



**United Nations  
Development Assistance Framework**

**Suriname 2008 – 2011**

**Paramaribo, Suriname  
03 April 2007**

## Contents

	Page
Abbreviations and Acronyms	3
Executive Summary	4
Signatures	6
1. Introduction	7
1.1 Purpose of the UNDAF	7
1.2 CCA / UNDAF Preparatory Process	7
1.3 Summary of National Data	8
2. Results	9
2.1 UNDAF Outcomes	9
2.2 UNDAF Outcome 1: Pro-poor policies	9
2.3 UNDAF Outcome 2: Governance	10
2.4 UNDAF Outcome 3: Basic services	11
3. Resource Mobilization Targets 2008 - 2011	13
3.1 Estimated financial resource requirements	13
4. Implementation of the UNDAF	13
4.1. Harmonization of Programme Cycles	13
5. Monitoring and Evaluation	14
5.1. Monitoring	14
5.2. Evaluation	14
Annex A: UNDAF Results Matrix for Suriname 2008 – 2011	15
Annex B: UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Framework 2008 – 2011	21
Annex C: Monitoring and Evaluation Programme Cycle Calendar 2008-2011	26

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

<b>ABS</b>	General Bureau of Statistics
<b>CCA</b>	United Nations Common Country Assessment 2006
<b>CSME</b>	CARICOM Single Market and Economy
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organizations
<b>ECLAC</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>FAO</b>	United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GOS</b>	Government of the Republic of Suriname
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>IMR</b>	Infant Mortality Rate
<b>MCH</b>	Maternal and Child Health
<b>MDGs</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MoH</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>MOP</b>	Multi-Annual National Development Plan 2006 - 2011
<b>MTCT</b>	Mother to Child Transmission
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>NHDR</b>	National Human Development Report
<b>NHIVS</b>	National HIV Secretariat
<b>PAHO</b>	Pan American Health Organisation
<b>PHC</b>	Primary Health Care
<b>PTCT</b>	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
<b>STI</b>	Sexually Transmitted Infection
<b>U5MR</b>	Under-Five Mortality Rate
<b>UNCT</b>	United Nations Country Team
<b>UNAIDS</b>	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
<b>UNCT</b>	United Nations Country Team
<b>UNDAF</b>	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNIFEM</b>	United Nations Development Fund for Women
<b>UNTWG</b>	United Nations Technical Working Group
<b>WFP</b>	United Nations World Food Programme
<b>WHO</b>	United Nations World Health Organization



## Executive Summary

This United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) constitutes the strategic framework for United Nations sponsored development assistance to the country of Suriname, its government and people, for the period January 2008 to December 2011. It is the result of a United Nations Common Country Programming Process and guides the work of all United Nations organizations and their partners in contributing strategically to human rights principles and standards, and to improved levels of human and sustainable development in Suriname.

The strategic aim of this UNDAF is to assist the Government of Suriname and other development partners to accelerate progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It seeks to reduce the disparities and inequities that characterize the lives of vulnerable populations in Suriname while aiming to enhance opportunities for sustainable socio-economic development.

The objectives described in this framework have emerged from the findings of the Suriname United Nations Common Country Assessment (CCA) 2006. Guided by the MDGs and the Millennium Declaration, these objectives are in accordance with the broad development priorities identified by the Government of Suriname (GOS) in its Multi-Annual Development Plan (MOP) 2006 - 2011. These also build upon the lessons learnt and best practices of the United Nations organizations and their national development partners.

The expected outputs and results are compatible with the value added and delivery capacity of the United Nations presence in Suriname. There is a clear commitment on the part of the United Nations organizations to achieving a greater impact through working together than could be achieved by an individual agency working alone. This involves the harmonization of programme cycles, the pooling of resources and technical capacities and better focused and coordinated joint planning and implementation.

This UNDAF marks a new direction for the United Nations system in Suriname as it brings a more focused human rights approach to programming, with specific attention to gender and culture. Also, a stronger results orientation opens up possibilities for more effective collaboration with government, civil society and other development partners. Although it addresses a range of development challenges on a country-wide level including:

- reducing disparities and inequities through: sustained improvements in governance practices, employment generation, education and health care services, natural resource management...
- halting and reversing new HIV infections and the effects of HIV and AIDS,

addressing these also requires a focus on critical programmes, geographical areas and target populations.

