

Fact Sheet

Title of the proposed Joint Programme The Accelerator for Agriculture and Agroindustry Development and Innovation Plus (3ADI+): Sustainable Pineapple Value Chain Development

UNCT UNCT Suriname

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RCO focal point Jessica Chandnani

Lead UN entity and contact person

UN entity	Name	Email
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	David Neven	david.neven@fao.org

Participating UN entities and contact persons

UN entity	Name	Email
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Ali Badarneh	a.badarneh@unido.org
International Labour Organization (ILO)	Virginia Rose-Losada	roselosada@ilo.org
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Alison Drayton	drayton@unfpa.org

Relevant UNDAF Outcome/s and Output/s

UN Multi Country Sustainable Development Framework: The 'UN Development Assistance Framework' (UNDAF) for Suriname was replaced in 2015 by the 'UN Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework' (UN MSDF), which became the business plan for UN agencies and programmes in Suriname and 17 other Caribbean countries and overseas territories for 2017-2021. The UN MSDF defines how the United Nations (UN) will jointly achieve development results through four Priority Areas and provides the Outcomes for each Priority Area, with the Outputs for Suriname articulated in its Country Implementation Plan (CIP). Each Outcome is aligned to the expressed needs of the Government and key stakeholders for a human-centered development approach (focusing on the most

vulnerable) and pursues, through a multi-sectoral approach, the national agenda of Suriname while exploring regional synergies.

This Joint Programme will address the regional Priority Areas 1 and 4 of the UN MSDF:

-Priority Area 1: An Inclusive, Equitable and Prosperous Caribbean

The relevant Output under Priority Area 1 forms part of ILO's country programme to create decent rural employment opportunities with a special focus on the hinterland and providing targeted support for women and youth.

-Priority Area 4: A Sustainable and Resilient Caribbean

The relevant Output under Priority Area 4 is to improve the agricultural productivity and market access of selected agricultural value chains. This is being addressed in the Suriname Agriculture Market Access Project (SAMAP) Project and this JP will directly contribute to this Output by improving the pineapple value chain.

Relevant objective/s from national strategic document/s

- The Joint Programme will address the following aspects of the Suriname Government's National Development Plan Milestones 2017-2021:

1. Strengthened national policy and regulatory framework in food and nutrition and community level;
2. Economic growth and development.

- The Government of Suriname has identified Agriculture, which is the second most important sector of the economy (from a strategic-development perspective) and which accounts for 10% of total export earnings, as a national priority area and as a driver for future development.

- Through the National Development Plan (NDP) 2012 – 2016, the Government of Suriname supports a greater focus on entrepreneurship, value chains, and innovation opportunities in potential high growth sectors such as agribusiness, tourism, forest products, and non- traditional exports, such as vegetables and fruits, meat, poultry, and marine exports. One of the main objectives outlined for the Agriculture sector is for the country to function as a major producer and supplier of food for the Caribbean region.

- The National Development Plan (NDP) 2017 - 2021 identifies agriculture, livestock farming, fisheries and forestry as one of the cornerstones for a diversified economy and as the basis for prosperity and wellbeing. Agricultural production has gradually fallen behind in competitiveness over the years, resulting in a widening deficit of the country's agricultural and food trade balance (Suriname Central Bank, 2014). The main challenge for the sector is overcoming its low productivity and competitiveness.

- The National Master Plan for Agricultural Development developed in 2016 places high hopes for a new era for Suriname's agriculture sector, which is seen as a promising sector for economic diversification from heavy reliance on the extractive industry, foreign exchange generation, employment creation, and food security improvement.

Suriname holds an abundance of unused land suitable for agricultural purposes. While agriculture has always been of socio-economic significance, especially for the rural areas, effective public investments and policy support have been lacking apart from those directed at the rice and banana sectors. In 2014, the value of imported agricultural products, which stood at USD 243 million, almost doubled that of exports. Although agricultural exports from Suriname have seen an increase in value since 2007, most are attributed to rice and bananas. Other fruits and vegetables are now also seen as potential areas for export promotion and import substitution.

