Annual Progress Report 2025:
Joint Programme in the High Impact Track

Reporting period: From the start date of the joint programme (JP) until 31 December 2025.

- *Please be succinct and to the point, focusing on the most important accomplishments and issues that you want to bring to the attention of the Joint SDG Fund at the global level.*
- *Please do not exceed the word limit for each narrative question.*
- *Please feel free to contact your main focal point in the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat for questions and support:*
    - *Food systems: Vittoria.Gemelli@un.org*
    - *Digital and Global Accelerator: Maya.Marquez@un.org*
    - *SDG Localization and SDG Investments (C2): Maria.Berenguer@un.org*

Submission deadline from RCOs on behalf of RCs and the JP team: 31 January 2026. Please submit this document through this link: https://forms.cloud.microsoft/e/ZQ8AFTeUr1

https://forms.office.com/e/ZQ8AFTeUr1

COVER PAGE

JOINT PROGRAMME (JP) PROFILE:	
Country	Suriname
JP title	The Accelerator for Agriculture and Agroindustry Development and Innovation Plus (3ADI+): Sustainable Pineapple Value Chain Development
Funding Round	Catalytic Investments (C2)
JP TEAM:	
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JP's designated communications focal point	Name: Title: Organisation: Email:

Rate the overall performance of the JP:
Did the JP deliver its key results as planned in the ProDoc?

☐ **Unsatisfactory, Marginal Achievement**: Less than 50% of expected results delivered.
X Satisfactory Achievement: 50-75% of expected results delivered.
☐ **Very Good, Solid Achievement**: 100% of expected results delivered; implementation completed on schedule.
☐ **Exceptional, Outstanding Achievement**: 100% of expected results delivered ahead of schedule, with additional results or improvements delivered.

A. Results Narrative

The narrative section provides a succinct description of the progress and results achieved during this reporting period, as per the JP document, including the theory of change and results framework. Please be specific and focus on results, not process or activities, and use bullet points whenever possible.

1. Systems-level Transformation:

What overarching systems-level changes under your key transition area is the JP catalyzing? Please show the relationship between your JP's interventions and its longer-term strategic intent. Provide descriptions of emerging change in relevant areas of behavior, relationships, power dynamics and institutions, resources and mindsets as described below:

- *Behaviors: How are key stakeholders (government, private sector, civil society, communities) acting differently to accelerate the progress on SDGs and produce transformative impact?*
- *Relationships: What new forms of collaboration, coordination, or engagement have emerged among actors who previously worked in silos, with evidence that it has catalytic effect on the domain of change the JP is involved in?*
- *Power dynamics: How has decision-making authority or influence shifted towards more systemic impact across individual sectors, industries and policy issues? Who has gained voice or agency in processes that affect them?*
- *Resources: How does your JP influence change in the way financial resources are allocated, mobilized, or utilized more efficiently than before?*
- *Mindsets: What shifts in understanding, framing, or values are emerging about the challenges and solutions your JP addresses?*

(max 600 words)

The JP is supporting a structural shift in Suriname's pineapple value chain from fragmented, low-investment, and largely informal production toward a coordinated, finance-enabled, and institutionally anchored system capable of sustaining inclusive growth beyond project life. Rather than addressing isolated constraints, the JP targets systemic bottlenecks – knowledge, finance, coordination, and trust – through an integrated institutional model that is already demonstrating early signs of transformation across behaviors, relationships, power dynamics, resource flows, and mindsets.

Behaviours: The JP is contributing to observable shifts in how key actors engage with the pineapple value chain. Smallholder producers, particularly from Indigenous and Tribal communities, are increasingly normalizing formal agreements, structured engagement, and standardized requirements as legitimate and expected modes of participation in the value chain. Pilot farmers have signed contracts with the Hub and applied for loans, signalling growing acceptance of contractual relationships, production planning, and traceability. In parallel, local banks have begun providing agricultural loans to smallholder pineapple producers through the establishment of the collateral loan facility by the JP, which de-risks bank exposure and enables lending to smallholders. Together, these steps mark an initial move towards more formal and predictable engagement between farmers, the Hub, and financial institutions as the project moves toward first production cycles.

Relationships: The JP has changed how actors work together, by establishing the Horticulture Innovation Hub as a central coordinating entity for the pineapple value chain. The Hub is fully operational, with governance arrangements, management roles, and standard operating procedures in place, and is functioning as the primary interface between producers, markets, financial institutions, and service providers. New working relationships have also developed between farmers and banks through the collateral loan facility, with the Hub playing a coordinating role. Credit access is now linked to clear eligibility rules, contracts, and monitoring arrangements.

