

Joint Programme Document

- ProDoc -

A. COVER PAGE

1. Fund Name: Joint SDG Fund

2. MPTFO Project Reference Number

3. Joint programme title: *Leaving No One Behind, Building Resilience, and Improving Livelihoods of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ITPs) in Suriname*

4. Short title: *Inclusion, Building Resilience and Improving Livelihoods of ITPs in Suriname*

5. Country and region: Suriname, LAC

6. Resident Coordinator: Marina Walter, RC Suriname (marina.walter@un.org)

7. UN Joint programme focal point Jessica Chandnani, UNRCO Suriname (jessica.chandnani@un.org)

8. Government Joint Programme focal point: Ms. Astrid Belliot-Buitenman, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business and International Cooperation (astrid.buitenman@gov.sr)

9. Short description: *This Joint Programme is aimed at integrated policy solutions to enable inclusion, build resilience, and improve livelihoods among Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ITPs) in Suriname. When successfully implemented, the Programme will result in:*

a. Strengthened policy and regulatory framework to improve inclusion and resilience of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ITPs);

b. Improved coverage Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (W.A.S.H.) up to 45% ITPs by 2023;

c. Improved livelihoods and enhanced food security of female farmer networks in 50% of the targeted ITPs communities by 2023

10. Keywords: Leave No One Behind; Resilience Building; Livelihoods; Indigenous and Tribal Peoples; Suriname

11. Overview of budget

Joint SDG Fund contribution	USD 714,400.00
Co-funding 1 UNDP, Rapid Financing Facility Project Mitigating Impacts of COVID-19 (USD 200,000) in parallel intervention and provision of baseline data through RD-SEIA (USD 30,000)	USD 230,000.00
Co-funding 2 UNFPA. From Core Programming Funds	USD 35,000.00
Co-funding 3 UNICEF. Integrated and shock responsive response to the COVID-19, with the focus on meeting immediate needs resulting from COVID-19 for the most deprived children, to shore up the response to existing needs on sanitation, child protection and education.	USD 45,000.00
Co-funding 4 UNWomen. From Core Programming Funds	USD 34,275.00
Co-funding 5 FAO, Perspectives on diversification prospects for the agrifood sector in Suriname: Policy and Investment Priorities	USD110,000.00
TOTAL	USD1,168,675.00

12. Timeframe:

Start date	End date	Duration (in months)
<u>04/01/2022</u>	<u>3/31/2024</u>	<u>24 Months</u>

13. Gender Marker:

Overall score: 2.0

14. Target groups *(including groups left behind or at risk of being left behind)*

List of marginalized and vulnerable groups	Direct influence	Indirect influence
Women	X	
Children	X	
Girls	X	
Youth	X	
Persons with disabilities		X
Elderly and Infirm		X
Minorities (incl. ethnic, religious, linguistic...)	X	
Indigenous and Tribal Peoples	X	
Rural workers		X
Persons of African Descent (when understood as separate from minorities)	X	

15. Human Rights Mechanisms related to the Joint Programme

-ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169)

-UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of 2007 (UNDRIP)

-CEB/2020/HLCP40/CRP.3 CEB Call to Action on Indigenous Peoples

16. PUNO and Partners:

16.1 PUNO

Convening agency:

UNDP - Jairo Valverde Bermudez, Resident Representative, Guyana and Suriname, jairo.valverde@undp.org, +592 623 5040

Other PUNO:

- UNFPA - Alison Drayton, Director and Representative Sub-regional Office for the Caribbean, drayton@unfpa.org, +876 906 85922
 - UNICEF - Nicholas Pron, Representative Guyana and Suriname, npron@unicef.org, +592 226 7083
 - UN Women - Tonni-Ann Brodber, Representative Caribbean Multi Country Office, tonni.ann.brodber@unwomen.org, +124 6467 6000
- FAO - Reuben Robertson, FAO Representative, Trinidad and Tobago and Suriname, Reuben.Robertson@fao.org, +868 374 6000

16.2 Partners

National authorities:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business and International Cooperation, Astrid Belliot-Buitenman, Permanent Secretary, Directorate of International Cooperation, astrid.buitenman@gov.sr, +597 477030

Ministry of Regional Development and Sport, Mavrick Boejoekoe, Permanent Secretary, secretariaatrodirecteur@gmail.com, +597 471255 / 471269

Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Housing, Melitia Sentilia, Permanent Secretary, kabdirsoza@hotmail.com, +597 426872

Civil society organizations:

- VIDS (Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname), Cylene France, Director VIDS Bureau, cylene.france@vids.sr, +597 520130
- KAMPOS (Collaboration of Tribal Peoples in Suriname consisting of the Kwinti, Aluku, Matawai, Paamaka, Okanisi and Saamaka), Renathe Simson, Representative KAMPOS, renatha.simson@gmail.com, +597 8997360
- Medical Mission (Foundation Medical Mission Primary Health Care Suriname), Herman Jintie, General Director, hjintie@medischezending.sr, +597 499466

SIGNATURE PAGE

<p>Resident Coordinator</p> <p>Marina Walter</p> <p>Date: August 27, 2021</p> <p>[Redacted Signature]</p>	<p>National Coordinating Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business, and International Cooperation</p> <p>Permanent Secretary Directorate of International Cooperation</p> <p>Astrid Belliot- Buitenman, MPA</p> <p>August 27, 2021</p> <p>[Redacted Signature]</p>
<p>Participating UN Organization (lead/convening)</p> <p>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</p> <p>Name of Representative: Jairo Valverde Bermudez</p> <p>[Redacted Signature]</p> <p>Date: August 27, 2021</p> 	
<p>Participating UN Organization</p> <p>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</p> <p>Name of Representative: [Redacted Signature]</p> <p>Date: August 27, 2021</p> <p>Signature and seal</p> 	

Participating UN Organization

UN Women Multicountry Office Caribbean

Name of Representative: **Tonni Ann Brodber**

Date: August 27, 2021

Signature and seal



Participating UN Organization

United Nations Population Fund Sub-Regional Office for the Caribbean (UNFPA)

Name of Representative: **Alison Drayton**

Date: August 27, 2021

Signature and seal



Participating UN Organization

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Name of Representative: **Nicolas Pron**

Date: August 27, 2021



B. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

1. Call for Proposal: Building Resilience and Ending Vulnerability in Small Island Developing States (3/2021)

2. Relevant Joint SDG Fund Outcomes

Outcome 1: Integrated multi-sectoral policy to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale.

3. Overview of the Joint Programme Results

3.1 Outcomes

This Joint Programme contributes to the achievement of the Outcome 3 of the upcoming United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UN MSDCF) 2022-2026: "National Governments and Regional Institutions use relevant data and information to guide and inform design and adopt laws and policies to eliminate discrimination, address structural inequalities and ensure the advancement of those at risk of being left furthest behind and aims to contribute to accelerate the achievement of this outcome and related SDGs". This Outcome falls under the UN MSDCF's Priority Area 2: Equality, Well-Being and Leaving No One Behind.

3.2 Outputs

The following outputs have been identified to achieve the expected outcomes and impact. They are based on the assumptions that: 1) the Government and other organizations are committed to improve the quality of life and living conditions of the ITPs by developing an integrated policy which will secure equal opportunities and treatment, guarantee equal access to basic services and qualitative care.; and 2) the current absence of ITPs and their interests from the national policy framework can be rectified through the establishment of one overarching policy which builds on existing, yet inadequate, policies, 3) an overarching integrated policy framework dedicated to ITPs would effectively address multi-dimensional poverty and inequity, 4) such a policy is best developed in an inclusive, participatory approach and benefitting from the goodwill created and lessons learned from a series of Integrated Rural Development Initiatives with the community and 5) the strategy remains consistent with social protection programs.

a. Strengthened policy and intervention framework to improve inclusion and resilience of Indigenous and Tribal People (ITPs);

This output aims to facilitate and guide a participatory drafting process of a comprehensive integrated policy framework which seeks to strengthen the policy and concomitant execution mechanisms to engender inclusion and sustainable development of the ITPs. In particular, there are four relevant policies that this JP will review in order to develop an integrated policy framework:

(1) The policy on Sustainable Development of the Interior operationalized via the Ministry of Regional Development and Sport. Special attention will be given to rural development

as it relates to sustainable agriculture of the interior and community development of Indigenous and Tribal communities.¹

(2) Social Protection policy of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Housing; The Ministry states in its 2021-2025 Policy Plan that their 'Social Protection Programme' aims to support and strengthen vulnerable groups in society, whereby necessary measures will be taken, and activities will be carried out so that every citizen has access to basic goods.²

(3) The National Policy and Regulatory Framework on Food and Nutrition Security³ at national and community level. This food and nutrition (agriculture) policy aspires to guarantee food security and food safety for all, the develop a sustainable agriculture sector and increase agriculture contribution to GDP and economic development.

(4) In the National Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights Policy 2020-2030⁴ the Government acknowledges SRH and Rights as cornerstones of population and development policies and access to SRH information and services as a crucial condition for achieving the 2030 agenda.

These four relevant policies have not been fully participatory in nature. Notably, these existing policies are not explicit in targeting the ITPs and on adaptation and execution of the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and roll out of the FPIC protocol for the development of ITP communities. The JP aims to address these deficits by providing an overarching integrated policy framework that is dedicated to improving the lives of ITPs and ensuring their support and equitable, fair and meaningful participation in the development, of an integrated policy governing their lives. The JP will begin with an analysis of these four policies to establish the strengths, gaps and opportunities for establishing one integrated overarching policy, relating to ITPs access to social services, employment and agriculture, which ITPs sorely need. Technical support, guidance and facilitation will be provided by this JP for the development of an inclusive, integrated policy framework, with tangible supporting demonstrative interventions.

b. Improved coverage Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (W.A.S.H.) up to 45% of ITPs by 2023

The second output derives directly from the first output. As part of the participatory approach, the JP seeks to engage ITPs through short pilots of policy interventions. These will be known as Integrated Rural Development Initiatives (IRDIs) and will serve three purposes:

(1) they offer an opportunity to test a theory of change before it is included in the integrated policy;

(2) they engage the ITPs in the substance of the policy interventions through direct service delivery and provide a forum for securing their active engagement, support and feedback; and

¹ Ministry of Regional Development and Sport, Draft Policy Plan 2020-2025.

² Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Housing, Policy Plan 2021-2026.

³ Government of Suriname, National Regulatory Framework on Food and Nutrition.

⁴ Government of Suriname, National Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights Policy 2020-2030.

(3) should they be successful, the government may replicate, upscale or continue implementation of these IRDIs among other ITP communities.

The first Integrated Rural Development Initiative (IRDI) tests assumptions underlying the Social Protection Policy. First, it intends to underline the importance of access to basic services to improving the quality of life of the ITPs. For ITP communities' access to clean water and adequate sanitation conditions are essential. The villages in hinterland are ideal locations, as they lack potable water and sanitary facilities.

Water tank systems with portable hand washing stations and supplies (such as soap and dispensers) will be installed in selected ITP communities in the hinterland to pilot and draw lessons on how such intervention could structurally be integrated as a regular policy measure. The water supply/provision systems will be placed strategically, enabling maximum access to villagers by prioritizing locations such as schools, clinics, and community houses, where villagers congregate.

The water supply/provision systems will be decreasing the burden of women who are usually the household responsible within the household for collecting water for all, sometimes from distant sources in rivers or water streams. This allows for the testing of the second assumption, that among ITPs women and girls are the farthest behind and gender-transformative approaches are critical to alleviating poverty and improving ITP's quality of life.

c. Decrease adolescent pregnancy rate by 15 % by 2023

The second Integrated Rural Development Initiative is part of the broader gender-transformative results to be achieved with this JP and is meant to test against the Social Protection Policy and National Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights Policy is an attempted reduction of the adolescent pregnancy rate. Compared to the national average the adolescent pregnancy rate is disproportionally higher among Indigenous and Tribal girls. Under this output, the partnership of the UN, Medical Mission, Ministries, VIDS and KAMPOS will improve the availability of and access to quality sexual and reproductive health information and services for adolescents.

Interventions under this output including those to strengthen service provision, raise awareness of traditional and community leaders and empower adolescents, will inform mechanisms for integration of the National Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights policy in multi sectoral and development policies, while considering the context and social determinants of the ITPs' reproductive choices. Addressing the high indices of early motherhood will positively contribute to the ITP women and girls' (i.e., those left farthest behind) agency and life chances.

d. Improved livelihoods and enhanced food security of female farmer networks in 50% of the targeted ITPs communities by 2023.

This output test assumptions underlying the Policy on the Sustainable Development of the Interior, which recognizes that the "interior is lagging behind in development compared to Paramaribo and the peripheral districts...mainly caused by a shortage of basic care facilities and adequate infrastructure." Through the Integrated Rural Development Initiative, the JP aims to create income-generating opportunities for ITPs. This is timely and important as a form of restorative livelihoods as Suriname tries to mitigate Covid-19

impacts in communities of ITPs and it accelerate SDGs as it addresses poverty and hunger, equity, inclusion, and resilience by reducing the economic and services gaps between ITPs and the rest of Surinamese.