By 2025, the Government aims to increase the share of agriculture of the national GDP, as well as almost double the labour force to sustain 22,000 jobs in the sector. In order to reach these goals, the intention is to move beyond subsistence agriculture to “commercial, export-oriented and knowledge-driven modern agriculture” that benefits both small family farms as well as large industrial farms. Furthermore, it is expected that the modernization of agriculture will provide a reliable supply of raw materials that can support the development of Suriname’s agro-industry to an intermediate level. In the National Master Plan for Agricultural Development, \$40 million per year of government investment is pledged to be distributed to various support mechanisms, including extension and research, credit, insurance, infrastructure, land lease and public-private partnership.

-The Decent Work Country Programme 2019-2021 is aligned with the strategic objectives of the ILO and focuses on:

- a) Economic diversification and social progress;
- b) Strengthening the rights and compliance agenda; and
- c) Increased tripartite capacity to advance the Decent Work Agenda and social dialogue.

Decent job creation and securing social protection for workers are measures of development. The tripartite constituents to the DWCP agree that advancing the Decent Work Agenda in Suriname means investing in development and securing the preconditions to enable and accelerate it.

Finally, the National Agricultural Innovation Strategy (2013 - 2018) identifies the following priorities for the sector:

- a) Food security and food safety;
- b) Development of the sector to be a major food producer and supplier for the Caribbean;
- c) Increased contribution of agriculture to GDP.

In addition to the objectives outlined above, the Surinamese Government has proposed to boost business resilience, increase product diversification, and identify new export markets. Furthermore, to achieve its development targets, the Government recognizes the critical role of development partnerships with the private sector, and the non-commercial social partners, fostered through the Social Economic Council and the Suriname Business Forum. In line with its strategic objectives, Suriname has also streamlined licensing procedures, reduced the time needed to register a limited liability company, and taken steps to prioritize the formalization of the small entities in the food production sector.

SDG targets on which the progress will be accelerated (includes targets from a range of SDGs and development pillars)

Goal 1: End Poverty

Goal 2: Zero Hunger

2.3

2.4

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-Being

Goal 4: Quality Education

Goal 5: Gender Equality 5.1
5.c

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth 8.1
8.3
8.5
8.6
8.10

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 9.3

Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Goal 12: Responsible Production and Consumption 12.2

Goal 13: Climate Action

Goal 14: Life Below Water

Goal 15: Life On Land 15.9

Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals 17.3

Self-Assessment

The proposal reflects the integrated nature of the SDGs	Yes
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The proposal is based on an inter-agency approach (two or more UN entities involved), with RC coordinating Joint Programme preparation and implementation	Yes
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The proposed results are part of the UNDAF and aligned with national SDG priorities	Yes
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The proposed Joint Programme will be led by government and include key national stakeholders	Yes
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The proposal is based on country level consultations, as explained in the Concept note, and endorsed by the government (the letter of endorsement)	Yes
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The proposal is based on the standard template for Concept Notes, it is complete, and it includes:	Yes
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- Theory of Change demonstrating contribution to SDG acceleration and transformation to implement the 2030 Agenda and awareness of relevant financial policy efforts at regional or national level,
 - Results-oriented partnerships, including a strategy to engage and partner with IFIs/MDBs,
 - “Quick wins” and substantive outcome-level results, and
 - Initial risk assessment and mitigation measures.
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The proposal is expected to leverage resources for the SDGs at scale	Yes
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Proposal for Joint Programme

1. Summary of the Joint Programme

Purpose: The pineapple value chain (VC) is a priority value chain in the Government of Suriname's drive to diversify its economy. Thanks to suitable ecological conditions and diverse local varieties, cultivated primarily by the indigenous population, the sub-sector presents considerable opportunities to fulfill an increasing demand for sustainable products in international niche markets. Despite a limited domestic market reliant on cheap imports, local products can become competitive due to the recent devaluation of the country's currency.

The initiative is at the proof-of-concept phase: In 2018-2019, in response to the Government's request, FAO, UNIDO and ITC applied

the Accelerator for Agriculture and Agroindustry Development and Innovation Plus (3ADI+), a joint value chain development initiative, to the pineapple sub-sector. The methodology had been developed with other UN agencies including ILO. 3ADI+ collaborated closely with three ministries:

- ? Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries (LVV),
- ? Trade, Industry, and Tourism (HIT), and
- ? Regional Development (RO).