The process of follow-up and review will aim for continued collaboration and improvement in the development operations of the United Nations system as well as for an increasingly pro-active and effective relationship between the Government of Suriname and the United Nations system. It is envisaged that a stronger and more integrated network for development will be achieved on the basis of the three *core outcomes* identified for attention in this UNDAF:

1. By 2011, pro-poor policies are in place to ensure that vulnerable groups in society benefit from growth and have equitable access to opportunities, assets and resources;
2. By 2011, good governance through decentralized, participatory policy planning and monitoring, legal reform and effective protection systems will be enhanced;
3. By 2011, improved access of the population to education, health care and legal and social protection services.

In order to achieve these priorities, the UNDAF Matrix identifies 11 *outcomes* and a series of expected *outputs* and the United Nations system stands accountable for their delivery at the end of the five year period. Most outcomes were explicitly articulated to ensure a coordinated and collaborative approach from relevant United Nations organizations as a basis for their achievement. By bringing a human rights approach to programming, with specific attention to gender, and utilizing strong results based orientation; this UNDAF marks a new direction for the United Nations family in Suriname, through greater opportunities for stronger collaboration with the Government, civil society, private sector and other development partners.

In addition to the UNDAF Annual Progress Review, a Mid Term Review of progress on the UNDAF will be conducted in early 2010 and will feed into the planning for the subsequent UNDAF process.

Throughout the cycle, ongoing monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken by a technical team, drawing on the expertise of Government, civil society, private sector and other development partners.

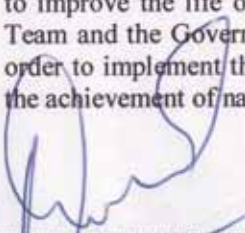
This UNDAF contains the following five sections and three annexes:

- **Section 1:** provides an introduction to the UNDAF, its purpose and value to human development efforts in Suriname.
- **Section 2:** is the core of the document and describes the results to be achieved through programme cooperation between the United Nations system, government, civil society and private sector partners for the period 2008 through 2011.
- **Section 3:** outlines the indicative resource requirements for the implementation of the UNDAF.
- **Section 4:** describes the coordination, implementation and partnering arrangements.
- **Section 5:** explains the mechanisms required for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the UNDAF.
- **Annex A:** contains the results matrix that demonstrates outcomes and contributing country programme outputs.
- **Annex B:** outlines the monitoring and evaluation framework and calendar. The framework provides indicators for each outcome in the UNDAF, and makes certain risks and assumptions in their design.
- **Annex C:** contains the Monitoring and Evaluation Programme Cycle Calendar 2008-2011

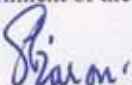


## Signatures

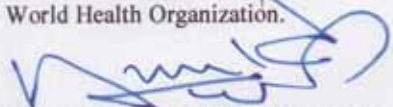
The United Nations Country Team in Suriname is committed to supporting the efforts of the Government to improve the life of all citizens, especially those most vulnerable. We, the United Nations Country Team and the Government of Suriname, pledge to foster cooperation, coordination and partnership, in order to implement this United Nations Development Assistance Framework, as a means of supporting the achievement of national development priorities, the Millennium Declaration and Development Goals.




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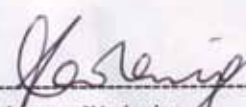
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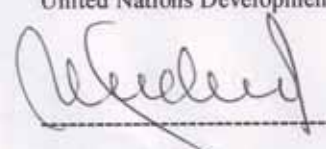
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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Purpose of the UNDAF

This UNDAF constitutes the strategic framework for United Nations sponsored development assistance to the country of Suriname, its government and people, for the period January 2008 to December 2011. It is the result of a United Nations Common Country Programming Process and guides the work of all United Nations organizations and their partners in contributing strategically to human rights principles and standards, and to improved levels of human and sustainable development in Suriname.

The strategic aim of this UNDAF is to assist the Government of Suriname and other development partners to accelerate progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In particular, it aims to reduce the disparities and inequities that characterize the lives of vulnerable populations in Suriname while seeking to enhance opportunities for sustainable socio-economic development.

- **Linkages with the MDGs and the Multi-Annual Development Plan (MOP) 2006-2011**

The objectives described in this framework have emerged from the findings of the United Nations Common Country Assessment (CCA) 2006 for Suriname. Guided by the MDGs and the Millennium Declaration, the objectives are in accordance with the broad development priorities identified by the Government of Suriname (GOS) in its Multi-Annual Development Plan (MOP) 2006 - 2011. As such, there is an explicit link between the outcomes defined in the UNDAF and the national priorities as defined in the MOP 2006-2011. These also build upon the lessons learnt and best practices of the United Nations organizations and their national development partners.