Power dynamics: Responsibility for key operational decisions is gradually shifting from the JP to the Hub, which is now a legal entity responsible for farmer contracting, buying and selling of pineapples, coordinating between the bank and farmers, and coordinating input procurement and distribution mechanisms. This marks a deliberate transfer of operational control away from project-led implementation. Pilot farmers are engaging through formal contracts rather than informal buyer–seller relationships, giving them clearer roles and expectations.

Resources: The JP has influenced how financial resources are used in the pineapple value chain by putting financing mechanisms in place rather than providing one-off support. The collateral loan facility is operational and has enabled pilot farmers to apply for formal loans. A revolving input-purchase mechanism has also been set up to support bulk procurement and more efficient use of working capital. Project funds are being channeled through institutional arrangements, including Letters of Agreement with the Hub. This is shifting resources towards systems that can continue operating after the project ends.

Mindsets: The JP is also influencing how stakeholders think about value chain development. Pineapple is increasingly seen as a value chain that can be organized, financed, and managed, rather than as a mainly informal activity. The establishment of the Hub, the functioning collateral facility, and the contracting of pilot farmers have reinforced the idea that structure and coordination matter. There is also a shared understanding that the current extension period is a transition phase. The focus is on consolidating the model and preparing the Hub to operate independently, rather than expanding activities too quickly. This reflects a growing emphasis on sustainability and local ownership beyond the life of the JP.

2. Policy, regulatory, and capacity shifts:

What policy, regulatory, and capacity shifts has the JP contributed to achieving? Provide a narrative that includes:

- New or revised policies, regulations, or institutional frameworks developed and adopted at national or sub-national levels as result of the JP;

- Evidence of the broader impact of capacity-building initiatives introduced at scale (including new methodologies, training modules, or standard operating procedures);
- Describe how these changes align with national priorities;
- Describe how these changes support Cooperation Framework results, the Leaving No One Behind principle, and their catalytic effect for JP outcomes and for sustainability prospects.

(max 500 words)

The JP has contributed primarily to institutional and operational capacity shifts, rather than to the adoption of new formal policies or regulations. These shifts are directly aligned with national priorities on agricultural diversification, inclusive rural development, and access to finance, and they lay the groundwork for longer-term policy uptake beyond the life of the project.

At the institutional level, the most significant change has been the establishment and operationalization of the Horticulture Innovation Hub as a permanent coordination and service delivery structure for the pineapple value chain. The Hub has been legally established, governance arrangements have been put in place, and core management roles and standard operating procedures have been developed and approved. This represents a concrete shift from project-led implementation toward a nationally anchored institution capable of coordinating producers, financial institutions, and service provision under a single framework.

The JP has also strengthened operational capacity related to agricultural finance through the design and rollout of the collateral loan facility. This facility introduces a structured risk-sharing mechanism that enables local banks to lend to smallholder pineapple producers, addressing a long-standing gap in agricultural finance. The facility has already been used by contracted farmers to apply for loans, and it provides a practical model that can inform future financial instruments and public–private financing approaches in the sector.

Capacity shifts are also evident at the producer level. Through the contracting of pilot farmers, the JP has introduced standardized contractual arrangements, eligibility criteria, and compliance requirements that were not previously applied in the pineapple sector. Farmers are being supported to engage with formal agreements, structured production planning, and basic traceability requirements, setting a new reference point for how smallholders can participate in organized value chains.

These institutional and capacity shifts are closely aligned with national priorities on agricultural diversification, improved access to finance, and inclusive rural development, particularly in the regions where Indigenous and Tribal communities are concentrated. By establishing a functioning coordination structure through the Horticulture Innovation Hub and enabling access to formal finance through the collateral loan facility, the JP is strengthening local delivery systems that support productivity, market access, and job creation in the agriculture sector.

The focus on smallholder producers from Indigenous and Tribal communities ensures that those traditionally excluded from finance and formal markets are directly engaged, supporting the Leaving No One Behind principle. At the same time, the establishment of durable institutions and financing mechanisms has a catalytic effect beyond the pilot phase, creating conditions for scaling to additional farmers, crowding in private finance, and sustaining value chain development after the JP ends.

3. Financing solutions and resource flows:

3.1. Complete the table below providing only actual US$ amount mobilized. Do not list potential resources expected to be mobilized in the future.