3ADI+ also worked with local knowledge institutions, service providers and actors at all VC stages to identify key development challenges:

- (1) modest collaboration between VC stakeholders;
- (2) missing support services which prevent efficient VC operations;
- (3) lack of investments in modern production and processing models which hinders the provision of high-quality and stable supplies.
- (4) lack of technical skills and knowledge amongst small entrepreneurs to develop viable business plans and connect with international buyers

Building on past analysis, the JP offers a unique opportunity to channel investments into productive activities and generate incomes for rural communities. The JP aims to bring about substantial economic, social and environmental impacts:

? Economic results: Significant value-added and employment opportunities generated. Improved production practices and new processing facilities will lead to increased incomes for at least 400 smallholders as well as improved livelihoods for at least 1000 households.

? Social results: Increased female participation in all VC segments and improved working conditions for rural women and youth via safer production and processing practices.

? Environmental results: Reduced pressure on forests thanks to a shift to permanent organic farming systems.

This programme will target the Savannah Belt, where pineapples are among the few crops that can be commercially grown on its infertile soil. If investments are promoted towards the development of the pineapple VC, there is potential for increased investments in infrastructures and services, contributing to raising the living standards for the interior populations who suffer from high rates of poverty and unemployment.

2. Thesis and theory of change of the Joint Programme

The JP centers around four strategic interventions that will establish positive feedback loops and contribute to improving the overall structure of the VC system, in a manner whereby the incentives and capacities of actors are oriented towards more sustainable behaviour and SDG-compliant investments. These are:

1. Encourage public and private investments through the establishment of a multi-stakeholder platform to strengthen value chain cooperation and address key enabling environment challenges.

The platform will give a common voice to the pineapple sector and will promote collective development efforts. It provides a venue for public-private dialogue on key policy issues that impact the development and competitiveness of the sector, giving priorities to gender-specific barriers and environmental concerns. Furthermore, it will facilitate exchange and negotiations with investors and financial

institutions. This action will accelerate SDG 17 by bringing together actors and development efforts at all levels.

2. Improve the access to innovative financial services through the establishment of a Pineapple Innovation Hub (PIH) to consolidate value chain knowledge and efficiently link value chain actors to support services.

The PIH will be a public-private entity that provides green and socially-inclusive services such as technical expertise, training and market intelligence, in collaboration with international experts, extension staff and existing research institutes in the country. The PIH will also serve as a key channel to provide VC stakeholders with access to financial products (e.g. grants and subsidies) and to link them with loan products offered by financial institutions that will be developed in partnership with IFIs and DFIs. This action supports achieving SDG 5 (as the PIH will focus on skills development and improved access to finance for women), SDG 9 (by attracting investment into innovative processing technologies), SDG 12 (by strengthening organic pineapple production through the introduction of improved technologies), and SDG 15 by reducing deforestation and conserving biodiversity).

3. Attract investments by fostering effective governance of the value chain through improved organization of VC actors.

The JP will support the aggregation of smallholders and strengthen value chain linkages through various mechanisms. These mechanisms, such as the setting up of farmer associations, women cooperatives and contract farming, would incorporate all elements and guarantees presented in the national labour legislation. This upgraded governance system de-risks and encourages investments both from the private sector actors as well as from IFIs and DFIs. This action accelerates SDG 8 by stimulating economic growth in the Savannah Belt through an improved governance system.

4. Commercialize new and improved pineapple products under a common Suriname brand to target high-end and niche markets.

The JP will assist in accessing new and improved markets and in the development of differentiation strategies that promote quality and uniqueness to establish Suriname's position in international niche markets (e.g. organic). By supporting VC actors to link their business activities with attractive end markets (i.e. through improving their marketing skills and establishing direct linkages with buyers), this intervention will particularly unblock private investments. This action will contribute to SDG 2 through increased incomes and employment generation.

3. What are the expected results of the proposed Joint Programme?

The goal of the JP is to develop a profitable, socially inclusive, and environmentally responsible pineapple value chain that will provide sustainable incomes to marginalized communities and contribute to uplifting the livelihoods of rural women and youth.