The expected outputs and results are compatible with the, focus, value added and delivery capacity of the United Nations presence in Suriname. As such, there is a clear commitment on the part of the United Nations organizations towards achieving a greater impact through working together than could be achieved by an individual agency working alone. This involves the harmonization of programme cycles, the pooling of resources and technical capacities and better focused and coordinated joint planning and implementation,

This UNDAF marks a new direction for the United Nations system in Suriname as it brings a more focused human rights approach to programming, with specific attention to gender and culture. Also, a stronger results orientation opens up possibilities for more effective collaboration with government, civil society and other development partners.

Although it addresses development challenges on a country-wide level, reducing disparities and inequities through sustained improvements in governance practices, employment generation, education and health care services, natural resource and environmental management, halting and reversing new HIV infections and the effects of HIV and AIDS, require a special focus on critical programme areas, geographical areas and target populations.

## 1.2 CCA / UNDAF Preparatory process

The decision to develop a CCA and UNDAF was taken by the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in 2005. This was followed by a wide-ranging consultation process that encompassed a range of development partners, including representatives of Government, civil society, bilateral and multilateral organizations, and private sector organizations. Exercises to validate and analyze data, identify causal factors and priorities including key development challenges were essential preparatory steps leading to the completion of the CCA in August 2006. This document served as the basis for the identification of broad UNDAF outcomes at the Strategic Prioritization Retreat of September 2006. This Retreat benefited from the high level contribution of representatives of Government, international organizations, civil society organizations, private sector and the resident and non-resident United Nations organizations.

The UNDAF *Outcomes* are therefore based on the search for the optimum combination of four sets of defining parameters:

- a. The national challenges in view of compliance with human rights and other international treaties, the Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs);



- b. The development priorities of the Government of Suriname as expressed in the development strategies and plans, including the National Multi-Annual Development Plan (MOP) 2006 – 2011;
- c. The lessons learned by United Nations organizations, government authorities and non-governmental organizations from previous United Nations cooperation;
- d. The expected resource bases and delivery capacity of the United Nations system in Suriname.

The Results Matrix was further elaborated by the UNCT to be broad enough to address current as well as unexpected development challenges over the coming five years. Nevertheless, it remains sufficiently specific to be measurable and time bound, as the basis for accountability in programme implementation. The process culminated in a sharing of the matrix at an UNDAF Stakeholder Review and Validation meeting on 6 February 2007, with the final UNDAF signed by the Government of Suriname and the United Nations organizations in Suriname at a Joint Strategic Meeting in April 2007.

### 1.3 Summary of National Data

**Table 1: General Data for Suriname<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Official Name</b>	Republic of Suriname		
<b>Location</b>	Northern South America, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between French Guiana and Guyana		
<b>Area and topography</b>	163,820 sq km mostly rolling hills; narrow coastal plain with swamps		
<b>Climate</b>	tropical; moderated by trade winds; two rainy seasons;		
<b>Main towns</b>	Paramaribo (capital), Nieuw-Nickerie, Albina, Brownsweg		
<b>Population (total)</b>	492,829 persons		
<b>Population 0-18</b>	182,686 (37.1%)		
<b>Population per sq. km</b>	3.00		
<b>Human Development Index Ranking 2006</b>	89 out of 177		
<b>Life expectancy at birth</b>	69.3 yrs	Latin America and Caribbean Median: 72.2 years	
<b>Infant mortality rate / 1,000 live births</b>	31	Latin America and Caribbean Median: 27	
<b>Birth attended by skilled health personnel</b>	85%	Latin America and Caribbean Median: 87%	
<b>Maternal Mortality (per 100 000 live births)</b>	110	(2000 data)	
<b>People living with HIV, 15-49 yrs old %</b>	1.9	(2005 data)	
<b>Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)</b>	3.6	(2004 data)	
<b>Adult literacy rate</b>	89.6%		
<b>Youth (15 - 24 yrs) literacy rate</b>	94.9%		
<b>Net Primary school enrolment ratio</b>	92%	-	
<b>Net Secondary school enrolment ratio</b>	73%	-	
<b>Population with access to improved sanitation</b>	94%	Latin America and Caribbean Median: 78%	
<b>Population with access to improved water</b>	92%	Latin America and Caribbean Median: 91%	
<b>Population 0-5 undernourished</b>	10%	Latin America and Caribbean Median: 10%	
<b>GDP per capita in PPP (2003)</b>	US\$ 6,590	Latin America and Caribbean Median: US\$ 6,123	
<b>Official Development Assistance as %of GDP</b>	2.2%	(2004 data)	
<b>Ethnic groups</b>	Hindustani	27.4%	Indigenous 3.7%
	Creole	17.7%	Chinese 1.8%
	Maroon	14.7%	White 0.8%
	Javanese	14.6%	Other 0.5%
	Mixed	12.5%	unknown 6.6%
<b>Religions</b>	Christian	40.7%	Other 10.2%
	Hindu	19.9%	Unknown 15.7%
	Islam	13.5%	