Consequently, this component is meant to help the communities restart or find new income-generating activities during, and or, after the COVID-19 pandemic, develop their financial resilience, and safeguard food production and food security. Necessary skills training in more productive and sustainable agricultural practices and coaching will be provided to the communities.

To address the feminization of poverty, UN Women is partnering with FAO to support rural women become small-holder farmers and agri-preneurs. UN Women also aims to produce a more productive and competitive business ecosystem and increased resilience, to improve the standard of living for women MSME's in the agricultural sector within this marginalized community through gender mainstreaming and capacity building of relevant IFIs, state and private sector entities. This Integrated Rural Development Initiative will address the multi-dimensionality of gender equality issues in this sector: unequal access to land and land/business ownership; discrimination in access to resources, neglected disaster and climate change proofing of women livelihoods in this sector; gender-blindness of public policy, and key skills development for growth and income security.

3.2 Expected SDG impact

This Joint Programme aims to address the multi-dimensional vulnerabilities of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Suriname through an overarching, integrated policy framework aimed at improving the quality of life for ITPs and a series of small Integrated Rural Development Initiatives (focused on essential services and employment) to test these policy interventions in a participatory manner.

The Programme will seek to develop an integrated policy which is in alignment with the International Conventions, Treaties and Agreements on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples such as the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of 2007 (UNDRIP), and the outcome document of the 2014 World Conference on Indigenous Peoples. This is all in-line with the "Leave No One Behind" principle and contributes to the achievement and acceleration of SDGs 1, 2, 5, 16 and 17. While these will be the primary SDGs that the JP should impact, the interrelated nature of the SDGs means that all Goals will be influenced by the implementation of this Joint Programme.

This Joint Programme is aligned with Priority Area 2 of the upcoming UN MSDCF 2022-2026 – "Equality, Well-being and Leaving No One Behind". The Programme will specifically support Outcome 3 under Priority Area 2 of the MSDCF – "National Governments and Regional Institutions use relevant data and information to guide and inform design and adopt laws and policies to eliminate discrimination, address structural inequalities and ensure the advancement of those at risk of being left furthest behind and aims to contribute to accelerate the achievement of this outcome and related SDGs."

4. SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme

4.1 List of targets

The following SDGs Targets will be directly addressed by this joint programme:

GOAL	TARGET
<p>Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere</p>	<p>Target 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable</p> <p>Target 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance</p>
<p>Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</p>	<p>Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.</p>
<p>Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p>	<p>Target 5.5: Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.</p>
	<p>Target 5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.</p>

<p>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p>	<p>6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all</p> <p>6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations</p>
<p>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p>	<p>Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p>
<p>Goal 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</p>	<p>Target 17.14: Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development</p>

5. Relevant objective/s from the national SDG framework

The country has not formulated a dedicated national SDG strategy and framework, however the link to the SDGs and to the national framework are captured in the following paragraph:

A draft National Development Plan (NDP) is currently under preparation for the period 2022-2026 which will focus on macro-economic recovery, poverty reduction and COVID-19 recovery. The JP aligns well with two of these three goals and through its targeted focus helps the Government of Suriname determine how to support poverty alleviation and COVID-19 recovery for the most vulnerable members of Surinamese society.

The draft NDP is also underpinned by Suriname's Macro-economic Reform Plan⁵ which indicates that the indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals are now used to measure progress in society. According to the Reform Plan none of the SDGs are on track and that the situation around 'no poverty', 'no hunger', 'good health and well-being', and 'industry, innovation and infrastructure' had even deteriorated in 2019⁶.

⁵ Government of Suriname, Macro-economic Recovery Plan 2020-2022.

⁶ Government of Suriname, Macroeconomic Reform Plan 2020-2022.

The JP aims to develop an integrated policy that can safeguard equal development opportunities for ITPs including a good spreading of income distribution; accessible, vocational and affordable education; access to proper housing; resources and a lifestyle that promotes good and optimal health care etc). Further, through integration of the Social Protection Policy with explicit ITP targeting, the JP aims to enable the social security system to better identify and serve the ITPs marginalized social groups and assess and reduce their vulnerability (through poverty alleviation, creation of employment etc).

The National Policy and Regulatory Framework on Food and Nutrition Security⁷ at national and community level will be supported. This food and nutrition (agriculture) policy aspires to guarantee food security and food safety for all, the develop a sustainable agriculture sector and increase agriculture contribution to GDP and economic development.

In the National Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights Policy 2020-2030 the Government acknowledges SRH and Rights as cornerstones of population and development policies and access to SRH information and services as a crucial condition for achieving the 2030 agenda. (As per the national sexual reproductive health and rights policy 2020-2030 and the gender vision policy document 2021-2035).⁸

6. Brief overview of the Theory of Change of the Joint programme

6.1 Summary:

While Suriname endorsed the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, in 2020, during the COVID-19 pandemic in Suriname, ITPs were identified in the UN Socio-economic Impact Assessment of the first six months of the pandemic, as one of the twelve groups most vulnerable to COVID-19 impacts.⁹ This was reaffirmed with the detailed Rapid Digital SEIA conducted on 300 Indigenous Households¹⁰ and Baseline Report of the Situation of Indigenous Peoples in Suriname¹¹, which revealed high levels poverty, reduced income generation, minimal financial security and lack of access to basic social services. Additionally, weekly reports prepared by PAHO/WHO¹² showed that while IPs make up only 4% of the population, they were recording approximately 13% of the COVID-19 deaths. Inadequate basic social services including lack of access to proper water and sanitation facilities contributed to the spread of COVID-19 within the close-knit communities. Preventive measures including lockdowns which restricted trade and access to external markets also resulted in levels of food insecurity.

It is critical therefore to support the resilience of the ITPs, to empower communities, to increase self-sufficiency and to create conditions for inclusivity and equality towards the achievement of the SDGs and for ITP's not to be left behind. In doing so, the Government

⁷ Government of Suriname, National Regulatory Framework on Food and Nutrition.

⁸ Government of Suriname, National Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights Policy 2020-2030.

⁹ UN, 2020, Socio-economic Impact Assessment and Response Plan for COVID-19 in Suriname.

¹⁰ UNDP, 2021, Digital Socio-economic Impact Assessment of COVID-19 among Indigenous Households in Suriname.

¹¹ VIDS, 2020, Baseline Report of the Situation of Indigenous Peoples in Suriname

¹² PAHO/WHO, 2021, COVID-19 Suriname Situation Report February 2021.

and public and private sector partners must create an enabling environment for equal enjoyment of rights and freedoms.

The development of an Integrated Rural Development Policy based on the identified gaps of the assessment, will allow national implementation of the declaration. Furthermore, the Integrated Rural Development Policy will allow for the integration of the existing relevant policies as noted in paragraph 3.1.a while building on the cultural traditions and customs of ITPs.

The interventions proposed are in response to these issues and are aimed at improving the position and living conditions of the ITPs through integrated policy solutions and strengthened institutional frameworks. The JP's logic is simple: If a support demonstration exercise, such as provision of water and sanitation, social protection or reproductive health care, that brings relief to a cohort of ITP communities facing exacerbated inequalities and vulnerabilities from Covid-19 impacts is undertaken, then it creates a platform for meaningful engagement and inclusion essential for development of a participatory framework for a coherent integrated policy. Once such a platform is established, a capacity building program can be designed around the needs to attain some SDG targets and specifically those that looks at food security and targets on water and sanitation at minimum. (As the JP recognizes that women and girls are among those left farthest behind, a gender-transformative, gender mainstreaming approach will be used.) The feedback from such engagement is then used to draft the principles around more inclusion of ITPs for which an integrated policy framework can be derived. This evidence can be useful in guiding partners on investments to making ITPs more resilient or build back better, leaving no one behind.

6.2 List of main ToC assumptions to be monitored:

The following assumptions will be monitored under this Joint Programme:

Assumption 1: All relevant actors come together to contribute to the desired change, providing the basis for wider, higher quality and transformational partnerships.

Assumption 2: There is a shared understanding of vulnerabilities, opportunities, risks and bottlenecks, and the inequalities that persist among ITPs.

Assumption 3: The UN system agencies, government and relevant civil society groups agree on the results to be achieved with this joint programme and to utilize its comparative advantage as multilateral partner to make its best collective contribution.

Assumption 4: To leave no one behind, the theory of change must address structural barriers to equality and inclusion, resources and opportunities, and any discriminatory laws and policies, social norms and stereotypes that perpetuate inequalities and disparities of the ITPs.

Assumption 5: The theory of change is adaptable, drawing on findings/lessons from the ongoing monitoring and evaluation during the implementation of the joint programme.

Assumption 6: The Integrated Rural Development Policy, as an overarching policy framework, provides a guide for effectively addressing the existing vulnerabilities of ITPs and promoting their dignity, well-being and quality of life.

7. Trans-boundary and/or regional issues

Suriname has natural open borders formed by rivers in the east and west and mountain ranges in the South. Unregulated migration from neighbouring countries, mostly Brazil, fuelled by illegal mining has been a potential risk for cultural clash, ecological degradation of the traditional living environment and behind the spread of the virus in Indigenous and Tribal territories.

C. JOINT PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

1. Baseline and Situation Analysis

1.1 Problem statement

Background

Suriname is a middle-income country with a human development index (HDI) of 0.738, placing 97th out of 189 countries. (This information does not take into account the COVID 19 pandemic.) Suriname is an ethnically diverse nation and multilingual society and is home to four distinct Indigenous Peoples (Kaliña, Lokono, Trio and associated peoples, and Wayana) comprising up to five percent of the population. It is also home to six Tribal communities (known as Maroons¹³) – Aucaner or N'djuka, Saramaka, Paramaka, Aluku, Kwinti and Matawai.

Recent data has confirmed what has already been thought to be the cases of inequality among the Surinamese population. These disparities have especially thought to be between the rest of the population and Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of Suriname. For example pre covid-19, ITPs fell at the bottom of all economic and social indices and were recognized by the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination as the most disadvantaged sectors of Surinamese society.¹⁴ Although there are no official poverty figures, the poverty rate is estimated at 8.2%¹⁵, measured through household surveys. Poverty is higher in large parts of the interior, especially among single women with children and the elderly¹⁶. For instance, the Districts of Brokopondo and Sipaliwini are home to 10.6 % of the population and have an incidence of poverty of 57.1%.

Two years into the pandemic, data coming out of UNDP's 2020 COVID-19 Rapid Digital Socioeconomic Impact Assessment revealed that the pandemic has exacerbated unemployment rates, poverty and exclusion for the indigenous community. Forty-three percent of indigenous households have lost income since the pandemic started, even as the price of food, hygiene supplies and transportation has increased. Besides worsening the poverty faced by these communities, in a practical sense this economic downturn is inflaming the risk of infection, with 43 percent of indigenous people also saying they have found it difficult to obtain key hygiene items such as sanitizers and masks.¹⁷

The data collected revealed that there is an urgent need to support government efforts to improve food security, access to healthcare (including personal protective equipment), health insurance, sanitation, education, and employment opportunities for indigenous communities struggling with COVID-19.

¹³ Maroons are the descendants of former slaves that escaped the plantations and established independent settlements.

¹⁴ CERD/C/SUR/13-15 available at [title \(ohchr.org\)](https://www.ohchr.org/).

¹⁵ IDB. 2017, Survey of Living Conditions.

¹⁶ UNICEF, 2021. Situation Analysis of Children and Women in Suriname.

¹⁷ UNDP, 2020, COVID-19 Rapid Digital Socioeconomic Impact Assessment.

Covid-19 has exposed and exacerbated vulnerabilities especially for the ITPs. Social protection and existing concomitant policies must now benefit from the evidence of such exposures, steering challenges into opportunities to build back better, which in this case would focus on more inclusivity of ITPs.

Notwithstanding the absence of a localized SDG Framework, this new information is a signal to government, private sector and international development partners that the building back better process, in its efforts to leave no one behind, must be more inclusive of ITPs in national development and for accomplishing the SDG 2030 agenda, at minimum correcting for the exacerbated gaps in access to potable water, access to reproductive care and access to employment.

*The Baseline Report on the Situation of the Indigenous Peoples in Suriname underlines that Indigenous Peoples have little or no say in policy plans and measures, projects and decisions of the government, which seriously affect their living areas and way of living, nor is FPIC or actual participation required. There is no proactive policy to make specific plans part of the planning and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to catch up with the developmental arrears of the Indigenous and tribal peoples, nor are any steps being taken to involve them in the planning and implementation of any measures to this end.*¹⁸

The ultimate deed is to address the core problem of inclusivity to reduce vulnerabilities and inequality gaps through integrated policy, that provides the scope for all development and other partners to participate in correcting exacerbated gaps created in ITPs from impacts of the pandemic.