Source of Financing	Type of Source (e.g. PUNO, PPP, DFI, donors, private sector, etc.)	Planned amount in the ProDoc	Actual amount mobilized as of reporting date
Joint SDG Fund	Donor	$ 2,250,000	$ 2,250,000
FAO	PUNO	$ 230,000	$ 230,000
UNIDO	PUNO	$ 98,000	$ 98,000
ILO	PUNO	$ 159,800	$ 159,800
UNFPA	PUNO	$ 111,404	$ 111,404
IsDB	DFI	$ 0	$ 300,000
TOTAL		**$**	**$**

3.2. What financing channels and pathways has the JP developed or influenced? Provide a narrative describing: the "deal room" or financing mix created; how the JP has influenced government budgets and/or broader financing flows; financial instruments, solutions, or processes developed; and any pipeline of investment-ready projects or initiatives established with public and private partners. Detail the financial leverage achieved and explain how these financing mechanisms and partnerships align with national and JP priorities.

(max 500 words)

The JP has focused on putting in place practical financing channels that can unlock investment in the pineapple value chain and continue operating beyond the project, and it has established a financing mix that combines public funding, development finance, and formal bank lending.

A central element of this approach is the collateral loan facility, which has been fully established and is operational. The facility reduces lending risk for local banks and enables smallholder pineapple producers to access formal credit under defined conditions. Six pilot farmers contracted by the Hub under the JP have already applied for loans using this mechanism, and additional batches of farmers are expected to reach throughout the 2026.

The JP has also successfully mobilized additional financing from the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB). This funding complements Joint SDG Fund resources and directly supports the project's financing architecture by strengthening risk-sharing and financing mechanisms linked to smallholder production. The involvement of IsDB demonstrates early confidence from a development finance institution in the JP model and its potential to support inclusive agricultural investment.

While overall financial leverage remains modest at this stage, the JP has established a functioning financing architecture and a pipeline of investment-ready producers. As production begins and repayment performance becomes visible, these mechanisms are expected to support additional lending, attract further development and private finance, and improve sustainability prospects beyond the life of the JP.

4. Strategic Partnerships and Stakeholder Engagement

4.1. What type of partnerships has your JP established or is in the process of establishing? (Select all that apply)

☒ National Government Institutions (Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business and International Cooperation):
☐ Sub-national Government Institutions (Please specify):
☒ International Financial Institutions & Development Finance Institutions (IsDB):
☒ Private Sector Companies or Industry Associations (local financial sector; input and service provider):
☒ Civil Society Organizations, Philanthropic Organizations and Foundations (Indigenous community organizations and producer groups):
☐ Academic/Research Institutions (Please specify):
☐ Bilateral Development Partners (Please specify):
☐ European Union (Please specify):
☐ Labour Unions or Organizations (Please specify):
☒ Others (local producers engaged through the Hub):

4.2. Describe the strategic partnerships you have established focusing on the impact regarding financing and/or policy and systems change. Provide a narrative that: identifies the key partners selected above and explains the nature of engagement with each; and notes any formal partnership arrangements established (such as MOU or similar agreements). Explain how these partnerships have expanded the JP's reach, leveraged additional resources or expertise, and contributed to achieving results at scale.

(max 500 words)

The JP has established a set of partnerships that support institutional strengthening, access to finance, and long-term sustainability of the pineapple value chain. These partnerships are anchored in the Hub, which serves as the main coordination platform linking public institutions, financial actors, producers, and service providers.

Partnerships with national government institutions, in particular those responsible for agriculture, finance, and foreign affairs, have been central to the JP's approach. Engagement with government counterparts has ensured alignment with national priorities on agricultural diversification, inclusive rural development, and improved access to finance. The establishment of the Hub as a functioning national institution provides government with a concrete delivery structure that can be built upon beyond the life of the Programme.

Partnerships with local financial institutions are a core element of the JP's systems logic. Through the establishment of the collateral loan facility, banks are participating in structured risk-sharing arrangements that enable lending to smallholder pineapple producers under formal conditions. Pilot farmers have applied for loans through this mechanism, demonstrating how these partnerships are translating into practical financing pathways at farm level. The engagement with banks also lays the foundation for future lending relationships, including potential lending to the Hub as it builds a track record and revenue base.

At the producer level, the JP has formalized partnerships with smallholder farmers, primarily from Indigenous and Tribal communities, through contractual arrangements with the Hub. These partnerships move farmers away from informal engagement toward clearer roles,

obligations, and access to services and finance. This strengthens inclusion, builds trust, and ensures that marginalized groups are directly involved in testing and shaping the value chain model.