<sup>1</sup> Sources: ABS 2006, Population Census Data 2005, UNDP Human Development Report 2006



## 2. Results

### 2.1 UNDAF Outcomes, Country Programme Outcomes and Outputs

- **UNDAF Outcomes**

This UNDAF addresses the pursuit of both the Millennium Development Goals and national compliance obligations under United Nations human rights instruments. As such, it reflects a number of the national development priorities as outlined in the national MOP 2006 – 2011 and constitutes a clear strategy for focusing actions on human rights, sustainable human development and poverty reduction. The UNDAF identifies three *core UNDAF Outcomes* on the basis of national development priorities. These are broad in scope and are to be achieved through a partnership between the Government of Suriname, United Nations organizations, civil society, private sector organizations, and other development partners. The three UNDAF Outcomes are:

- a) *By 2011, pro-poor policies are in place to ensure that vulnerable groups in society benefit from growth and have equitable access to opportunities, assets and resources; which corresponds to the National Priority Area of: fair distribution of wealth and equal opportunities for all.<sup>2</sup>*
- b) *By 2011 governance systems are enhanced through participatory planning and monitoring, public sector reform, legal reform and protection; which links with the National Priority Area of: Strengthening democratic governance.<sup>3</sup>*
- c) *By 2011, improved access of population to quality education, health care and legal and social protection services. This corresponds to the National Priority Area of: By 2011, improved quality of health and education services with enhanced system of social protection is achieved.<sup>4</sup>*

It is assumed that with the allocation of United Nations and other resources to the three broad outcome areas, the United Nations system and its partners will make a strategic contribution to the attainment of the national human development priorities outlined in the Multi-Annual Development Plan (MOP) 2006-2011.

- **Country Programme Outcomes and Outputs**

*Country Programme Outcomes* have been defined for each of the three UNDAF Outcomes. These eleven Country Programme Outcomes are the basis on which the proposed *Country Programme Outputs* have been defined.

The delivery of these Country Programme Outputs, will - in conjunction with other outputs addressed through parallel flows of development investments - contribute to the achievement of the UNDAF Outcomes. The collaboration inherent and necessary for this will provide opportunities to further enhance partnerships with Government, civil society groups, private sector, international financial institutions, and bilateral organizations.

### 2.2 UNDAF Outcome 1: *By the end of 2011, pro-poor policies in place to ensure that vulnerable groups in society benefit from growth and have equitable access to opportunities, assets, resources and decent work.*

This UNDAF Outcome aims to tackle a broad range of issues including pro-poor policy reform, promoting capacity building, support to sustainable natural resource management and environmental planning. As a result, it is anticipated that by the end of 2011 the following Country Programme Outcomes will have been achieved:

- **Country Programme Outcome 1.1.:** *National Authorities have the capacity to articulate, implement and monitor evidence based pro-poor policies and strategies, as the basis for achieving the MDGs*

**Evidence based pro-poor policies and strategies:** The United Nations Country Team will aim to support the Government's strategy on improving living standards (MDG-1 on poverty alleviation)

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<sup>2</sup> MOP 2006-2011

<sup>3</sup> Idem

<sup>4</sup> Idem



through support for the development of evidence based pro-poor policies and strategies. It is planned to provide support for the strengthening of capacities at the national and local levels to develop efficient and accurate data collection, processing and reporting mechanisms. Efforts will also be made to support the Government in strengthening strategic planning and improving the quality and use of socio-economic and demographic data, as the basis for the development of pro-poor budgeting processes.

- **Country Programme Outcome 1.2.:** *The quality and coverage of credit and employment facilities are improved, especially for vulnerable and disadvantaged groups;*

**Quality and coverage of credit and employment facilities:** The UNDAF aims to address the issues of poverty and vulnerability through efforts aimed at fostering an enabling environment for livelihoods, employment and enterprise creation. In order to generate employment and livelihoods opportunities, efforts will focus on the establishment of mechanisms to support micro-enterprise creation initiatives targeting vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, including female headed households.