There is a need for a strategy to help the ITPs to regain trust in the national policy making process and ensure their active participation and ownership in developing an inclusive system of policy making, and contributes to the development of an integrated policy that addresses the structural exclusion and vulnerabilities, secure equal opportunities and treatment of the indigenous people, and to improve the quality of life and living conditions of the ITPs.

This JP in the immediate period of two years will provide technical assistance, facilitate and guide a fair, inclusive and participatory process of formulating an Integrated Rural Development Policy, which be led by the government with support, participation, input and ownership of ITPs. In addition, the JP will support the implementation of pilot initiatives, the Integrated Rural Development Initiatives (IRDIs), in a cohort of ITPs communities aiming at addressing some of the most urgent needs of the communities through provision of provision WASH facilities, livelihoods opportunities, enhance food security, access to reproductive health services, reduction of inequalities, and increased availability and accessibility of relevant data to support these interventions. These interventions will create goodwill and conducive environment for ITPs' support and participation in the process of strategic consultations and input to craft the Integrated Rural Development Policy.

Reproductive Health Care:

¹⁸ VIDS, 2020, Baseline Report of the Situation of Indigenous Peoples in Suriname 2020

In 2021 Suriname registered a Gender Inequality Index (GII) of 0.729. Suriname has the second highest rate of adolescent pregnancy in the Caribbean¹⁹. The adolescent fertility (AFR) rate is estimated at 64 births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19 - well above the Caribbean average of 60.2²⁰. However, this rate is disproportionately high in hinterland districts like Brokopondo, Marowijne and Sipaliwini with 129, 140 and 210 births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19 respectively. Indigenous and Tribal (Maroon) girls experience the highest rates among all ethnic groups at 124 and 99²¹ births per 1,000 girls respectively. The largest gap is however noted when comparing adolescent fertility rates in relation to the educational level of the adolescent mother: compared to the national average, adolescent fertility rate is 6 times higher within those girls with no primary education and 3.5 times higher among those with only primary education. Approximately 30 percent of ITP women marry before the age of 18; 11.6 marry before age 15 and 12.1 ITP women report having her first sexual encounter before age 15. This is particularly concerning when considers the impact that early pregnancy has on adolescent life chances. While there are no laws banning pregnant learners from returning to school and education is guaranteed by the Constitution (art 38 and 39) and by the ratification of regional and international conventions such as Belem do Para and Convention on the Rights of the Child, the percentage of adolescents who leave the education system owing to pregnancy, child-rearing or marriage is not well monitored. However young mothers who drop out of the school system before finishing their education, may find only lower-paying jobs, become more dependent on their partners and thereby more vulnerable to abuse and violence.²²

Reproductive healthcare is a significant problem facing a cross-section of ITP women. More than one in three indigenous women has an unmet need for family planning, with one in five needing support spacing births apart while 14.4 percent need support limiting births.²³ Reproductive health care is in high demand, with one in three indigenous women wanting support spacing births (with some receiving support while others' need goes unmet) and an additional 30 percent wanting support limiting births.

Even among those that do not signal a desire for reproductive health care, there may still be an unmet need. Notably, almost 70 percent of indigenous women aged 15-49 in a union do not use any method of birth control.²⁴

Secondary analysis of MICS 2010, 2018 and CENSUS 2012 data²⁵, confirms the relation between poverty and adolescent pregnancy. Analysis showed that poverty is mainly explained by structural factors such as education and the relation of the household to the labour market. Those living in the interior or those belonging to households with a Maroon or Amerindian/indigenous background, face a higher risk to being poor, due to their relatively low educational level and weak labour market position. By living in area's prone to flooding or otherwise impacted by disasters, the resilience of these families is further undermined.

¹⁹ CARICOM, 2014. CARICOM Integrated Strategic Framework for the Reduction of Adolescent Pregnancy in the Caribbean; and UNFPA Sexual & Reproductive Health Thematic Brief, available on the UNFPA website at <<https://caribbean.unfpa.org/en/news/sexual-reproductive-health-thematic-brief>>

²⁰ MICS, 2018. UNICEF, Ministry of Social Affairs and ABS.

²¹ Ibid.

²² National Women's Health Survey, 2019 for Suriname.

²³ MICS 2018.

²⁴ MICS 2018.

²⁵ UNFPA 2020, A review of the social determinants of adolescent pregnancies among maroon youth in Suriname.

The joint programme aims to reduce the number of teenage pregnancies in ITP communities in selected district resorts in Suriname by improving the availability of and access to quality sexual and reproductive health information and services for adolescents and by empowering adolescents to prevent adolescent pregnancies are in line with the SRH/R policy and the Gender vision policy document.

Access to Basic Services

This Joint Programme aims to support the government of Suriname in addressing some of the pressing vulnerabilities of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ITPs) which have been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, while reducing socioeconomic inequalities, to accelerate the SDGs. Recovery efforts through this JP will need to consider how Indigenous and Tribal peoples, particularly indigenous women and girls are disproportionately affected by poverty and lack access to social protection.

Indigenous peoples in Suriname have been particularly hard-hit by the COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences.

A COVID-19 Rapid Digital Socioeconomic Impact Assessment (RD SEIA) conducted by UNDP in 2020 found that the pandemic has exacerbated unemployment rates, poverty and exclusion for the indigenous community. Around 43 percent of indigenous households have lost income since the pandemic started, even as the price of food, hygiene supplies and transportation has increased. Besides worsening the poverty faced by these communities, in a practical sense this economic downturn is inflaming the risk of infection, with 43 percent of indigenous people also saying they have found it difficult to obtain key hygiene items.

Water has also been a scarce commodity with only 36.2 percent of ITP households having piped water into their dwelling and 28.7 percent having it piped into their yard. Approximately 1 in 5 ITPs still depends on rainwater collection, while 4.8 percent depend on surface water and 3.2 percent rely on a protected spring. Approximately 6.8 percent of household members do not have drinking water on the premises.²⁶ Further, 45.1 percent of household population was at risk of faecal contamination based on number of E. coli detected in the source drinking water and 80.5 percent had E.coli detected in household drinking water.²⁷ Additionally, only 62.9 percent of household population used a basic handwashing facility.

Gender, Employment and Agriculture

Women's labour often remains invisible and unpaid, as they disproportionately bear the burden of care and domestic work. Despite women's role in food security and food chains, they have less access to food and a higher risk of hunger, malnutrition, undernutrition, and food insecurity than male counterparts. Gender inequality is at the root of this paradigm. Women face significant discrimination when it comes to land and livestock ownership, equal pay, participation in decision-making entities, and access to resources, credit and market for their farms and business ventures to flourish.

²⁶ MICS 2018.

²⁷ MICS 2018, page 398.

Added to this, ITPs comprise approximately 4% of the population of Suriname and have had a decades-long struggle for land rights and access to resources. The land they occupy is home to most of the country's natural resources, however it remains vastly underdeveloped and owned by the state, despite historical occupation by the ITPs. Women who belong to this group face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and marginalization and are often left open to other forms of exploitation and human rights infringements as a result of this.

Improving the lives of women within these communities is key to fighting poverty and hunger.. Giving women the same opportunities as men could rise agricultural production by 2.5 to 4 per cent in the poorest regions and the number of malnourished people could be reduced by 12 to 17 percent, based on global statistics.

Another key factor impacting sustainability and profitability of livelihoods in several sectors, particularly the agricultural sector, is the impact of natural hazards and climate change. Natural hazards severely affect sustainable development.

Climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, reducing the cost of energy and strengthening sustainable agriculture and food security represent additional major challenges and are key to sustainability and growth, and thus human security. The resilience of the countries of the region is continuing to be tested, with climate-related events, and other unprecedented environmental threats such as COVID-19. The pandemic has further demonstrated that disasters affect women, girls, boys and men differently. Research shows that women and girls are disproportionately affected by hazards and have different and uneven levels of resilience and capacity to recover.

These threats impact heavily on employment opportunities within the agriculture, fisheries and other dependent sectors such as tourism, and directly contribute to the increasing levels of poverty being experienced across the region. Growing poverty and income inequality represent major challenges. While the region has made significant advances in addressing gender inequality, this remains a major challenge and has cross-cutting negative impacts. The result is that the Caribbean suffers a 'feminization' of poverty.

ITPs in the hinterland suffer from additional challenges. Due to the fast increase of gold production and ecotourism income in some regions, tribal communities have become more dependent on imported produce and produce grown on the coastal areas of Suriname as they have shifted somewhat to other income generation means. Due to different factors, including the COVID-19 related collapse of ecotourism and a decline in gold production, the population living from these two sectors have seen a decline in income. Other threats to their livelihoods include food access limitation due to impacts on land use and limited space for agriculture, biodiversity and habitat destruction—again impacting local food sources.

The remoteness and accessibility difficulties mean that agricultural systems in the hinterland cannot rely on agricultural inputs (fertilizer) from outside the area. Furthermore, there has been a change in the division of agricultural labour. Traditionally men cleared the forest, and burnt the trees, etc. with women undertaking other aspects of production, such as seeding and crop management. Men continue to take up jobs outside the villages, such as gold mining and logging, or opportunities in the city and are no longer available to open new agricultural fields. Hence the need to shift to agricultural production systems

that allow permanent cultivation on established fields and a diversification of agricultural products to expand to agroforestry systems.

The data shows that there is an urgent need to support government efforts to improve food security, access to health care (including personal protective equipment), health insurance, sanitation, education, and employment opportunities for indigenous communities. There is a need for a long-term strategy that addresses exclusion and helps ensure indigenous and tribal people are included in policy making which are relevant to their development.

The recently launched Macro-economic Reform Plan (RP) of Government of Suriname (GOS), aims to restore a healthy economy and put public finances in order, recognizes differences between the populations in various geographical areas as well as the availability of public services in the country where normally, a distinction is made between city, district and inland. The RP also notes that poverty and wealth are distributed differently, which in turn has to do with issues such as the level of education, language skills (in Dutch) and employment opportunities. However, the RP does not include special provision, which is targeting the ITPs specifically, despite their historic marginalization.

This calls for reinvigorated efforts to address these disparities historically experienced by the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ITPs) who are mostly located in the rural districts and hinterland.

1.2 Target groups

This Joint Programme will target Indigenous and Tribal People in Suriname, with a particular focus on women and girls and the multidimensionally poor. The Integrated Rural Development Initiatives (IRDIs) of this JP will target ten (10) Indigenous villages and ten (10) Tribal (Maroon) villages:

- Suriname is home to four distinct Indigenous Peoples namely Kaliña, Lokono, Trio and associated peoples, and Wayana, comprising up to four percent of the population. It is also home to six Tribal communities, (Maroons, descendants of Africans who formed settlements away from slavery), Aucaner or N'djuka, Saramaka, Paramaka, Aluku, Kwinti and Matawai). According to the 2012 Census there are a total of 117.567 Maroons in Suriname, which is about 21% of the total population, which makes this group as the third largest group of the Surinamese population. *However, they are at risk of being excluded from social protection schemes considering existing exclusionary forces, structural disadvantages, and limitations in capabilities. The lack of well-informed policies that addresses inclusion, alongside effective enforcement, can also be considered a structural disadvantage.*
- ITP women and girls are particularly at risk of being left behind. Early marriage and high rates of adolescent pregnancy threaten to undermine their access to education and their life-chances.
- *Among ITPs those who are severely multidimensionally vulnerable are at greatest risk of being left behind.* The results of the Rapid Digital Socio-economic Impact Assessment (RD SEIA) conducted by UNDP reveal extremely worrying widespread, high levels of multidimensional vulnerability with 79.2% of indigenous households

to be multidimensionally-vulnerable, and 29.1% of households to be severely multidimensionally-vulnerable. The intensity of multidimensional vulnerability is estimated at 57%, meaning that, on average indigenous households are deprived in 57% of the 14 weighted indicators. The multidimensionally vulnerable households in indigenous communities in Suriname experience 45.0% of the total weighted deprivations -- a particularly high figure. Households suffer from lack of food security, availability of savings and stability of income, and unemployment and vulnerable employment as well as facing challenges accessing education, sanitation, water, and social protection. Among the respondents of the RD SEIA, 59.9% were very concerned over their household livelihood conditions for the upcoming months, 12.9% were unemployed, and 41.9% of the households had at least one member looking for jobs. The majority of the population does not have savings for covering expenses in one month, 77.1% have noticed food price increase during the pandemic, and 86.9% worry that they do not have enough food at the end of the month.

- The assumption is that a similar situation exists among the Maroon Tribal communities; this however must be determined through a similar assessment exercise among Marroon Tribal communities.