Quick wins:

- ? Investment facilitation package launched to improve VC actors' access to finance and unlock private and public investment
- ? Multi-stakeholder platform set up to foster collaboration among key stakeholders.
- ? Improved productivity and increased incomes for 400 smallholders and better livelihoods for 1,000 households
- ? Improved working opportunities for rural women and youth in processing activities
- ? Facilitation of investment in women cooperatives and promotion of female entrepreneurship and cooperation
- ? Reduced pressure on primary and secondary forests due to a shift towards permanent organic farming systems

Long-term results: By 2030 and beyond

? A sustainable value chain with the production, processing and trade of at least 20,000 tons of high-quality pineapples, for both export and local consumption. This would generate an estimated USD\$ 10 million in annual revenues, contributing to Suriname's competitiveness in agriculture and agro-industry

? Improved female participation in the value chain by 30% or higher

? Increased biodiversity as a result of greener business models

? Constructive and open public-private dialogue for the sustainable development of the pineapple sector

Contribution of the proposed results to SDG acceleration will be measured based on the data from the analysis phase in 2018-2019 and further analyses under seed fund (i.e. gender analysis, etc.).

The JP will contribute to the UN MSDF's Priority Area 1 (Inclusive, Equitable and prosperous Caribbean) and 4 (Sustainable and Resilient Caribbean). Furthermore, it will assist the Government of Suriname in economic diversification as outlined in the 2016 National Master Plan for Agricultural Development and address key development challenges raised in the National Development Plan 2017 – 2021. It will also contribute to the Decent Work Country Programme 2019-2021, which seeks to better equip cooperatives and MSMEs to enhance productivity and generate decent jobs. Addressing cross-cutting issues including gender, youth, employment and the environment, the JP will catalyse Suriname's commitments to Agenda 2030 from multiple angles.

This JP will facilitate linkages between VC actors and service providers, strengthen and institutionalize knowledge in local institutions, and contribute to a conducive policy environment, all of which will activate further investments, encouraging long-term sustainability. Finally, the JP will encourage replication in other similarly promising VCs in Suriname and beyond.

4. Describe the innovative nature of the Joint Programme

The JP centers around a socially inclusive and green investment facilitation package that will create positive and SDG-compliant investment loops. The investment facilitation package includes the following innovative components:

1. Collaborating with local financial services providers (banks, MFIs, credit unions, etc) to design financial products that are tailored to the specific needs of growers and processors of pineapple that are competitive, socially inclusive, and green. The financial products and services will not only take into consideration cash flows and their determinants, but also inter-dependency within the value chain as well as alternative sources of income, adapting them to production and processing cycles. Newly introduced financial products will include the use of alternative schemes to collateral-based loans (receivable based loans; collateralization of assets).

2. Establishing de-risking facilities (partial credit guarantee schemes, innovative collaterals or reduced interest rates; insurance schemes) to attract further investments in the pineapple value chain.

3. Supporting pineapple value chain actors through smart subsidies for facilitating their access to capital and to promote the uptake of the inputs and services that farmers and traders need. Smart subsidies may include grants which must be matched by clients' contribution and loans from financial services providers.

4. Working with potential national and foreign investors to customize their investment products for agriculture to help them comply with

and contribute to the targeted SDGs in the country. To do so, the project will help set up indicators for identifying and monitoring the impact on the SDGs. Specific normative tools developed by the contributing agencies, such as the FAO Ex-ACT tool to measure carbon emission, will be used in this regard.

The JP has been designed based on a thorough value chain analysis, which was carried out within the scope of the 3ADI+ initiative. The key binding constraints and leverage points along the value chain and its enabling environment have been identified, and concrete actions have been designed to address the key challenges simultaneously and in an integrated manner. The proposed JP is based on introducing and promoting market-based approaches to address the multiple challenges (and associated SDGs) related to nutrition, employment and the natural environment in a context where the future of fragile communities and ecosystems is at risk. By creating and enhancing business opportunities, ensuring conditions for respect of fundamental labour rights and guaranteeing environmental sustainability, the programme will be a direct application of the multidimensional approach promoted by Agenda 2030.