- **Country Programme Outcome 1.3.:** *Employment and labour market policies are in place that promote employment and balance efficiency of the labour market with attaining decent work for all.*

**Labour Market Initiatives:** In order to reduce poverty in Suriname, a more efficient labour market system needs to be developed that supports vigorous employment growth with decent work for all. The UNCT aims to support the process of enhancing capacities to design, implement and monitor a National Employment Strategy and a national labour market monitoring system. In line with such an Employment Strategy the UNCT aims at strengthening labour market institutions and reform in order to enhance labour market efficiency, promote social responsible restructuring of enterprises, support the modernization of the Technical Vocational Education and Training system (TVET) and its integration into the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME), and enhance delivery of Enterprise Development services. Considerable attention will be directed to vulnerable and disadvantaged labour market groups (such as unemployed persons, persons with disabilities, indigenous people, school drop outs and teenage mothers). In addition, support will be provided for the reform of public and private employment services with an emphasis on capacity development, as a basis for the provision of improved services to unemployed persons.

- **Country Programme Outcome 1.4.:** *A sustainable natural resources planning and management system is in place.*

**Sustainable natural resource planning and management:** In this programme area, efforts will focus on enhancing the capacities of public sector bodies and para-public organizations to effectively plan, implement and monitor mechanisms for: mineral resource management; sustainable land management with a particular emphasis on reducing the vulnerability of the poor and expanded opportunities for sustainable livelihoods; the conservation and management of biodiversity; and disaster mitigation and management.

### **2.3 UNDAF Outcome 2:** *By the end of 2011, good governance through decentralized, participatory planning and monitoring, legal reform and effective protection.*

Governance can be defined as the vehicle through which individuals, institutions, rules and political processes contribute to economic growth, the realization of rights and the alleviation of poverty. Therefore, improving and reinforcing democratic governance principles and practices are vital components for the design and implementation of sound strategies for national development and effective poverty reduction. In the context of Suriname, this is directly linked to the achievement of the MDGs particularly for vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.

If the achievement of the MDGs is viewed as the desired outcome, good governance is central to the process through which this outcome can be achieved. As a result, the UNCT will support efforts to create enhanced levels of awareness and application of human rights standards and principles, support improved service delivery and strengthen the foundations for democratic governance.

As a result, it is anticipated that by the end of 2011 the following Country Programme Outcomes will have been achieved:



- **Country Programme Outcome 2.1.:** *Legal frameworks are in conformity with international human rights standards in priority areas such as children and women's rights, the environment, work, business, trade and investment;*

**Human Rights:** The UNCT will focus on supporting the updating of human rights based legislation and on enhancing capacities to implement human rights and gender sensitive approaches. Also, efforts will focus on improving public awareness of human rights issues and instruments with an emphasis on the judiciary and legal system in Suriname.

- **Country Programme Outcome 2.2.:** *The public sector will be strengthened to effectively and efficiently fulfil its role of policy guidance, coordination and facilitation of sustainable human development processes*

**Public Administration Reform and Decentralization:** Support will be provided to both Government and non-state actors in order to enhance capacities to formulate, implement and monitor policies, legislation and standards that contribute to a more effective and efficient public sector and services. This will be accompanied by efforts to enhance the generation of new employment opportunities as a means of providing greater mobility within the labour market. On a more decentralized level, initiatives will be taken to ensure that institutional capacities are sufficiently enhanced to define, coordinate and manage the implementation of regional and local development strategies.

- **Country Programme Outcome 2.3.:** *Citizens participate more effectively in decentralized planning, decision-making, implementation and monitoring.*

**Citizens and Civil Society Participation:** The UNCT will aim to support initiatives that ensure that the capacity of local authorities, NGOs, private sector and civil society are sufficiently enhanced to participate in policy making processes. Also, efforts will focus on developing the capacities of key government institutions and NGOs to generate and disseminate information on the MDGs as well as national and local development plans and policies.