In addition, the JP has engaged with development finance institutions and other potential funders to prepare for a future scaling phase. The JP has already mobilized financing from the IsDB, demonstrating early interest from a DFI in the model. Beyond this, discussions are ongoing with other public and private partners to support a potential Phase 2, including financing for processing and the possibility of private lending to the Hub once operational performance and repayment capacity are demonstrated.

Together, these partnerships support a gradual transition from project-supported implementation toward a locally anchored, finance-enabled value chain.

4.3. Describe the nature and outcomes of your joint programme's engagement with the EU to date. What specific actions are planned to strengthen EU involvement in 2026? Please highlight concrete opportunities to expand or diversify EU partnerships and investments in support of the JP's objectives, including any new areas for collaboration or co-financing.

(max 300 words)

The European Union has not been a direct funding partner of the JP to date. However, the JP builds on and aligns closely with EU-supported initiatives in Suriname's agricultural sector, particularly those focused on market access, food safety, and value chain development.

Looking ahead to 2026, there are concrete opportunities to strengthen EU engagement by positioning the Hub as a delivery platform for complementary EU-supported interventions, particularly in areas such as processing, quality infrastructure, and export readiness. As the pilot phase generates production and financing results, the JP model provides a practical entry point for potential EU co-financing or alignment with future programmes aimed at scaling sustainable and inclusive agrifood value chains.

5. Constraints, Adjustments and Lessons Learned:

What key constraints or risks has the JP encountered during the reporting period, and how has the JP team responded? Provide a narrative describing: significant contextual, strategic, operational, or technical challenges faced; adjustments made or mitigation actions taken to strengthen the JP's relevance, effectiveness, and coordination; any measures introduced to enhance JP efficiency and reduce transaction costs (such as joint procurement, management arrangements, or monitoring mechanisms); and lessons learned—both positive and negative—about what worked well and what could have been done differently.

(max 500 words)

During the reporting period, the JP experienced general delays in implementation, reflecting both the ambition of the systems-based approach and the practical constraints of setting up new institutions and financing mechanisms. The project required the establishment of structures and processes that did not previously exist, which affected the pace at which downstream activities could move forward.

A key constraint was the time needed to establish and operationalize core structures, including the Hub and associated governance, management, and operating systems. These processes involved legal, administrative, and compliance requirements that took longer than initially anticipated. Related institutional elements, such as the cooperative structure foreseen in the project design are still under development.

Implementation timelines were also affected by practical issues around procurement and operations. This included delays linked to payment and banking processes, especially when working with international input suppliers, as well as the need to work within the operational rules and modalities of participating UN organizations. These issues required some activities to be re-sequenced and highlighted the value of shifting day-to-day operations to the Hub, which can operate more flexibly at local level.

Several lessons have emerged from this experience. First, systems-oriented interventions require longer start-up periods, especially when institution-building and finance are central components. Second, operational constraints can significantly affect timelines and need to be factored into planning, design and budgeting. Third, a phased and experimental approach, while slower, has strengthened the robustness and sustainability of the model. Overall, the adjustments made during the implementation period have positioned the JP for more effective delivery during the extension phase.

6. 2026 Plans and Exit Strategy:

What are the JP's priorities for 2026 and beyond, to ensure sustained impact? Provide a narrative describing: 1) **key priorities for 2026** focused on financing and financial leverage, strategic partnerships, and transformative impact; 2) **the exit strategy** developed and how it is being mainstreamed throughout implementation to sustain transformative impact in the mid-to long-term, including mechanisms for resource mobilization, capacity strengthening, transfer of assets when applicable, phase-over of activities/services to local stakeholders and pathways for government and partner-led scaling after JP completion.

(max 500 words)

A key priority for 2026 is to run the first production cycles under the JP scheme. The first pineapples from the pilot farmers are expected in early 2027, and the extension period allows the project to accompany farmers through planting, production, harvest, and initial marketing. This will make it possible to test production practices, aggregation arrangements, and repayment mechanisms under real conditions, and to address any issues directly with farmers, banks, and the Hub.

A second priority is to strengthen the operational capacity of the Hub as it assumes increasing responsibility for day-to-day implementation. During 2026, the Hub will continue managing farmer contracts, coordination of input procurement, and operation of the collateral loan facility, with UN partners progressively shifting from direct implementation to technical backstopping, oversight, and risk management. This phased transition is intended to ensure continuity while reducing dependence on project-funded staff.