1.3 SDG targets

Contribution through the JP will aid Suriname’s efforts to realize SDGs 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero hunger), 5 (Gender Equality), 6 (Water and Sanitation), 16 (Inclusive Societies) and 17 (Partnership for Sustainable Development)

SDG Target	Baseline	Indicators/Means of verification	Contribution to accelerate SDG Target
<p>1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable</p>	<p>0 No specific data on social protection coverage of ITPs available</p>	<p>1.3.1 Proportion of ITP population in Suriname covered by social protection floors/systems, Means of verification: Ministry of Social Affairs MIS & social security database review and monitoring</p>	<p>Through a social protection policy, a proportion of the ITPs representing 25% of the total population are reached and therefore not left behind. Social protection policies play a critical role in reducing poverty and inequality.</p>

<p>1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance</p>	<p>Indigenous HHs: 83% HHs have health insurance; 56% HHs have access to piped water; 82% access to electricity (some not 24/7) ^[1]</p> <p>Maroon HHs, Sipaliwini District 31% access ²⁸</p>	<p>1.4.1 Proportion of ITP households with access to basic services</p> <p>1.4.2 Number of female farmer networks increased from 0 to 2</p> <p>1.4.3 Number of female farmers and workers trained and supported on production practices and financial management increased.</p> <p>Means of verification: Survey of living conditions & socioeconomic assessment on Marron Households</p>	<p>The Global Acceleration Framework forms part of the Decade of Action to deliver the SDGs by 2030 and contributes to realizing the human rights to Basic Services including water and sanitation.</p>
<p>2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality</p>	<p>0 No baseline available; data will be collected during implementation of JP</p>	<p>2.4.1 Number of female farmer network members practising sustainable food production increased by 50 %</p> <p>Means of Verification: Conducting interviews with communities</p>	<p>Contribute to development gains by addressing food security through efficient management of the natural resources</p>

²⁸ MICS 2018.

<p>5.5: Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</p>	<p>0 (to be collected)</p> <p>No data on ITP women participation in local governing structures. A shared database and protocol for data collection will be established during the implementation of JP.</p> <p>At district level 39% of the Districts commissioners are Female</p>	<p>5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women at (a) traditional village leadership and (b) local government; resort and district level representation bodies</p> <p>5.5.2 Number of stakeholders (technical and financial professionals) trained on gender mainstreaming increased from 0 to 50</p> <p>Means of Verifications: Conducting interviews with stakeholder representatives and interviews with village leaders; Local governance database from Ministry of Regional development and Sport.</p>	<p>The inclusion of ITP women in leadership positions, gender mainstreaming training and as part of established networks will improve key decision-making processes, increase allocation of resources for women within new projects and programmes, and reduce inequalities through improved business skills, and increased access to finance and markets. The empowerment of ITP women through these initiatives will contribute to progress across all the SDGs.</p>
<p>5.6. Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the</p>	<p>57% of ITP women use modern contraceptives²⁹</p>	<p>5.6.1 Proportion of ITP women aged 15–49 years who make use of modern contraceptives.</p>	<p><i>Improving ITPs access to SRH information and services will aid the efforts to realise SDGs 1 and 5</i></p>

²⁹ MICS 2018.

outcome documents of their review conferences.			
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	56% Indigenous HHs have access to piped water ^[1] Maroon HHs: 38% access to piped water (into dwelling) ³⁰	6.1.1 Proportion of ITP population using safely managed drinking water services Means of Verification: Water Systems installed	Supporting vulnerable communities and social groups, who are currently the most affected by the pandemic and usually suffer the most from food and water scarcity.
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	56% Indigenous HHs have access to piped water ^[1] Marron HHs: 38% access to piped water (into dwelling) ³¹	6.2.1 Proportion of ITP population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water Means of Verification: WASH systems installed	Contribute to access to quality services, including, water, sanitation, social protection systems and care services, creating healthier environments and tackling some of the social determinants of health
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	0 No baseline exists; data will be collected during the joint programme	16.7.2 Proportion of ITP population who believe decision making is inclusive and responsive, with adoption of the FPIC principles and guidelines Means of Verification: ITP communities' engagement and consultation reports	Protect rights and reduce inequalities (including the 2030 Agenda and human rights treaties) and national legislative and policy frameworks

³⁰ MICS 2018.

³¹ MICS 2018.

17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	0 No baseline exists; data will be collected during the joint programme	17.14.1 Integration of policies to safeguard inclusion, mitigate vulnerabilities and enhance sustainable development of the ITPs Means of Verification: Policy review processes	Support evidence-based and participatory policy-making processes, including the strengthening of data infrastructure, collection and analysis which are critical to identify marginalised groups, ensure their engagement in development processes, and that they are not left behind from Agenda 2030
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1.4 Stakeholder mapping

The UN will work in close partnership with the relevant government entities and non-government organizations, including umbrella organizations and organizations aligned with indigenous and tribal people.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business and International Cooperation is the main governmental partner in the project. It will coordinate and articulate other ministries (Ministry of Regional Development and Sport, and Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Housing), and Civil Society/NGOs contributions to the achievement of the objectives of the Project.

The Ministry of Regional Development and Sport, with mandate for the development of the interior, and led by its directorate of Sustainable Development of Indigenous Peoples and Sustainable Development of Peoples of African Descents, will assume the role of the leading technical government entity and provide technical and logistical support to reach the ITP villages in the activities predicted in the proposal. The Department for Agricultural Production of the Interior of the ministry will specifically support the activities related to providing resources for improving crops production.

The Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Housing is the ministry mandated with the policies on social affairs as outlined in the Constitution including maintenance of the social security system and administering various social protection programmes.

The organization Medical Mission provides primary health services on behalf of the Government through 57 clinics to the inhabitants of the hinterland who have the right to free of charge health care services. The majority of health workers are people from the local communities who have been trained by the Medical Mission. This means that they speak the local languages, know the culture and the context of the ITP communities.

The Association of Indigenous Village Leaders (VIDS) is an association of Indigenous village leaders from all 51 indigenous villages in Suriname, established in September 1992, and thus the traditional authority structure. Each village leader is appointed by the community or chosen in accordance with traditional practices. VIDS has taken the leading role in advocating for and defending indigenous peoples' rights in relation to sustainable development and environmental protection in Suriname.

KAMPOS, is the collaboration of the six (6) Afro-descendent Tribal Peoples in Suriname, namely the Kwinti, Aluku, Matawai, Pamaka, Okanisi and Saamaka peoples. And consists of a board with representatives mandated by the Paramount leaders of the six aforementioned peoples. The KAMPOS collaboration is established to advocate and fight for the well-being and legal recognition of collective rights of Tribal peoples in Suriname, the sustainable (self)-management of Tribal territories and its ecosystems and the preservation of Tribal peoples' cultures and traditions. KAMPOS works through its board and its networks within the tribal communities.

The Association of Indigenous Tribal Leaders (VIDS), and Collaboration of Tribal Peoples in Suriname (KAMPOS), will be engaged in diverse culturally sensitive and gender-oriented activities as described in the joint programme. Both VIDS and KAMPOS will support in the mobilization, involvement and access to the ITPs in collaboration with the Ministry of Regional Development and Sport.

Foundation Medical Mission Primary Health Care Suriname (Medical Mission) has the delegated mandate from Ministry Health to provide primary health care in the hinterland of Suriname. Through its presence in most ITP villages this institution is an important partner in addressing health aspects of this joint programme.

International Financing Institutions (IFIs), Development agencies, Bilateral partners and Private companies, and governmental and civil society organizations will be mobilized for contributing to the programme in upscaling the coverage and new activities raised during the implementation.

UN Agencies: The PUNOs will work collaboratively and in keeping with their relevant mandates, technical expertise and policies and guidelines.

UNDP: UNDP is the technical lead for this programme, with experience and strong engagement on a range of development issues in Suriname and also fulfils an integrator role under this joint programme. UNDP has a broad programmatic coverage in the country which includes areas such as environment and energy, climate change, democratic governance and civic participation and social development and working with vulnerable groups such as ITP's, PWD and women. UNDP was the technical lead for the UN SEIA of COVID-19 and also conducted the Rapid Digital SEIA on Indigenous Households. UNDP has developed strong partnership and experience in programmatic execution with ITP representing organizations (VIDS and KAMPOS) and also with Medical Mission.

FAO: As a specialized agency FAO has a comparative advantage to contribute to issues of food, agriculture, and agri-food systems to support countries in achieving SDG1- Zero Poverty, SDG2- Zero Hunger and SDG10- Reduced Inequalities. Further, FAO has extensive working experience with key partners in the sector and can catalyse and contribute to a coalition of partners to address gaps in achieving the country's development objectives.

UNICEF: As the agency specialized in reducing child poverty and shielding girls and boys from its lifelong consequences, works with partners in every sector to co-create innovative solutions that accelerate progress for children and young people. UNICEF execute programmes and initiatives which are grounded in rigorous research and thoughtful analysis about the situation of children throughout the country including the ITPs such as MICS.

UNFPA: UNFPA has the capacity and the experience for cost efficiency and effectiveness analysis, including calculating the cost of not investing in social areas. UNFPA's strength is in building capacities and providing the tools for evidence-based policy making. UNFPA also has the capacity and experience in demographic analysis, accounting for changing population structures and creating an environment to benefit from an age structure that provides an added advantage for rapid economic growth. These experiences will be utilized to advocate, empower and strengthen the capacity and sensitize communities, organizations and institutions for equal participation in the programme for the successful implementation of the SRH/R policy in the context of the target group. The interventions in the joint programme build on previous work, partnerships and research.

UNWomen: UN Women works for the elimination of discrimination against women and girls; the empowerment of women; and the achievement of equality between women and men as partners and beneficiaries of development, human rights, humanitarian action and peace and security. UN Women will use its comparative advantage, expertise and experiences to strengthen the capacities of the ITP target group and establish networks to ensure their inclusion in development processes and initiatives. UN Women recognises the equal priority of ensuring gender equality and women's empowerment, as one of our core mandates and cross-cutting themes. We have invested heavily in programmes and initiatives to support Rural women, small holder farmers, and agripreneurs, through our UN Trust Fund for Human Security Project, which explicitly recognizes and positions within the agriculture and fisheries sector, the overarching issue of gender equality and women empowerment as the principal objective.

2. Programme Strategy

2.1. Overall strategy

Addressing the policy gaps, addressing the vulnerabilities and promoting inclusion, as it pertains to Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Suriname.

Main strategies

System Strengthening: Supporting the Government in adopting an inclusive and participatory policy formulation framework and practise aiming at the protection, respect

and fulfilment and realisation of the rights of all indigenous peoples including children, youth, girls and women, elders, persons with disabilities. To this end and building on the Call to Action on Human Rights, the UN system in Suriname in collaboration with the Government, will redouble the efforts to realize the SWAP as means of ensuring collaborative and coherent UN-system action to support the rights and well-being of the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ITPs).

Evidence generation for strengthened policy formulation and informed decision making: Encouraging and facilitating the participation of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, systematic collection, analysis and dissemination of relevant data for policy development and enhancements, analysing lessons learned and good practices on UN actions in support of the realization of the rights of ITPs, and making recommendations on: how to step up efforts to work collaboratively to strengthen coherence, consistency and the impact of the UN system's work in support of these rights as envisaged by the SWAP; and options on how the UN system can strengthen international cooperation to increase technical cooperation and financial assistance to support the realization of ITP's rights and needs, and contributing to strengthening of local and national policy formulation and informed decision making.

ITPs participation to the programme implementation: to ensure systemic inclusion and consent, through structural participation and input of ITPs, particularly the most vulnerable such as women, children and the elderly, in UN country processes such as the definition of the programmatic interventions in their favour, and to support the Government in establishing institutions and mechanisms for consultation of ITPs, including in the COVID-19 socio-economic response and recovery plans and SDG review and follow-up.

Data collection: strengthen the collection, analysis and dissemination of disaggregated data according to ITPs identity, age, sex and ethnicity as part of efforts in implementing the System-wide Roadmap for Innovating UN Data and Statistics and the principle of leaving no one behind (2.2.4) in each UN statistical system.

Supporting the further expansion and strengthening of social protection systems to continue to address ITPs' chronic vulnerabilities and to scale up the utilization of social protection as a means of responding to shocks and protracted crises including the impact of COVID-19.

Support the Government on Maximizing impact and mitigating drawbacks–creating an enabling environment and putting in place appropriate safeguards and mechanisms for increased private sector engagement in what are often sensitive sectors to support the ITPs.

2.2 Theory of Change

a. ToC Summary

The UN aims to help the Government to reduce multi-dimensional poverty among ITPs, strengthen access of ITPs to the social services and strengthen social protection systems by developing an overarching, integrated policy framework for the inclusion of ITPs in

Suriname's development visions and models. Currently ITPs are entirely absent from these, despite being the population that is being left furthest behind by current development models.