5. Expected added value of the UN and the Joint SDG Fund

The technical expertise and partnership network of UN agencies working in a coordinated fashion combined with the existing experience in 3ADI+ pilot countries would result in a JP that brings about an innovative methodology on value chain development, offering multidisciplinary analysis and coordinated solutions. The competitive advantage the UN as a core driver lies in the extensive fieldwork and consultation already executed in the analysis phase. The 3ADI+ team has undertaken activities to fully comprehend the situation analysis in a participatory manner. The team mobilized a wide range of stakeholders in the pineapple sector including high-level policymakers, brought in best practices from international experts, facilitated linkages to end markets and encouraged multi-stakeholder dialogue.

As the 3ADI+ team obtained an understanding of the different business models along the value chain, investment needs necessary to enhance future operations of innovative agribusinesses and services were identified. In this realm, the Joint SDG Fund could be utilized to incentivize further investments that fulfill these gaps and facilitate alignment of public and private investments with the SDGs. Joint SDG Fund support forms an integral part of the implementation of the JP's action plan.

Finally, the UN agencies are strategically placed to engage effectively at the top level of the different ministries (e.g. agriculture, trade, regional development, gender and labour) to support the Government and private sector in investing responsibly in agriculture and agroindustry, thereby reducing investment risk. Given that this initiative centers around sound and sustainable investment strategies, the UN and its expansive network is well-equipped to ensure that investments made across value chain segments are compliant with the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (RAI) and the SDGs.

6. Leadership and implementation of the Joint Programme

- FAO will be the lead agency and focus on promoting investment in the primary production segment of the VC.
- UNIDO will play the lead role in facilitating investment in agro-industrial development.
- ITC will support capacity building on quality and safety standards on overseas markets as well as the identification of potential niche markets.
- ILO will focus on ensuring respect for fundamental labour rights and working conditions. To promote female economic empowerment,

capacity building will have a strong gender focus.

- UNFPA will play a key role in facilitating dialogue between rural communities, private sector and ministries, with a particular focus on gender participation.
 - RCO will ensure the coordination of all UN organizations dealing with operational activities for development at the country level.
 - The national Government has been involved in the 3ADI+ initiative since its beginning. LVV will take the lead in coordinating activities related to the sector's overall development, HIT will lead efforts to introduce innovative processing technologies and create market linkages, and RO will ensure participation of rural communities. Moreover, the Ministry of Labour will support the promotion of decent work.
 - The programme will support the private sector and employer organizations through technical assistance to help enterprises along the VC adapt business practices, adopt innovations and invest in improved business models and technologies.
 - Civil society organizations such as trade unions or the Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname will support communication and interaction with workers and local communities.
 - The technical component will involve a strengthening of the innovative capacities of national institutes such as the Center for Agricultural Research in Suriname (CELOS), a key partner in implementation.
 - Besides the Joint SDG Fund support, Government support, collaboration with IFIs, and private sector interest will be central to the JP's success.
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7. Expected period of implementation

The programme will be implemented over the course of four years.

Core activities include: introducing an investment facilitation package, establishing a Pineapple Innovation Hub, creating modern market linkages (e.g. through digital platforms, contract farming, certification), establishing a pineapple multi-stakeholder platform, and promoting Suriname as a quality pineapple producer.

Milestone 1: Implement an investment facilitation package that will contribute to enhancing public and private sector access to finance (focusing on rural communities and women) and increasing the incentives of value chain actors to invest (Year 1 and throughout)

Milestone 2: Establish Pineapple Innovation Hub and set up demonstration plots at the Hub to validate upgraded models for pineapple cultivation, ensuring quality and stable supply (Year 1-2)

Milestone 3: Facilitate the initiation and operation of a multi-stakeholder platform that represents the common interest of value chain stakeholders and strengthens their collaboration (Year 1 and throughout)

Milestone 4: Introduce different pineapple processing options and support the installation of small-scale processing plants owned or co-owned by groups of farmers (Year 2-3)

Milestone 5: Facilitate the achievement of necessary certifications to enter regional and international niche markets, and connect with potential buyers (Year 3-4)

8. Cost, co-funding, and co-financing of Joint Programme

The budget of the JP is USD 2.5 million. The co-funding from participating agencies is USD 250,000. Thus, the total Joint SDG Fund requested is USD 2.25 million, 90% of the overall budget.