#### **2.4 UNDAF Outcome 3:** *By the end of 2011 there is improved access to quality education, health care and legal and social protection services.*

This UNDAF Outcome addresses the key interventions in the social sectors and their role in combating poverty. It is anticipated that by the end of 2011 the following Country Programme Outcomes will have been achieved:

- **Country Programme Outcome 3.1.:** *All people have access to quality health care, including universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, to maintain the state of health for the entire population;*

**Health Sector:** The health policies of the Government of Suriname aim to promote an equitable society through the reduction of urban-rural health gaps, achieving lower maternal and child mortality, and reducing health disparities between the poor and those better off. This recognizes the importance of family planning as a way to improve the health status of women and their families, and in achieving better living standards for communities, especially in the most vulnerable and needy areas. Meeting these goals requires focusing resources on enhancing capacities in Public Health Management to plan, deliver and monitor comprehensive integrated primary health care services. Support from the UNCT will therefore focus on enhancing the capacity of the Ministry of Health's PME unit to plan, implement and monitor the Health Sector Plan, including the establishment of a Patient's Rights Bureau. Also, efforts will support enhanced access to primary health care services (PHC) both in the Interior and in rural and urban districts, with special focus on the reduction of malaria, HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STI) and malnutrition; as well as on the increase in vaccination coverage, the improvement of maternal health, reproductive health, prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) and youth friendly health services. A third dimension involves support for programmes aimed at ensuring that families utilize appropriate practices for healthy living, especially aimed towards decrease and prevention of diabetes and chronic cardiovascular diseases and also with a special focus on care and feeding practices for child survival, growth and development.



- **Country Programme Outcome 3.2.:** *All children have access to quality education;*

**Education Sector:** The Government of Suriname considers education a crucial priority and has identified it as one of the main pillars in poverty reduction. The reduction of disparities related to gender, geographical location and ethnicity is a key concern of the Government and its development partners. The support to be provided by the UNCT will focus on enhancing capacities to deliver quality pre-primary, primary and secondary education for all children, as a means of achieving a set standard of learning results. Actions will aim at enhancing the Ministry of Education's capacity to plan, deliver and monitor quality pre-primary, primary and secondary education services throughout the country. Furthermore, efforts will focus on enhancing access and the quality of pre-primary and primary education in the interior. Also, programmes will aim to address the issue of basic literacy, numeracy, social and vocational skills for children who have dropped out of the school system.

- **Country Programme Outcome 3.3.:** *People are using adequate legal protection services and have improved access to decent work and social safety nets;*

**Legal and social protection services:** The UNCT will aim to support efforts to enhance the capacities of Ministries and NGOs that provide legal and social protection. This includes, improving the access of vulnerable groups, such as women, children, people with a disability and unemployed persons to enhanced legal and social protection services in five districts. In addition, it is planned to provide support for the establishment of an effective system to plan, deliver, coordinate and monitor all legal and social protection services offered by the ministries and NGOs. This will be accompanied by efforts to enhance private sector and civil society organization's capacities to deliver and maintain family and community-based social protection programmes.

- **Country Programme Outcome 3.4.:** *A well-coordinated and decentralized national multi-sector response to HIV continues to be operational and improving throughout the 2008 – 2011 period*

**HIV and AIDS:** Within the context of the 'Three Ones' principles, the institutional capacity of the National HIV Secretariat (NHIVS) to plan, coordinate, monitor and evaluate the national multi-sectoral response is considered by the United Nations as a critical factor in addressing the existing fragmented multi-sectoral approach to tackling the HIV and AIDS response in Suriname. Under this outcome, the United Nations render its support to the Government of Suriname in the following two areas:

- **Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and Institutional capacity:** The United Nations will continue to support the NHIVS on an annual basis to develop costed Annual Work Plans, as well as to implement, monitor and evaluate these plans. For the NHIVS to effectively coordinate, monitor and evaluate the rights-based and gender responsive multi-sectoral response to HIV and AIDS, the United Nations will continue to work closely with the NHIVS M&E unit to scale-up capacity and develop M&E and Strategic Information systems at the national and district levels.
- **Prevention Strategy:** There is urgent need for prevention strategies focussing on high risks groups such as the armed forces, commercial sex workers and drug addicts, migrant populations (especially in the interior) and the prison population. In addition, preventative strategies will be aimed towards women and adolescent girls especially, who are several times more likely to be infected than boys. Within this specific outcome, UNFPA will lead with the support of PAHO/WHO, UNAIDS and UNICEF in implementation. An effective HIV prevention strategy needs to address the underlying drivers of the spread of the disease specific to conditions in Suriname, and ensure that there is promotion of female empowerment, gender equality and male responsibility. In addition to accompanying a Surinamese HIV Prevention Strategy, the UNCT will support the strengthening of national capacities to provide quality prevention services that promote gender equality and women's human rights and the sustainable provision of commodities.