To do so, PUNOs will help generate data and evidence through strategic development interventions. These Integrated Rural Development Initiatives (IRDIs) will be aimed at providing a platform for engagement with the ITP's, a mechanism for government inclusive and participatory interventions, a means of establishing sustainable support for ITPs and for the integrated policy to be tested. With the data gathered from the Integrated Rural Development Initiatives, PUNOS will be well-positioned to propose evidence-based, pragmatic policy amendments. Further, through the IRDIs, PUNOs will engage ITPs in discussion of the policy interventions and ensure that policies and amendments, and interventions are shaped in a participatory manner. Finally, the Integrated Rural Development Initiatives are an opportunity to implement decentralised policy to ensure public services for vulnerable ITPs in remote communities.

Not only will Government have the resources needed to amend its key policies, it can also apply the integrated policy framework for inclusion of ITPs to other policies or upscale successful IRDIs for the provision of basic services, social protection or employment.

One underlying assumption is that policy analysis and advocacy, including gender mainstreaming, will promote equitable resource allocation, policy formulation for inclusive development, social accountability, social protection of ITPs. The aim is a significant reduction in the proportion of ITPs (boys and girls, women and men, young and old) living in poverty and exclusion over time. The overall conditions required for achieving such a vision include trust by the ITPs in the governance system and policy making process, political stability, increased fiscal space, improved policy leadership, coordination and monitoring, and a stable macroeconomic environment.

The Theory of Change is also based on the assumption that the absence of policies that center ITPs is a significant bottleneck to ensuring ITPs inclusion and equitable participation in development. The Theory of Change also recognizes that PUNOS and the Government of Suriname, with the participation of the civil society organizations, will effectively contribute to reducing ITPs poverty, enhancing equity and enabling access to social services, if the PUNOS support the Government to improve policies, strategies and programmes.

In working to ensure that the ITPs have access to basic services and increasing their resilience, the UN in collaboration with the Government will support a systems approach with an integrated and inclusive policy framework, to identify and address ITPs vulnerabilities, with focus on girls and women.

b. Theory of change statement

The Theory of Change was developed by all the PUNOs under the leadership of UNDP. It has been endorsed by the government and ITPs representing NGOs.

If a support demonstration exercise, such as an Integrated Rural Development Initiative, that brings relief to a cohort of ITP communities facing exacerbated inequalities and vulnerabilities from Covid-19 impacts is undertaken;

Then it creates a platform for meaningful engagement on inclusion and the framework for a coherent integrated policy framework.

Once such a platform is established, a capacity building program can be designed around the needs to attain some SDG targets and specifically those that looks at food security and targets on water and sanitation at minimum. As the JP recognizes that women and girls are among those left farthest behind, a gender-transformative approach will be used.

If there is meaningful feedback from such engagement;

Then it is used to draft the principles around more inclusion of ITPs for which an integrated policy framework can be derived. This evidence can be useful in guiding partners on investments to making ITPs more resilient or capable of building back better, leaving no one behind.

If the coverage of social services for ITP's women, children and adolescence is expanded; social protection systems are strengthened and inclusive for the ITPs, making them accessible, inclusive and shock-responsive to the needs of ITPs;

Then more ITPs including women, girls and children, in Suriname, especially those living in the poorest households, will benefit from comprehensive social protection programmes.

And if ITPs are empowered to actively engage and contribute towards policy and decision-making process, with recognition of their traditional and human rights;

Then the human rights and dignity of ITPs will be respected in participatory developmental processes.

And if the capacity of agencies at the national and sub-national governance and consultative and participatory structures in decision making and delivery of ITP-sensitive programmes for poverty reduction, safety, inclusion and equity, ensuring that the enablers of engagement are strengthened, and oversight and adequate resources are mobilized, and ITP's diverse needs, culture and social norms are given due attention;

Then equity and quality of public investment for ITPs will be improved, and the Government rights-based approaches to ITPs to inform policy decisions for equitable realization of leaving no one behind will also be improved.

If all of these assumptions take place, then by 2024, more than 70% of ITPs in Suriname particularly the most disadvantaged and excluded, including those in fragile and humanitarian contexts, will have access to adequate, inclusive and shock responsive social services, guided by a clear and inclusive policies and are recovered from the social and economic impact and then more vulnerable ITPs will have a fair chance in life.

2.3 Expected results and impact

The expected result of this JP is that the Government of Suriname will have policy instruments that have been developed through a participatory process, field-tested through a series of Integrated Rural Development Initiatives, and adequately reflecting the needs and realities of Surinamese ITPs. ITPs in the IRDI location will benefit from access to basic services, social protection, and employment opportunities.

Through this partnership and interventions, the Government of Suriname will be better positioned to integrate the most excluded and vulnerable communities plagued with development challenges- ITPs- and to accelerate towards reaching the Sustainable Development Goals. By adapting an integrated policy approach towards the ITPs Suriname will be able to reach their own priority targets as stated in the draft National Development Plan from 2022-2026, as well as its sustainable rural development and social security aspirations.

Additionally, this JP builds on the outcomes of the current United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework (UN MSDF) 2017-2021: Access to equitable social protection systems, quality services and sustainable economic opportunities improved; Access to quality education and life-long learning increased, for enhanced employability and sustainable economic development; and Universal access to quality health care services and systems improved.

Importantly this JP is aligned and will contribute to the New United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UN MSDCF) 2022-2026 namely Priority Area 2- Equality, Well-being and Leaving No One Behind, and specifically Outcome 3 – National Governments and Regional Institutions use relevant data and information to guide and inform design and adopt laws and policies to eliminate discrimination, address structural inequalities and ensure the advancement of those at risk of being left furthest behind and aims to contribute to accelerate the achievement of this outcome and related SDGs.

To achieve this outcome this JP will extend technical support to the national authorities, ITPs and other stakeholders, and facilitate inclusive interactions and guide the development of policies and interventions that aim to improve inclusion and resilience of ITPs. Recognizing that ITPs face multi-dimensional vulnerabilities, an Integrated Rural Development Policy for ITPs will integrate ITPs' concerns currently embedded in diverse policies in one overarching framework. For this purpose, policies on Rural Development, Sustainable Development of ITPs, Sexual and Reproductive Health, Food and Agriculture and Social Security will be reviewed and incorporated.

Further, to ensure a fully participatory approach and to test the theory of change underlying the proposed policy amendments, the PUNOS will launch the Integrated Rural Development Initiatives - a series of interventions related to agriculture, gender, sexual and reproductive health, basic services and social protection.

Targeted assessments will be conducted among ITPs to establish baseline data where these are currently unavailable as well as for monitoring milestones to be achieved, and a baseline protocol for the collection, analysis and dissemination of data will be established among key agencies and partners involved in the joint programme. A Rapid Digital Socio-economic Impact Assessment on Indigenous Peoples was conducted and published in May

2021³² and a similar exercise will be conducted among Marron communities. The VIDS has also produced a Baseline Report of the Situation of Indigenous Peoples in Suriname in 2020,³³

Government personnel and NGO / CBO officials will be sensitized to facilitate implementation of inclusive development.

Under this JP, support will be provided to the responsible entities to support the provision or improvement of basic services such as water and sanitation facilities. Additionally, awareness raising programmes specifically for adolescents will be launched to encourage adolescents in accessing sexual and reproductive health services.

Female farmers and workers will be trained, in sustainable crop production practices, and be supported in developing a farmers' network which will contribute to safeguarding food security for the target communities, while contributing to income generation, restoration of livelihoods and building resilience among ITPs.

In addition to supporting women to undertake leadership roles within their communities, UN Women will train duty-bearers, rights-holders and beneficiaries such as staff of government ministries and agencies, IFIs and local financial institutions, ITP representative umbrella organisations and Medical Mission staff members, and community members on gender mainstreaming towards achieving gender equality and women's empowerment in decision-making and leadership, MSME's growth and income security.

UNDP will facilitate the interactive engagement with all stakeholders and provide technical assistance and guidance in the development of an Integrated Rural Development Policy document through a fair and inclusive consultative process. This will provide a policy framework for improving social conditions for ITPs (including access to livelihood, access to reproductive health, access to basic services). It will also improve coverage and access of social benefits (cash transfers) by the ITPs, through appropriate social benefit targeting mechanisms, improved geographical coverage and timely distribution, and promoting the use of cash points in the rural districts and the interior. Together with UNICEF, UNDP will enhance/establish WASH facilities accessible to the ITPs communities for 20 targeted villages. Further, the PUNO will lead data collection and analysis on the living conditions of the Maroon Tribal communities, through the launch of a socio-economic study.

FAO focuses on the enhancement of Indigenous Food Systems. Indigenous Peoples' food systems have sustained their communities for thousands of years. Practices are rooted in the traditional knowledge and customary systems of these peoples. Through this programme FAO will introduce appropriate technologies to complement the traditional food system practices to allow for resilience against climate change and biodiversity loss. Indigenous and Tribal Peoples' food systems are affected by climate change, extractive industries (primarily small-scale gold mining) and improper logging.

This has caused continuous displacement of communities and land-use changes and now exacerbated by COVID 19. Through the JP, FAO's contributions aim to address issues

³² UNDP, 2021, Digital Socio-economic Impact Assessment of COVID-19 among Indigenous Households in Suriname,

³³ VIDS, 2020, Baseline Report of the Situation of Indigenous Peoples in Suriname

surrounding displacement issues and develop value chains in non- wood forest products, logging, eco services and eco-tourism in up to 20 villages.

UNFPA will provide technical support for the strengthening of capacities to enhanced implementation, cross-fertilization of knowledge, as well as monitoring of adolescent sexual and reproductive health programmes in 7 ITP service areas of the Medical Mission with the aim of reaching 1500 adolescent ITP girls. The PUNO will strengthen capacity of health care providers in the provision of non-discriminatory, non-judgmental, adolescent and youth responsive sexual and reproductive health information, and services. It will adapt facilities for the delivery of adolescent friendly health services.

It will also generate evidence on the economic impact of teenage pregnancy and early motherhood, by quantifying the dimensions: labor market participation; income gap; educational level and health. Finally, it will facilitate meaningful dialogues with strategic stakeholders to share evidence and findings from the interventions and to facilitate the inclusion of ASRH in the ITP integrated policy framework. The interventions will strengthen the resilience of adolescent girls and bring transformative benefits to the ITP communities which can accelerate achievements across the highlighted SDGs.

UN Women aims to establish inclusive, competitive, and resilient eco-system of women farmer networks among the ITPs across 5 villages. Two women-led farmer networks will be established with 25 persons each. The JP also seeks to address gender inequalities and gender-blind practices in terms of financing, access to resources, social norms, and other forms of discrimination including gender-based violence. Gender mainstreaming workshops will include technical persons from key ministries involved in policy and programme development, including social protection, finance, labour, environment, the gender bureau and other key technical and financial institutions.

With FAO, UN Women will train women farmers in climate smart and disaster risk resilient farming and agricultural practices, and farming networks will be provided with technical guidance on the establishment of collectives and accessing markets for commerce and growth. The use of technology as an enabling factor in women's economic empowerment will also be integrated into the establishment of the networks and within the skills development of the ITPs.

The result will be economic empowerment of women farmers in the target communities, and increased access to resources and opportunities, which will benefit the communities. Increased and sustainable agricultural production and increased income will lessen the risk of exploitation and improve the quality of life for the women farmers and their families. As a result of gender-responsive training, financial and government agencies will also employ more gender-responsive and inclusive policies and practices, addressing structural inequalities, discriminatory practices and advancing progress towards SDGs 1, 2, 5, 16 and 17.

2.4 Financing

The proposal attempts to show how PUNOs can bring a unique added value to fast-tracking results towards the SDGs for ITPs through inclusive engagement.

The SDG Fund will support catalytic policy integration and strategic interventions to advance SDG 1, 2, 5, 6 and 16 for ITPs. This builds on strong and inclusive partnerships

established by the PUNOS with national authorities and ITP representations in keeping with SDG 17. This joint initiative benefits also from the investments undertaken so far by PUNOs and by governments, towards inclusion, and improvement of living conditions of the ITPs in Suriname. The overall budget for the JP is estimated at US\$ 1,168,675.00, of which only US\$ 714,400 (61%) is requested from the SDG Joint Fund. Synergies will be built with the ongoing and upcoming programmatic interventions by the PUNOS to deliver the maximum benefit in the form of basic services, access to sexual and reproductive health care and access to livelihoods for the ITPs.

This proposal offers a unique opportunity to invest in data availability and accessibility for a demographic that typically suffers from a lack of reliable disaggregated data. Through this JP, PUNOs could establish a baseline on access to basic services, access to reproductive health care and access to livelihoods and food security that would guide future evidence-based development interventions and help measure the impact of these interventions on ITP's quality of life. This would be a \$714,400 contribution to the development financing gap for Suriname for SDG acceleration for ITPs.

In addition to establishing an evidentiary basis for future interventions and policies, the integrated Rural Development Initiatives will accelerate the realization of the SDGs in selected ITP communities. Access to water, food, livelihoods, and reproductive care would be improved for small ITP communities through an area-based approach. These initiatives will provide models for the government to replicate in other ITP communities or with public financing to upscale.