The extension period will also be used to refine and stabilize the financing model. As production advances, the project will focus on supporting loan disbursement, monitoring repayment performance, and strengthening financial management systems within the Hub. This will be critical for building confidence with financial institutions and preparing the ground

for additional lending, including potential private lending to the Hub as its revenue base develops.

In parallel, the JP will intensify resource mobilization efforts for a potential Phase 2, with particular emphasis on securing additional financing for processing activities. While the current project budget has allowed for the establishment of production and financing mechanisms, resources for processing remain limited. Building on pilot results, the project will engage development finance institutions and private partners to support scaling of value addition beyond the current phase.

The exit strategy is being implemented progressively throughout 2026. Assets, systems, and operational responsibilities are being transferred to the Hub, which is expected to continue operating as the central coordination and service delivery platform after the JP ends. By aligning the extension period with the production cycle and focusing on consolidation rather than expansion, the JP aims to exit with a functioning institutional model, tested financing mechanisms, and a clear pathway for scaling led by national actors.

B. Indicator-based Performance Assessment

B.1. The JP results framework and workplan (Excel)

Please assess the JP performance against the indicators identified in you JP's Prodoc annex: Integrated results framework and workplan, including 1) JP outcomes and outputs, and 2) JP workplan.

Please upload the completed excel file via the Microsoft online form (question 8).

B.2. Leaving No One Behind

Please indicate the number of direct beneficiaries from your JP to date. Direct beneficiaries are individuals, groups or organizations who actively participate in JP activities and directly benefit from its interventions, such as civil servants attending workshops, small business owners receiving training, or households accessing services provided by the JP.

Type of engagement	Total Number of People	Number of Women and Girls*	Number of Children (0-14)*	Number of youth (ages 15-24)*
Training/workshops for targeted groups	348	128		
Awareness raising campaign for broad audience				
Dialogues/consultations with relevant stakeholders	9	4		
Coordination meetings with key partners				
Access to expanded services	6	2		
Others (Please specify): ____				

** Note that it is allowed to have overlaps in the reporting of women/girls and children/youth columns.*

B.2.a. Has the JP demonstrated positive results and influence for youth (age 15-24 years) in accordance with the principles in Youth2030 Strategy. If yes, please describe your contributions to the Youth2030 Strategy.

(max 200 words)

The JP contributes to creating opportunities for youth engagement in the pineapple value chain, particularly in rural and Indigenous communities where opportunities are limited.
By promoting structured production, access to finance, and institutional coordination, the JP helps create conditions for more stable and decent work compared to informal agricultural activities. These changes make the value chain more predictable, professional, and attractive to young people than before. Together, these foundations align with the Youth2030 objective of expanding access to productive employment and skills development, with clearer opportunities expected as the value chain scales during the extension period.

B.2.b. In bullet points, please provide a summary of how the JP is benefiting the marginalized and vulnerable groups identified in the ProDoc. Include results to which you have contributed at both institutional/policy and local/human levels. Please find the 20 standard LNOB groups in footnote 28 on page 17 of the UNSDG Output Indicator Framework's Implementation Guide. You can also consult the human rights checklists on digital transformation, food systems transformation, and social protection and jobs to inform your responses. (NB: PUNOs may need to request access first).

(max 200 words)

At institutional and systems level:

- Established the Horticulture Innovation Hub as a permanent national structure designed to serve smallholder producers from the interior, including Indigenous and Tribal communities traditionally excluded from formal markets and services.
- Introduced a collateral loan facility that enables access to formal agricultural finance for smallholder farmers who lack conventional collateral, addressing a key structural barrier faced by marginalized rural producers.
- Developed standardized contracts, eligibility criteria, and operational rules that improve transparency and predictability in value chain participation, reducing reliance on informal arrangements that often disadvantage vulnerable groups.
- Created the institutional basis for traceability, compliance, and quality control, supporting longer-term market access and more stable income opportunities for smallholders.

At local and human level:

- Contracted six pilot smallholder farmers, primarily from Indigenous and Tribal communities, providing them with formal agreements, access to services, and the opportunity to engage with banks under structured financing arrangements. Additional bathes of farmers are expected to be contracted in 2026.
- Improved access to production inputs and services through coordinated procurement mechanisms, reducing individual costs and risks for small-scale farmers.
- Supported farmers to engage with formal value chain requirements, including basic planning and traceability, strengthening their ability to participate in organized markets over time.
- Designed the model to prioritize inclusion of groups typically left behind in agricultural finance and commercialization, particularly Indigenous communities in the interior and small-scale producers operating outside formal systems.

