SAMOA Pathway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 2.2: Government institution(s) supported to implement an international accepted food safety and quality monitoring programme for selected crop and livestock systems.</td>
<td>CELAC Family Farming Plan</td>
<td>Regional FNS Policy and Action Plan, PetroCaribe FNS, SAMOA Pathway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 3.1: Enhanced Capacity for productivity and efficiency in selected value chains of Family farmers, women, rural groups, and extension officers</td>
<td>CELAC Family Farming Plan</td>
<td>Regional FNS Policy and Action Plan, PetroCaribe FNS, SAMOA Pathway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 3.2: Enhanced Capacity for entrepreneurship for youth, women, family farmers, rural groups, and extension officers</td>
<td>CELAC Family Farming Plan</td>
<td>Regional FNS Policy and Action Plan, PetroCaribe FNS, SAMOA Pathway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Family Farming and Rural Territorial Development in Latin America and the Caribbean</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>Subregional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outputs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 4.1: ARD sectors’ stakeholders are supported to update governance and institutional rules for equitable access to natural resources and ecosystem based management</td>
<td>CELAC FNS plan</td>
<td>Regional FNS Policy and Action Plan, PetroCaribe FNS, SAMOA Pathway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 4.2: Disaster risk management plan for specific agriculture sub sector (or sites), including management programmes for priority transboundary pests and diseases developed</td>
<td>CELAC FNS plan</td>
<td>Regional FNS Policy and Action Plan, PetroCaribe FNS, SAMOA Pathway</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>