At least 15% of the budget would be dedicated to improving social security, while 19% would be reserved for sustainable food production, resilient agriculture and gender-transformative livelihoods in agriculture. These investments will increase access to potable water, increase hygiene resources and reduce prevalence of diseases. Ideally, it would contribute to the reduction in the number of COVID-19 cases and fatalities.

An additional 30% of the budget would be dedicated to gender equality and the pressing need for reproductive health care. In addition to advancing SDG 5, this investment alone would have a transformative impact on the lives of ITP communities. It would help reach the need of the 30% of women with unmet reproductive care need or the 70% of ITP women in unions who have no birth control method. By helping to prevent teen pregnancy, help women space or limit pregnancies, the JP will yield various development dividends; this includes keeping girls in school, keeping women in work, reducing burdens on family as well as primary health care systems.

Finally, 25% would ensure that ITPs had a clear voice and control in the process through responsive, inclusive, participatory decision-making. Finally with around 21% or just over \$140,000, PUNOS would develop an overarching integrated policy framework for ITPs that builds on the four policies on agriculture, sexual and reproductive health, social protection and national development.

PUNOs will also contribute in terms of co-financing through their parallel on-going programming, in the areas of COVID-19 rebuilding and resilience, WASH, social security, child, youth and adolescent health, food security and gender.

PUNOs will seek to leverage resources from bilateral and multilateral development partners on their expressed interest. Specifically, UNDP and ISDB at the corporate level have begun

working on identifying a potential JP for Suriname. UNDP will continue discussions at the corporate and country level to define the Joint IsDB-UNDP Action Plan going into 2022, which currently identifies the following interventions with a proposed financial envelop of USD 4 million:

- i) Explore opportunities for cooperation in supporting gender and youth related interventions and
- ii) Collaborate on projects targeting indigenous people in Suriname.

The IsDB-UNDP Joint Action Plan³⁴ is aligned with the initiatives of this JP and the JP will be a tangible input on UNDP's part to support leveraging this additional financing.

PUNOs will also turn to traditional donors, such as the Caribbean Development Bank³⁵, Interamerican Development Bank, which previously commissioned a study on Indigenous Peoples and Maroons in Suriname³⁶, and the World Bank, which has been supporting the expansion of social protection programmes across the Caribbean.

2.5 Partnerships and stakeholder engagement

The Government, through the Ministry of Regional Development and Sports and Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Housing will contribute to the acceleration of SDGs and lead the efforts to policies that are inclusive towards the ITPs and introduce the innovative technologies and will ensure participation of the identified communities and private sector entities.

The Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, through their representing organizations, VIDS and KAMPOS, have actively participated in the consultative preparatory process and provided input to the preparation of this JP. In the execution of this JP, VIDS and KAMPOS will each be represented in the Steering Committee and also have active role in engaging and accessing the ITPS during the implementation of the programme activities.

Under the overall leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, the different UN agencies (UNDP, UNFPA, UNWomen, FAO and UNICEF) will utilize their expertise to engage with key Government counterparts, the private sector, NGOs, Indigenous and Tribal community groups and relevant stakeholders for implementation of the JP. The UN system has worked closely with the aforementioned in the preparation of the JP, ensuring national ownership. The UN agencies will ensure full engagement of national partners and regional partners through their network of regional, sub-regional and cluster offices, while drawing on its network of partners and expertise both in Suriname as well as outside of the region

All PUNOs have the responsibility to coordinate technical assistance inputs for the accomplishment of the results agreed upon while ensuring synergies and optimization of

³⁴ IsDB-UNDP Joint Action Plan 2019-2021, updated December 2020.

³⁵ BNTF9 - Basic Needs Trust Fund [CDB provides funds for poverty reduction in 8 Caribbean countries – Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre \(caribbeanclimate.bz\)](#).

³⁶ Kambel, Ellen-Rose, September 2006 [Indigenous Peoples and Maroons in Suriname \(iadb.org\)](#).

results aimed at allowing for the requisite resilience building of the communities and scalability of results

The PUNOs have prepared and agreed on the work, outlining agency-specific roles and responsibilities.

UNDP fulfils its integrator role and leads the implementation of this JP, coordinates all inputs, and supports strategic direction, monitoring progress and contribution of this JP towards SDG acceleration. UNDP will also bring to bear its technical expertise and will lead in the Integrated Rural Development policy development efforts and ensure fair and inclusive consultative processes are adhered to. UNDP will lead in the engagement with the Ministry of Regional Development and Sport, Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Housing, VIDS, KAMPOS and Medical Mission, the key programmatic partners. As a leading agency, UNDP will work collaboratively with all PUNOs to ensure the technical coherence of the JP and will be responsible for the leading and coordination of the JP results. Additionally, the UNDP will also be responsible for the technical guidance of the other agencies and partners.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Regional Development and Sport, UNDP will launch a socio-economic study on the Tribal (Maroon) communities (similar to the RD SEIA among the Indigenous households). This study will provide first-hand data and generate in depth analysis of the living conditions of the Maroon communities, to be used as input to the Integrated Rural Development policy development and baseline and measuring the progress/success of the Integrated Rural Development Initiatives under this JP.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Regional Development and Sport, Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Housing, and UNICEF, UNDP will work to improve the coverage and access of social benefits (cash transfers) by the ITPs. Support will be provided to the Government in improving the social benefit targeting mechanism, geographical coverage, and timely distribution, including extending its support in promoting the installation and use of cash points in the rural districts and interior, under the Financial Inclusion initiatives of the government. In collaboration with Ministry of Regional Development and Sport, VIDS, KAMPOS, Medical Mission, UNDP will also expand the provision of water, hygiene and sanitation facilities to the ITP villages, and development of skills through hands on training on textile processing, handicraft and crop cultivation techniques, for economic recovery and resilient building of ITP women, currently piloted under its project Mitigating COVID-19 socioeconomic impact assessment and Mitigating the impact of COVID-19. UNDP will join forces (collaborate) with UNICEF for the establishment of water, hygiene facilities and sanitation facilities, with FAO on crop cultivation, and UN Women on skills development for ITP women.

UNDP has strong partnerships and years of experience in working with the technical ministries and has an established partnership and experience working with the ITP organizations (VIDS and KAMPOS) as well as the Medical Mission. UNDP's close engagement with the ITPs went through its programmatic activities in the areas of Environment and Energy including Redd+ community engagement, and social development, through its project activities on Localizing the SDGs, leading the UN COVID-19 Socioeconomic Impact Assessment, applying a dedicated Rapid Digital SEIA of 300 Indigenous Households and currently implementing a project on Mitigating the Impact of COVID-19 in ITPs, which forms the baseline and basis for the development of this JP. The

ITP organizations have been specifically engaged in a targeted and focussed consultative sessions to inform the details and they actively contributed to the preparation of this joint programme proposal.

UNDP support to social development in Suriname is clearly defined in the Country Programme Document 2022-2026 and will emphasize the improvement of the position and living conditions of vulnerable groups. If their living conditions are to be improved, then support must be provided to national and local authorities, such as the Ministry of Regional Development and Sports and the Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Housing, to improve policies and the quality-of-service delivery towards vulnerable groups, especially indigenous and tribal people. To strengthen the position of the vulnerable groups, UNDP advocates for their inclusion in the process of legislation, policy formulation and programmatic interventions, by utilizing its position as a neutral, unbiased convening partner with innovative means and approaches. As the lead PUNO, UNDP will continue to fulfil its Integrator Role within the United Nations system, providing strong technical capacity in the development arena and consolidating the inter-agency efforts of this JP towards accelerating the Sustainable Development Goals.

FAO as a specialized agency FAO has a comparative advantage to contribute to issues of food, agriculture and agri-food systems and has extensive working experience with key partners in the sector will play a pivotal role on the crop production improvement and food security enhancement components of this JP. The FAO has also administered a gender assessment study among indigenous villages of Para district to understand the roles and position of men and women in a production value chain. The information and insights from this study could be beneficial towards addressing the agriculture production dimension of this JP. Together with UN Women, FAO will seek to empower a cadre of female farmers and establish the first female ITP farmers' network.

UNICEF: as the agency specialized in reducing child poverty and shield girls and boys from its lifelong consequences, will work with partners to address issues related to ITP children and young people. UNICEF will lead the initiatives which are grounded in analysis about the situation of the children and young people and provide policy advice and guidance to local and national authorities in collaboration with the other PUNOS and organizations.

UN Women will contribute to the strengthening of capacity of women and girls through training, establish networks to improve participation in development processes, and provide key technical assistance in ensuring that the project strategies are inclusive and gender responsive. UN Women's role in this programme within Suriname seeks to replicate this model and in alignment with our new Strategic Note 2022-2025, we propose to produce a more productive and competitive business ecosystem and increased resilience, to improve the standard of living for women MSME's in the agricultural sector within this marginalized community. We also propose to introduce gender-responsive and innovative financing for gender equality, looking at this sector as a model for this type of intervention through policy and technical guidance, capacity building and sensitisation. This project will address the multi-dimensionality of gender equality issues in this sector: unequal access to land and land/business ownership; discrimination in access to resources, neglected disaster and climate change proofing of women livelihoods in this sector; gender-blindness of public policy, and key skills development for growth and income security.

Added to this, we have increased our focus on Climate Change mitigation, disaster risk resilience and reduction linked to sustainable development and economic empowerment. We've done this through JP such as Enabling a Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean or (EnGenDER) in 9 Caribbean countries, and the global Joint Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment, linked to our new Feminist Plan for Sustainability and Social Justice, mentioned earlier.

UNFPA will play a key role in strengthening the capacity to deliver adolescent friendly services and information, facilitating dialogue including with the rural communities and ministries, with a particular focus on meaningful participation and actions for the implementation of the SRH/R policy within the context of the target group. Activities are based on among other things the protocols for the integrated management of adolescent needs and the review of social determinants of adolescent pregnancy among maroon youth and will facilitate the integration of SRH/R policy in policies addressing ITPs development.

All PUNOs will contribute to the promotion of gender equality and female economic empowerment, and their capacity building will have a strong gender focus.

RCO will ensure the coordination of all UN organizations dealing with operational activities for development at the country level.

3. Programme implementation

3.1 Governance and implementation arrangements

A Programme Steering Committee (PSC) co-chaired by the UN RC and the Minister of Regional Development and Sports, consisting of the Heads of PUNOs, government ministries (Social Affairs), representative(s) of the private sector, and civil society incl. ITPs organizations, VIDS and KAMPOS, will be positioned to contribute technical inputs and direction on the delivery of the project. The PSC will provide the necessary strategic guidance, steering and oversight of the project and will review and endorse annual work plans and budgets, progress reports, outputs and results and report annually to the Joint SDG Fund secretariat; ensure Joint SDG Fund programme compliance standards are met; agree and approve on project changes based on recommendations made by the programme focal team; launch and close the project and approve annual work plans and budgets. The Steering Committee has the discretion to institutionalize sub-technical committees as needs occur.

At project inception, the Steering Committee will agree on the programme's work plan and will confirm the responsibility matrix defining the specific tasks and actions in the context of programme requirements. The Committee will meet once per quarter to review and approve revision to the results framework and implementation arrangements among other responsibilities.

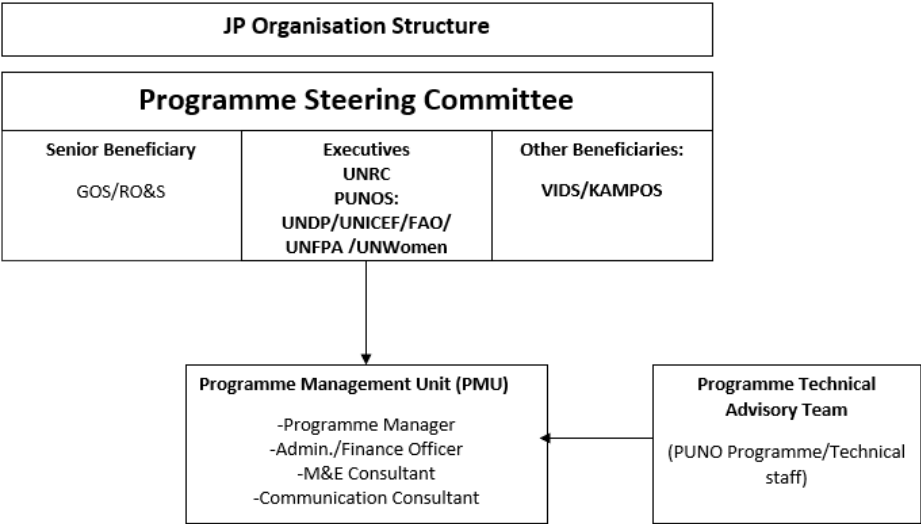
The Programme Technical Advisory Team consisting of the UNRCO, the PUNOs, and project Programme Manager will be established to track, review and report progress to the PSC; provide support to the secretariat of the PSC; ensure that decisions taken by the PSC are disseminated and actioned; track, review, validate and report progress of project implementation quarterly to the PSC; prepare a biannual progress report to the PSC;

provide quarterly progress updates to the Joint SDG Fund secretariat; highlight risks and propose strategic changes to the JP to the PSC; facilitate the launch and closure of the JPs. The Programme Technical Advisory Team will meet every quarter. The Programme Technical Advisory Team will also support the PMU to host a kick-off meeting and host a project launch.