B.3. Reporting against JSDGF global indicators

Kindly provide progress made against the following Fund-level indicators.

Enabling Action areas:

Indicators	Progress in 2025
Number of integrated policies/regulatory frameworks that have been both adopted and show early evidence of systems change (e.g., increased cross-sector coordination, enhanced resource allocation, improved service delivery integration) with Joint SDG Fund support	0

Number of policy innovations or regulatory reforms that have been replicated or scaled beyond initial target areas/sectors with Joint SDG Fund support	0
Number of new or strengthened institutional mechanisms (e.g., coordination bodies, implementation units, multi-stakeholder platforms) that demonstrate improved cross-sector integration in SDG implementation	1
Number of government entities, both at the central and sub-national levels, that have restructured their planning, budgeting or implementation processes to enable integrated SDG acceleration, with evidence of sustained organizational change	0

Key Transition and Thematic Indicators (respond to all relevant indicators, especially those in the JP's primary and secondary transition areas)

Transition area	Indictors	Progress in 2025
Digital	Number of individuals, including those who are marginalised, vulnerable and left behind, benefiting from enhanced digital public services and solutions, including sex-disaggregation	6
	Number of digital applications and engagement platforms, created with UN support, linked to SDGs	1
	Number of institutions and private sector partners with enhanced skills and capacities based on support provided	1
Food systems	Number of new and improved evidence-based food systems policies/strategies developed and implemented, in line with international human rights and other relevant standards	1
	Number of small-holder farmers and producers adopting innovative and sustainable food production practices, including sex-disaggregation	348
	Number of targeted populations, including those who are marginalised, vulnerable and left behind, with improved food security and nutrition outcomes, including sex-disaggregation	0
Social Protection & Jobs	Number of reforms, policies and programmes that have been adopted (Decree, Law, governmental policy) and/or implemented, by a national authority (such as the parliament or national assembly, government institution or body relating to decent jobs or social protection and originating in the GA Roadmap)	0
	Number of people, including those who are marginalised, vulnerable and left behind, benefiting from the introduction, extension and strengthening of social protection and decent work policies, including sex-disaggregation	6
Energy transition	Number of new or enhanced integrated policy and regulatory frameworks developed and/or adopted to accelerate energy transition, in line with international human rights and other relevant standards	0
	Number of people/households, including those who are marginalised, vulnerable and left behind, benefiting from improved access to clean and affordable energy, including sex-disaggregation	0

Climate, biodiversity, pollution	Number of NDC 3.0 components strengthened with integrated just transition and inclusivity considerations	0
	Reduction of CO2eq emissions, through JSDGF support	0
	Area of terrestrial and marine protected areas created or under improved management practices (hectares), supported by the JSDGF	0
Education	Number of children, youth, and adults, including those who are marginalised, vulnerable and left behind, benefiting from improved access to inclusive, quality education, including sex-disaggregation	0
	Number of teachers and school staff trained demonstrating gender-sensitive and inclusive teaching practices aligned with national education, including sex-disaggregation	0
	Number of education sector policies/regulatory frameworks adopted or strengthened, in line with international human rights and other relevant standards	0

C. Strategic Communications and Partnership Update

Please provide the links to written communications products published by the JP team PUNOs, RCOs or implementing partners, or the draft outline of a written article to be finalized in the coming weeks. Examples of human-interest stories, practical guidance on storytelling, other useful tools to produce impactful written articles can be found on UNSDG Knowledge Portal (NB: PUNOs may need to request access first).

List of links to written articles, case studies, factsheets, videos (do not include social media posts):

- https://www.jointsdgfund.org/article/vision-reality-astas-transformative-impact-suriname
- https://www.fao.org/food-systems/news/news-detail/Transforming-Suriname-s-Pineapple-Industry-UN-Led-Initiative-Targets-Sustainable-Growth/en
- https://www.unido.org/news/suriname-launches-collateral-support-facility-empower-pineapple-farmers
- https://www.fao.org/food-systems/news/news-detail/ESF-project-on-digital-traceability-in-Suriname-awarded-grant-for-innovation/en
- https://www.fao.org/food-systems/news/news-detail/suriname-s-agrifood-systems-transformation-programme-wins-un-award-for-elevating-indigenous-pineapple-value-chain/en