USD 100,000 will be allocated as seed funding for the design of investment facilitation mechanisms and the conduct of additional analyses. Excluding this, implementation costs are assigned as follows:

Output 1: Investment facilitation package launched, which triggers investment within the VC and attracts financing from different public and private investors

USD 500,000 is allocated to financial mechanisms such as smart subsidies, matching grants, adapted loan products and coordinated public and private investment.

Output 2 : Access to support services improved to foster efficient value chain operation

USD 785,000 is channelled to activities that will advance access to critical services, such as inputs, trial plots, product development, and linkages with financial institutions that are currently missing for VC actors. This will be done structurally through the establishment and operation of the Pineapple Innovation Hub.

Output 3: Investment promoted to sustainably enhance pineapple production

USD 505,000 is needed to validate improved production models that combine best modern practices with traditional knowledge (developed during the analysis phase), support farmers in implementing them, and assist farmers in entering high-value markets through sustainability certifications. Particular attention will be paid to ensure that women farmers benefit from capacity building activities equally.

Output 4: Investment unblocked to establish small- and medium-scale processing plants

USD 260,000 will go to activities that support the installation and upgrading of pineapple processing plants, owned or co-owned by groups of farmers (e.g. women cooperatives). They will be supported in the standard application, technology adoption, and business management.

Output 5: New and improved pineapple products effectively commercialized

USD 225,000 is assigned for marketing and branding activities, including the promotion of pineapple products as part of a healthy diet in the domestic market, and connections with the regional and global buyers that focus on market differentiation.

Output 6: Linkages and collaboration between VC stakeholders reinforced

Activities linked to the initiation and operation of a MSP and the strengthening of linkages between VC actors through mechanisms such as cooperatives, associations and contract farming will amount to USD 125,000. In addition to the discussion of common VC challenges, the MSP will provide a platform where gender-specific concerns will be raised and tackled.

9. Risk assessment

- Risks associated with improved pineapple production systems include: attacks from pests, diseases or natural disasters; and farmers' reluctance to change production methods. The likelihood of these risks to materialize is moderate, while the impact on the success of the JP would be high.

Mitigating measures include: farmers are supported in the application of good production practices, which help control pests and diseases; demonstration plots are established to showcase upgraded production models and to train farmers.

- Risks associated with improved pineapple processing capacities include: insufficient number of entrepreneurs willing to start pineapple processing; insufficient raw materials of adequate quality for processing. The likelihood of these risks to materialize is low, while the impact on the success of the JP would be moderate.

Mitigating measures include: awareness raising activities to promote new business models; upgraded primary production systems ensure sufficient supply of raw materials.

- Risks associated with improved access to markets include: lack of market success due to insufficient price competitiveness and restricted markets (which is of particular importance during the current pandemic); impeded access to markets due to policy gaps, increased exposure to price fluctuations. The likelihood of these risks to materialize is medium, while the impact on the success of the JP would be significant.

Mitigating measures include: thorough evaluation of market potential of pineapple products; income diversification strategies to improve VC actors' resilience to global crises, and actions to facilitate a business-friendly enabling environment.

- Risks associated with strengthened collaboration include: VC actors are not willing to participate in the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP), MSP loses momentum after an initial phase. The likelihood of these risks to materialize is high and the impact on the success of the JP would be significant.

Mitigating measures include: awareness raising on advantages of association and cooperation undertaken; effective and efficient governance structure for MSP developed and implemented.

- Risks associated with improved support services include: lack of interest of private sector actors in starting support businesses such as the provision of inputs, equipment, and finance. The likelihood of these risks to materialize is moderate, while the impact on the success of the JP would be moderate.

Mitigating measures include: new business models for private support businesses developed and advantages of their implementation underlined.

Given the strong inter-agency partnership component of the JP and the careful and extensive project design process, no reputational risk to the UN is expected.