A Programme Management Unit (PMU) will be established at the Ministry of Regional Development and Sport and will be staffed with a programme manager and admin/finance officer, M&E and communications consultants. This Unit will be the Secretariat to the PSC. Furthermore, the PMU will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the JP and ensure smooth implementation and accomplishment of results of the JP; submit monthly work planning meeting reports to the Programme Focal Team (reports to also include progress made against the work plan; to identify risks and mitigation strategies given the country context).

Government has the leadership role for policy and action plans implementation and oversight and hence would advise on the governance framework for field implementation. This will facilitate sustainability of project inputs and development achievements towards reaching their SDG goals and targets. The results of the JP will be owned and sustained by government and other stakeholders being closely involved in the implementation of the JP.

Figure 1- Governance Structure of Joint Programme



3.2 Monitoring, reporting, and evaluation

Reporting on the Joint SDG Fund will be results-oriented, and evidence based. Each PUNO will provide the Convening/Lead Agent with the following narrative reports prepared in accordance with instructions and templates developed by the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat:

- *Annual narrative progress reports*, to be provided no later than one (1) month (31 January) after the end of the calendar year, and must include the result matrix, updated risk log, and anticipated expenditures and results for the next 12-month funding period;

- *Mid-term progress review report* to be submitted halfway through the implementation of JP; and
- *Final consolidated narrative report*, after the completion of the joint programme, to be provided no later than two (2) months after the operational closure of the activities of the joint programme.

The Convening/Lead Agency (UNDP) will compile the narrative reports of PUNOs and submit a consolidated report to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat, through the Resident Coordinator.

The Resident Coordinator will be required to monitor the implementation of the joint programme, with the involvement of Joint SDG Fund Secretariat to which it must submit data and information when requested. As a minimum, joint programmes will prepare, and submit to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat, 6-month monitoring updates. Additional insights (such as policy papers, value for money analysis, case studies, infographics, blogs) might need to be provided, per request of the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat. The joint programme will adequately allocate resources for monitoring and evaluation in the budget.

Data for all indicators of the results framework will be shared with the Fund Secretariat on a regular basis, in order to allow the Fund Secretariat to aggregate results at the global level and integrate findings into reporting on progress of the Joint SDG Fund.

PUNOs will be required to include information on complementary funding received from other sources (both UN cost sharing, and external sources of funding) for the activities supported by the Fund, including in kind contributions and/or South-South Cooperation initiatives, in the reporting done throughout the year.

PUNOs at Headquarters level shall provide the Administrative Agent with the following statements and reports prepared in accordance with its accounting and reporting procedures, consolidate the financial reports, as follows:

- Annual financial reports as at 31st December each year with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Joint SDG Fund Account, to be provided no later than four months after the end of the applicable reporting period; and
- A final financial report, after the completion of the activities financed by the Joint SDG Fund and including the final year of the activities, to be provided no later than 30 April of the year following the operational closing of the project activities.

In addition, regular updates on financial delivery might need to be provided, per request of the Fund Secretariat.

After completion of a joint programmes, a final, *independent and gender-responsive evaluation* will be organized by the Resident Coordinator. The cost needs to be budgeted, and in case there are no remaining funds at the end of the joint programme, it will be the responsibility of PUNOs to pay for the final, independent evaluation from their own resources.

The programme will be subject to a joint final independent evaluation with an established arrangement for managing the joint evaluation. The final evaluation will be managed

jointly by the PUNOs as per established process for independent evaluations, including use of a joint evaluation steering group and dedicated evaluation managers not involved in the implementation of the joint programme. The evaluations will follow the United Nations Evaluation Group's (UNEG) Norms and Standards for Evaluation in the UN System, using the guidance on [Joint Evaluation and relevant UNDG guidance on evaluations](#). The management and implementation of the joint evaluation will have due regard to the evaluation policies of the PUNOs to ensure the requirements of those policies are met; and with use of appropriate guidance from PUNOs on joint evaluation. The evaluation process will be participative and will involve all relevant programme's stakeholders and partners. Evaluation results will be disseminated amongst governments, donors, academic institutions and stakeholders of civil society (including workers' and employers' organizations) and a joint management response will be produced upon completion of the evaluation process to be made publicly available on the evaluation platforms or similar of the PUNOs and through the UNEG database.

3.3 Accountability, financial management, and public disclosure

The Joint Programme will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent (AA) under which the funds will be channelled for the Joint Programme through the AA. Each Participating UN Organization receiving funds through the pass-through has signed a standard Memorandum of Understanding with the AA.

Each Participating UN Organization (PUNO) shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent of the Joint SDG Fund (Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office). Such funds will be administered by each UN Agency, Fund, and Programme in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. Each PUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent.

Indirect costs of the Participating Organizations recovered through programme support costs will be 7%. All other costs incurred by each PUNO in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs.

Funding by the Joint SDG Fund will be provided on annual basis, upon successful performance of the joint programme.

Procedures on financial transfers, extensions, financial and operational closure, and related administrative issues are stipulated in the Operational Guidance of the Joint SDG Fund.

PUNOs and partners must comply with Joint SDG Fund brand guidelines, which includes information on donor visibility requirements.

Each PUNO will take appropriate measures to publicize the Joint SDG Fund and give due credit to the other PUNOs. All related publicity material, official notices, reports and publications, provided to the press or Fund beneficiaries, will acknowledge the role of the host Government, donors, PUNOs, the Administrative Agent, and any other relevant entities. In particular, the Administrative Agent will include and ensure due recognition of

the role of each Participating Organization and partners in all external communications related to the Joint SDG Fund.

3.4 Legal context

Agency Name: United Nations

Agreement title: United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework (UNMSDF) 2017-2021. The legal agreement between the PUNOs and the government of Suriname is the United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework (UNMSDF) 2017-2021 which defines how the PUNOs pool their comparative advantages within a single strategic framework that aligns with and supports the overarching strategic goals of the Caribbean's governments and key stakeholders.

Agreement date: 2016

Agency name: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Agreement title: Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA), signed between Government of Suriname and UNDP

Agreement date: 29 April 1978

Agency name: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Agreement title: Agreement for the Establishment of FAO Representations/Double Accreditation of the FAOR

Agreement date: 23 July 1984

Agency Name: UN Women

Agreement title: Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and Government of Barbados extended to UN Women as MCO covering the 22 countries and territories in the Caribbean.

Agreement date: 24 May 2019

Agency Name: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Agreement title: Basic Cooperation Agreement between The United Nations Children's Fund and The Government of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana

Agreement date: 28 March 1995

D. ANNEXES

Annex 1. List of related initiatives

Name of initiative/project	Key expected results	Links to the joint programme	Lead organization	Other partners	Budget and funding source	Contract person (name and email)
Project Mitigating Impacts of COVID-19 among Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ITPs)	1) the prevention and mitigation of spread of COVID-19 among the ITPs by improving the provision of sanitation and hygiene facilities to these vulnerable populations -a strategy of Information, education, and communication which is culturally sensitive and in the appropriate language comes along with the provision of facilities-; and (2) the design of strategies to mitigate the social and economic impact of COVID-19 among the ITPs and pilot interventions to stimulate resilience by building back stronger and greener informed by the result of the Digital Rapid SEIA , with special focus on	Focus on the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ITPs) in Suriname and emphasis on socio-economic parameters	UNDP	Ministry of Regional Development and Sport; Association Indigenous Traditional Leaders (VIDS); Association of Tribal Leaders (KAMPOS) and Medical Mission	US\$200,00; UNDP Rapid Financing Facility	Margaret Jones Williams (margaret.jones.williams@undp.org)

	developing opportunities for women.					
Strengthening local community support mechanisms for GBV for indigenous women and girls in the hinterland of Suriname	Increased availability of data on domestic violence in indigenous villages, decreased incidence and severity of domestic violence in indigenous villages, and increased referrals to government services	Focus on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Suriname with emphasis on addressing GBV, a recognised barrier to social and economic development	Stichting Projekta/UN Women	Association Indigenous Traditional Leaders (VIDS)	USD 353,183 UNTF	Tonni Ann Brodber (tonni.ann.brodber@unwomen.org)
Suriname Agriculture Market Access Project (SAMAP)	SAMAP will promote the diversification of the agriculture sector, strengthen capacity in the public and private sectors, and help to ensure food safety and compliance with international sanitary and phytosanitary requirements. Sustainable, competitive, and increased production of nontraditional products for both domestic and export markets	Matching grants for farmers	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries; Ministry of Regional Development and Sports; Ministry of Economic Affairs, Entrepreneurship and	\$15,138,560- (EU)	Reuben Robertson- Reuben.Robertson@fao.org

	especially for small-scale farmers.			Technological Innovation		
Roadmap for a Sustainable Financial System for Suriname	The main deliverable is a national Roadmap for a Sustainable Financing of four priority sectors through enhanced channelling of international and local resources toward more inclusive and gender responsive sustainable actions.	The priority sectors include the artisanal and small scale gold mining (ASGM), commercial forests, community forests and non-timber forest products (NTFPs), and protected areas. All of these sectors have strong engagement and within geographical areas of ITPs.	UNDP and UNEP as co-leads with FAO and UNFPA as other participating PUNOs.	Government Ministries responsible for finance, forestry, agriculture, mining and gender. Civil society groups responsible for ITPs and gender.	\$662,000 (SDG Fund) + \$870,000 PUNO co-financing	Jessica Chandnani Jessica.chandnani@un.org

Annex 2. Overall Results Framework

2.1. Targets for Joint SDG Fund Results Framework

Joint SDG Fund Outcome 1: Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale

Indicators	Targets	
	2022	2023
1.1: integrated multi-sectoral policies have accelerated SDG progress in terms of scope	1	1
1.2: integrated multi-sectoral policies have accelerated SDG progress in terms of scale	NA	NA

Joint SDG Fund Output 3: Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented

Indicators	Targets	
	2022	2023
3.1: # of innovative solutions that were tested (disaggregated by % successful-unsuccessful)	1	2
3.2: # of integrated policy solutions that have been implemented with the national partners in lead	0	2
3.3: # and share of countries where national capacities to implement integrated, cross-sectoral SDG accelerators has been strengthened	1	1

Joint SDG Fund Operational Performance Indicators

(do not change or add – this is for information only so that teams know what they will be assessed against)

- Level of coherence of UN in implementing programme country
- Reduced transaction costs for the participating UN agencies in interaction with national/regional and local authorities and/or public entities compared to other joint programmes in the country in question
- Annual % of financial delivery
- Joint programme operationally closed within original end date
- Joint programme financially closed 18 months after their operational closure
- Joint programme facilitated engagement with diverse stakeholders (e.g. parliamentarians, civil society, IFIs, bilateral/multilateral actor, private sector).
- Joint programme included addressing inequalities and the principle of “Leaving No One Behind”.
- Joint programme featured gender results at the outcome level.
- Joint programme undertook or draw upon relevant human rights analysis, and have developed or implemented a strategy to address human rights issues.
- Joint programme planned for and can demonstrate positive results/effects for youth.
- Joint programme considered the needs of persons with disabilities.
- Joint programme made use of risk analysis in programme planning.
- Joint programme conducted do-no-harm / due diligence and were designed to take into consideration opportunities in the areas of the environment and climate change.