### 3. Resource Mobilization Targets 2008-2011

#### 3.1 Estimated financial resource requirements

An estimate of the financial resources targets that the United Nations system aims to mobilize to contribute in a meaningful manner to the achievement of the three UNDAF outcomes is shown in the table below. Additional details for some United Nations organizations are provided in the Results Matrix in Annex A. The contributions include regular, non regular and other resources of United Nations funds, programmes, and specialized agencies for the period 2008-2011. The specific interventions and resource mobilization targets of each organization are indicated in greater detail in their respective Country Programme Documents (CPD) and Country Programme Action Plans (CPAP) that are defined according to the procedures and approval mechanisms of each organization.

**Table 2: Resource Mobilization Targets 2008-2011 (USD)**

Organization	UNDAF Outcome 1	UNDAF Outcome 2	UNDAF Outcome3	TOTAL
PAHO/WHO	100,000	100,000	1,936,000	2,136,000
UNAIDS	-	-	100,000	100,000
UNDP	14,791,000	9,481,000	-	24,272,000
UNECLAC	85,000	15,000	-	100,000
UNESCO	210,000	125,000	550,000	885,000
UNFPA	600,000	575,000	1,350,000	2,525,000
UNICEF	900,000	500,000	8,000,000	9,400,000
UNIFEM	100,000	75,000	70,000	245,000
ILO	140,000	25,000	100,000	265,000
FAO	480,000	-	-	480,000
WFP	450,000	-	-	450,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,856,000</b>	<b>10,896,000</b>	<b>12,106,000</b>	<b>40,858,000</b>

### 4. Implementation of the UNDAF

#### 4.1. Harmonization of Programme Cycles

This UNDAF will be implemented through a series of programmes and related projects that are formulated and approved by the Government of Suriname and the respective United Nations organizations. The Results Matrix and its set of specific outputs and outcomes will provide reference and guidance for all partners in view of the direction and intended effects.

In accordance with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness 2005, the United Nations organizations in Suriname realize the need to advocate for effective levels of coordination and harmonization of all development assistance, to be better aligned with the national development agenda and the achievement of the MDGs. The UNCT will utilize the UNDAF as a means of enhancing the effectiveness of its internal coordination.

From the operational start of the UNDAF in January 2008, the programme cycles of UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF will be synchronized. Building on existing programming practices, and driven by the limited resource base, the UNDAF will require and provide increased opportunities for joint programmes and projects to deliver products in the most efficient and effective manner, while also simplifying collaboration mechanisms between the development actors. The structure and content of the UNDAF will enhance joint programming activities undertaken by PAHO/WHO, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF and provide a programming platform for new and existing non-resident United Nations organizations to make strategic investments in the achievement of national development goals and the related MDGs in Suriname. It is anticipated that this will lead, over time, to a reduction in programmatic transaction costs for the United Nations' partners in Suriname.

## **5. Monitoring and Evaluation**

### **5.1 Monitoring**

The United Nations Country Team in Suriname will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of the UNDAF and will receive technical support from the United Nations Technical Working Group (UNTWG), comprised of technical staff of all United Nations organizations. The UNTWG will establish various sub-groups according to thematic areas addressed in the UNDAF Outcomes. Representatives from relevant Government and non-governmental partners will be invited to participate in these sub-groups. The UNCT will review progress and constraints in implementation on a semi-annual basis. Reports to the UNCT, which will be based on the results of ongoing project monitoring activities, and studies and surveys will serve as input into documented UNDAF Annual Progress Reviews, to be submitted under the auspices of the UNCT. The Monitoring and Evaluation framework provides an overview of the specific indicators that have been selected for measuring progress and impact.

Under the overall guidance of the UNCT, the UNTWG sub-groups will perform the following tasks:

- Implement the proposed schedule of monitoring activities as defined in the monitoring and evaluation framework of this UNDAF;
- Assess and report on new challenges that might require adjustments to the UNDAF or any of its segments; and
- Provide input into the preparation of the Resident Coordinator's Annual Report and to MDG Reports.

### **5.2 Evaluation**

In addition to the Annual UNDAF Progress Reviews, an UNDAF evaluation will take place in the first half of 2010. This will be a joint evaluation, conducted with partners to assess the overall results of the UNDAF. The review process will draw on the major data collection exercises conducted between 2008 and 2010. The evaluation will also ascertain the UNDAF's effectiveness as a mechanism for supporting the achievement of national development goals, strengthening coordination between agencies and reducing programmatic transaction costs for the United Nations' partners.