10. Convening the private sector and engaging IFIs/DFIs

The private sector has been actively engaged in the 3ADI+ VC analysis phase and has participated in the action plan development. From farmers to processors and traders, private sector actors and their representing associations have engaged in discussions on the VC vision and strategy. To ensure continued private sector involvement, one of the first quick wins of the JP is the set-up of the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP), which will play a key role in strengthening collaboration and collective action between VC actors as well as

public and private dialogue. It will also facilitate negotiations between private sector actors and potential investors.

As investment promotion is at the core of the 3ADI+ initiative, DFIs and other financial institutions have been regularly engaged from the very beginning. Technical discussions on the findings of the VC analysis have been regularly communicated and investment opportunities have been presented to potential partners such as the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), who have shown considerable interest as these fit with their portfolios. The holistic and innovative approach of the JP, which, amongst others, centers on improving the business enabling environment, triggers attractive investment opportunities due to the reduction in investment risks.

11. Leverage and catalytic function

Leveraging the power of partnerships between UN organizations to support the people and Government of Suriname, the JP is catalytic and based on facilitation; all actions aim to create opportunities for public and private investments that introduce positive feedback loops. The JP promotes SDG aligned investments into VC development by de-risking them through a variety of financial instruments and sustainable technical assistance. This involves building the capacities of VC actors to develop bankable and green business plans, as well as enhancing capacities of local institutions to mitigate execution risk, and supporting the public sector to improve the business enabling environment.

Private Finance Leverage:

To this purpose, the investment plan was designed based on a solid understanding of different business models along the chain; from there investment gaps were identified and validated with VC actors. By facilitating the combination of different financial instruments, the JP is expected to incentivize the private sector and attract an initial private investment sum of USD 4 million. The estimated private finance leverage is 1.6 (USD 2.5 million total budget leverages USD 4 million). In the upcoming phase, investment promotion events will be organized to attract individual companies and farmer groups, and training on business management, finance and administration will be provided, especially to smaller and marginalized actors.

Co-finance Leverage:

Furthermore, the JP aims to unlock large-scale funding from IFIs, with whom initial conversations on the opportunities of providing loans to uplift the pineapple VC have already taken place. In addition to unlocking IFI investment, the team has also conducted high-level meetings with the line ministries of agriculture (LVV), trade (HIT), and regional development (RO) to mobilize public sector investment, such as contribution to the PIH. Additionally, the team engaged with other local grant-awarding schemes in order to explore blended finance mechanisms. Altogether, the expected investments from the above mentioned sources translate into a co-finance of USD 6 million, which puts the co-finance leverage at 2.4.

In sum, investments from different funding streams are essential and complementary in order to carry out the upgrading interventions for the VC. The development of the pineapple VC will provide a template to replicate the promotion of investment in other promising agri-food VCs in Suriname. This will be instrumental in enhancing the contribution of agriculture to the national GDP, as well as the Government's objective of doubling the labour force to 22,000 jobs in the sector.

12. Technical support and seed funding

USD 100,000 will be allocated as seed funding for the design of investment facilitation mechanisms and the conduct of additional analyses. Technical support and seed funding are needed to:

- Design investment facilitation package for the different value chain actors, validate it and ensure that it is well adjusted to the local context and accessible to the target groups (USD 60,000).
- Carry out an analysis of the main employment challenges within rural regions in the Savannah Belt and in urban areas and formulate actions to ensure the JP contributes to the strengthening of fundamental labour rights and working conditions allowing for the creation of decent work (USD 10,000).
- Carry out a gender analysis to map the differentiated roles and responsibilities, paid and unpaid, women and men carry out at the different links of the value chain, as well as identify initial actions that could facilitate a more equal presence by both genders and distribution of benefits (USD 10,000).
- Carry out an environmental assessment of the current production model (shifting cultivation with seasonal production) and compare it with assessment of first upgraded business model (shifting cultivation with seasonal production, applying improved production methods) and second upgraded business model (permanent and year-round production), and design actions to avoid negative effects of the JP on the environment (USD 10,000).
- Complete the drafting of the full Joint Programme document (USD 10,000).

Signatures

Signed Signature Form

[UN Signature Page - 3ADI+_0.PNG](#) 106.82 KB

Government Endorsement

Letter of Endorsement

[Government Endorsement Letter - 3ADI+ - Suriname_0.jpg](#) 112.35 KB