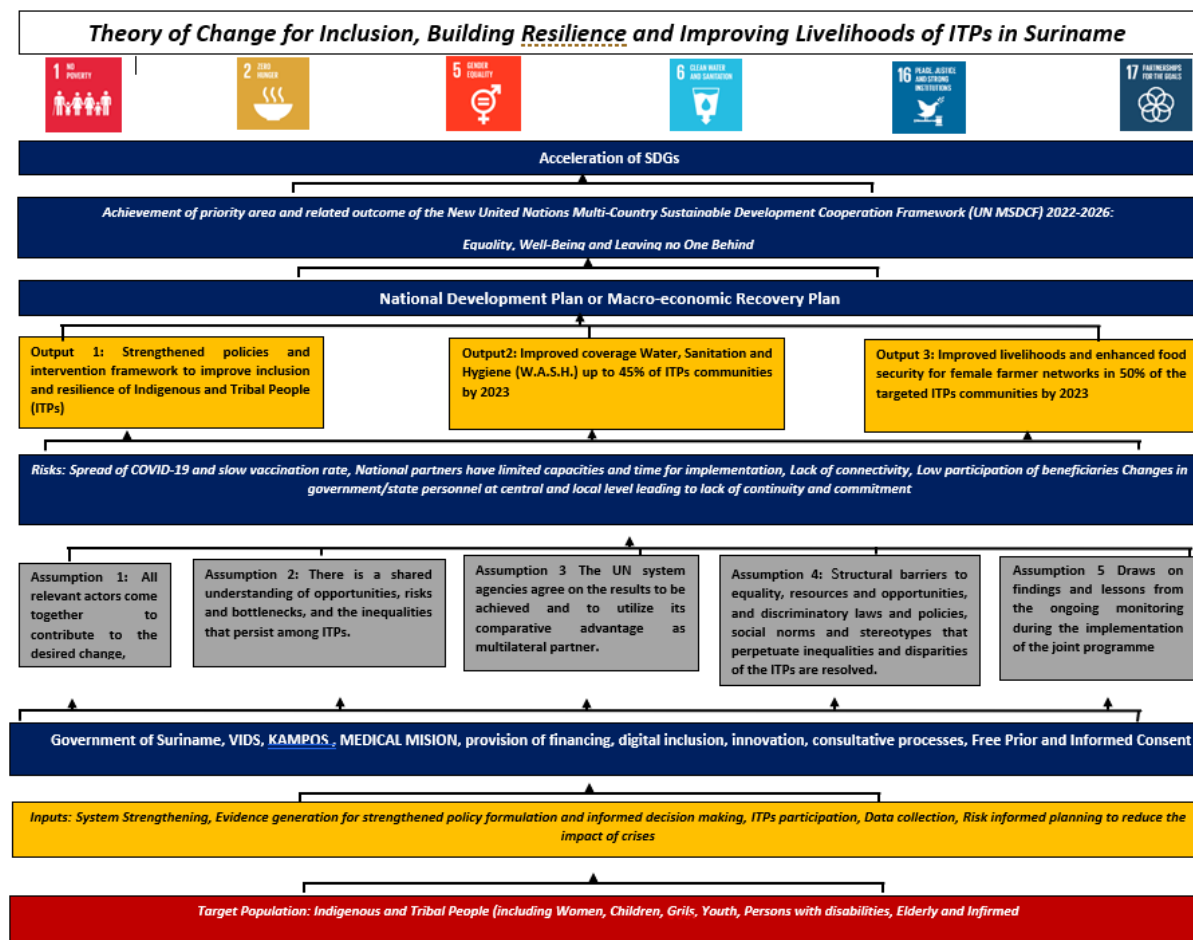
2.2. Joint programme Results framework

Result / Indicators	Baseline	2022 Target	2023 Target	Means of Verification	Responsible partner
Outcome 1. National Governments and Regional Institutions use relevant data and information to guide and inform design and adopt laws and policies to eliminate discrimination, address structural inequalities and ensure the advancement of those at risk of being left furthest behind and aims to contribute to accelerate the achievement of this outcome and related SDGs.					
Outcome 1 indicator: Draft Integrated policy for advancement of ITPs developed	0	1	1	Integrated multi-sectoral policy developed	All UN Agencies; Ministry of Bibis, ROS, SAPH, VIDS, and KAMPOS
Output 1.1. Strengthened policies and intervention framework to improve inclusion and resilience of Indigenous and Tribal People (ITPs)					
Indicator 1.1 # Integrated Rural Development Policy	0	1	1	New policy; Interventions	All UN Agencies
Output .1.2 Improved coverage of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (W.A.S.H.) up to 45% of ITPs communities by 2023.					
Indicator 1.2 % Improvement of basic services including WASH	0	30%	45%	Provision of basic services of WASH	UNDP/UNICEF
Output 1.3. Improved livelihoods and enhanced food security of female farmer networks in 50% of the targeted ITPs communities by 2023					

Indicator 1.3.1 Cumulative # of female farmers and workers trained and supported on production practices, taking into account women's needs and constraints	0	100	150	Registration, and progress reporting	FAO/UNDP
Indicator 1.3.2. % of government personnel and CBO officials sensitized to support implementation to inclusive development. (per year) 50% of which are women	0	25%	50%	Participation records, reports of sessions	All PUNOs
Indicator 1.3.3. Number of female farmer networks established per year	0	1	1	Participants register, meeting minutes	UNWomen /FAO
Indicator 1.3.4. # Integrated Rural Development initiatives launched	0	2	2	Executed initiatives and progress reporting	All PUNOs
Indicator 1.3.5. % of government personnel and CBO officials sensitized to support implementation Enabling environment conducive to inclusive development. (per year) 50% of which are women	0	50%	75%	Participation records, progress reporting	ALL PUNOs
Indicator 1.3.6. % increase of adolescents accessing adolescent sexual reproductive health services	0	15%	30%	Medical mission client records, reports on	UNFPA

				outreach activities, progress reports	
Indicator 1.3.7. # of stakeholders trained in gender mainstreaming (per year)	0	25	25	Participants register, training materials, photos of training sessions, consultant training reports	UNFPA/ UNWomen

Annex 3. Theory of Change Graphic



Annex 4. Gender Marker Matrix

Indicator		Score	Findings and Explanation	Evidence or Means of Verification
N°	Formulation			
1.1	Context analysis integrate gender analysis	3	Data and gap analysis on barriers related to accessing development opportunities, resources and services to guide evidence based policy making and regulations in accordance with national laws	Situation analysis report on accessibility to services and resources including the underlying gender related causes will inform gender sensitive policy and regulations
1.2	Gender Equality mainstreamed in proposed outputs	3	All programme outputs have a clear gender component mainstreaming gender equality and the empowerment of women	Status and monitoring reports
1.3	Programme output indicators measure changes on gender equality	2	One third of the output indicators measure changes in Gender equality	Status and monitoring reports

2.1	PUNO collaborate and engage with Government on gender equality and the empowerment of women	3	National Women’s machinery and NGO’s representing and working with/for target ITP population will be strengthened, they will be consulted and will be engaged for programmatic decision making.	Project status and monitoring reports and the monitoring reports of the National Gender Vision Policy Document.
2.2	PUNO collaborate and engages with women’s/gender equality CSOs	3	National Women’s machinery and local organizations representing and working with and for TIP women will be strengthened, they will be consulted and will be engaged for programmatic decision making.	Status and monitoring reports; minutes of site visits and relevant meetings
3.1	Program proposes a gender-responsive budget	2	At least 30% of the total budget will contribute to gender equality or women’s empowerment	Financial, status and monitoring reports
Total scoring		2.7		

Annex 5. Budget and Work Plan

5.1 Budget per UNDG categories

UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	PUNO 1-UNDP		PUNO 2-UNICEF		PUNO 3-FAO		PUNO 4-UNFPA		PUNO 4-UNWOMEN		TOTAL	
	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)
1. Staff and other personnel	\$19,000	\$230,000	\$10,000	\$45,000	\$95,000	\$110,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$60,000	\$34,275	\$219,000	\$454,275
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	75,000		50,000		0		25,000		0		150,000	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	30,000		0		0		15,000		0		45,000	
4. Contractual services	35,000		35,000		0		35,000		15,000		120,000	
5.Travel	20,000		10,000		30,000		10,000		15,000		85,000	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0		0		0		0		0		0	
7. General Operating incl. M&E and Communication	8,664		10,000		10,000		10,000		10,000		48,664	
Total Direct Costs	\$187,664		\$115,000		\$135,000		\$130,000		\$100,000		\$667,664	
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	13,136	8,050	9,450	9,100	7,000	46,736						
TOTAL Costs	\$200,800	\$123,050	\$144,450	\$139,100	\$107,000	\$714,400	-					
1st year	\$100,400		\$61,525		\$72,225		\$69,550		\$53,500		\$357,200	0
2nd year	\$100,400		\$61,525		\$72,225		\$69,550		\$53,500		\$357,200	0

5.2 Budget per SDG targets

SDG TARGETS		%	USD
1.3	Appropriate social protection systems and measures for all	12	\$140,241
1.4	Men and women have equal rights	6	70,121
2.3	Doubled agricultural productivity and incomes of small scale food producers in particular women, indigenous people, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers	12	140,241
5.5	Women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership	5	58,434
5.6	Universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	13	151,928
6.1	Universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water	17	198,674
6.2	Adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene	17	198,674
16.7	Responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making	6	70,121
17.14	Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	12	140,241
TOTAL		100	\$1,168,675

5.3 Work Plan

Outcome: National Governments and Regional Institutions use relevant data and information to guide and inform design and adopt laws and policies to eliminate discrimination, address structural inequalities and ensure the advancement of those at risk of being left furthest behind and aims to contribute to accelerate the achievement of this outcome and related SDGs																		
Output	Annual target/s		List of activities	Time frame								PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved	
	2022	2023		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)			
Output 1.1 Strengthened policies and intervention framework to improve inclusion and resilience of Indigenous and Tribal People (ITPs)	1	1	Guidance and facilitation for an inclusive and participatory formulation process in developing an Integrated Rural Development Policy;	X	X	X	X	X					Policy Review; Data collection and analysis	80,000	127,197	207,197	UNDP/All PUNO	Ministry of RO&S, Social Affairs, VIDS, KAMPOS
			Technical assistance in drafting and editing of the Integrated Rural Development Policy document	X	X	X	X	X										
			Socio Economic and other assessments to establish proper baseline and monitoring milestones	X	X	X	X	X										
Output 1.2 Improved coverage Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (W.A.S.H.) up to 45% ITP	30% Basic Services	45% Basic Services	Technical Assistance in improvement of SRH policy and COVID protocols	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Training and instructions; Equipment and Materials; Technical services; Transport	195,000	95,398	290,398	UNICEF/UNDP	Ministry of RO&S, VIDS, KAMPOS, Medical Mission	
			Technical and financial assistance in improvement/provisio	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							X

communities by 2023			n of WASH facilities and provisions													
			Awareness building and outreach to adolescent to improve accessing sexual reproductive health services													
Output 1.3. Improved livelihoods and enhanced food security in 50% of female farmer networks in the targeted ITPs communities by 2024	100 Female farmers; 25% Personnel; 1 Network	150 Female farmers; 50%Personnel; 1 Network	Female farmers and workers trained and supported on production practices	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Training and workshop; Network establishment	60,000	95,398	155,398	FAO/UNDP/UNWome n	Ministry of RO&S, VIDS, KAMPOS
			Government personnel and NGO/CBO officials sensitized to facilitate inclusive and participatory development processes	X	X	X	X	X								
			Establish female farmer networks			X	X	X	X	X						
	2 Integrated Rural Dev. initiatives; 50% Gov. personnel in the focus Ministries/Departments of which 50% are women	2 Integrated Rural Dev. initiatives; 75% Gov. personnel in the focus Minsitries/Departments	Support Integrated Rural Development initiatives	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Rural development planning and execution; Training and sensitization	65,000	136,282	201,282	ALL PUNO	Ministry of RO&S, Social Affairs, VIDS, KAMPOS
			Gov. personnel and CBO officials sensitized to facilitate and provide an enabling environment for an Integrated Rural Development	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
			Training stakeholders in gender mainstreaming	X	X	X	X	X								

Annex 6. Risk Management Plan

Risks	Risk Level:	Likelihood:	Impact:	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
Contextual risks					
Spread of COVID-19 and slow vaccination rate may affect implementation of project activities	12	3	4	Development of COVID-19 response plan; Enforcement of PAHO/WHO protocols and provision of PPEs to reduce exposure risk for face-to-face meetings	UNDP and UNFPA working with Medical Mission
Programmatic risks					

National partners have limited capacities and time for implementation	9	3	3	Continuous engagement with Government partners to provide details and guidance on project activities and intended outcomes	PUNOs UNFPA will lead with Medical Mission and BGA FAO will lead with farmers
Lack of connectivity especially in remote areas of Suriname	9	3	3	Provision of devices, internet and mobile data services as needed	PUNOs with UNDP as lead

Low participation of beneficiaries in project measures	6	3	2	Use of local focal points in target communities to distribute information to the intended recipients. Collaborate with local government partners and village leaders in target regions to disseminate information and mobilise beneficiaries as needed	<p>PUNOs, National Government Partners, VIDS, KAMPOS</p> <p>UNFPA with Medical Mission for adolescent girls</p> <p>FAO and UN Women for women farmers</p> <p>UNDP for ITPs</p> <p>UN Women for women leaders and agri-perneurs</p>
Institutional risks					

Changes in government/state personnel at central and local level leading to lack of continuity and commitment in project implementation	4	2	2	Continuous engagement with Government partners to provide details on project activities to foster ownership and solicit support as needed	RCO at level of MoFA with PUNOS supporting at technical level
Fiduciary risks					
Timely disbursement of funds	6	2	3	Preparation of workplan and procurement plans as necessary	UNDP as lead with all PUNOs taking responsibility for the timely preparation of the workplan and first tranches. Local Partners

7. Flow Chart – A diagrammatic representation of the inputs, processes and expected results