## Annex A: UNDAF Results Matrix for Suriname (2008-2011)

National Priority Area: Fair distribution of wealth and equal opportunities for all			
UNDAF Outcome 1: By 2011, pro-poor policies are in place to ensure that vulnerable groups in society benefit from growth and have equitable access to opportunities, assets, resources and decent work.			
Contribution to MDGs 1 (Eradicate poverty and hunger) and 7 (Ensure environmental sustainability)			
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	United Nations Organization	Resource mobilization target (US\$)
CP Outcome 1.1: National Authorities have the capacity to articulate, implement and monitor evidence based pro-poor policies and strategies, as the basis for achieving the MDGs.	1.1.1 Strengthened national capacities in sustainable human development and gender-responsive policy formulation, programming and budgeting.	ILO UNDP UNECLAC UNICEF UNIFEM	20,000 2,000,000 25,000 100,000 50,000
	1.1.2 Disaggregated data collection and analysis mechanisms are developed and utilized for monitoring the implementation of the MOP 2006-2011, including progress towards achieving the MDGs at both national and local levels.	FAO UNDP UNECLAC UNFPA UNICEF UNIFEM WFP	230,000 965,000 25,000 300,000 100,000 50,000 200,000
CP Outcome 1.2.: Credit and employment facilities improved, especially for vulnerable and disadvantaged groups <sup>5</sup> .	1.2.1 Financial and technical support mechanisms developed in support of sustainable employment and livelihood initiatives for disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, including female headed households.	<b>Sub-total 1.1</b> UNDP UNECLAC UNESCO	<b>4,065,000</b> 800,000 20,000 80,000
	1.2.1 The Ministry of ATM with enhanced capacity to design, implement and monitor a National Employment Strategy focusing on gender and youth and a national labour market monitoring system, with a view to providing opportunities for decent work.	<b>Sub-total 1.2</b> ILO	<b>900,000</b> 100,000
CP Outcome 1.3: Employment and labour market policies are in place that promote employment and balance efficiency of the labour market with attaining decent work for all <sup>6</sup> .	1.3.1 Facilities are in place in each district (through modernization of TVET <sup>7</sup> ) delivering vocational, literacy, basic life skills, business and other important employability skills for vulnerable and disadvantaged groups <sup>8</sup> .	UNESCO UNFPA UNICEF	50,000 200,000 600,000
	1.3.2 Public and private employment services reformed and their capacity enhanced to provide better services to enable unemployed persons to gain access decent work.	ILO	20,000
		<b>Sub-total 1.3</b>	<b>970,000</b>

<sup>5</sup> From MOP, section on 'poverty reduction'

<sup>6</sup> From MOP, section on 'facilitating the private sector'

<sup>7</sup> Technical Vocational Education and Training System

<sup>8</sup> With a special emphasis on the provision of information and services in local languages

<p><b>CP Outcome 1.4: A sustainable and participatory natural resources planning and management system is in place<sup>9</sup>.</b></p>	<p>1.4.1 Responsible organizations have the capacity to plan, implement and monitor a mechanism for the management of mineral resources.</p> <p>1.4.2 Responsible organizations have the capacity to establish a mechanism for sustainable land management with a particular emphasis on reducing the vulnerability of the poor and expanded opportunities for sustainable livelihoods.</p> <p>1.4.3 Responsible organizations have the capacity to: design, implement and monitor systems for the management, sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity; to implement measures on the adaptation and mitigation of the effects of climate change.</p> <p>1.4.4 The knowledge and skills of key disaster management institutions are enhanced to mitigate, manage and reduce the impact of disasters.</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>FAO UNDP</p> <p>UNDP UNESCO</p> <p>PAHO/WHO UNECLAC UNESCO UNFPA UNICEF WFP</p> <p><b>Sub-total 1.4</b> <b>11,921,000</b></p>	<p>150,000</p> <p>250,000<sup>10</sup> 1,500,000</p> <p>9,376,000 55,000</p> <p>100,000 15,000 25,000 100,000 100,000 250,000</p> <p><b>17,856,000</b></p>
<p><b>Role of partners – Government</b></p> <p><b>Min. of Planning and Development Cooperation (PLOS):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lead role in coordinating pro-poor policy formulation and monitoring within Government;</li> </ul> <p><b>Min. of Regional Development</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lead role in coordinating participatory strategy development and provision of opportunities and services for vulnerable groups in the Interior.</li> </ul> <p><b>Min. of Labour, Technological Development and Environment (ATM):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lead role in piloting and coordinating employment programmes and labour market policy.</li> <li>- Lead role in coordinating the environmental sector</li> </ul> <p><b>Min. of Labour, Technological Development and Environment (ATM), Min. of Natural Resources (NH), Min. of Physical Planning, Land and Forest Management (RGD)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lead role in policy and management of natural resources and land use.</li> </ul> <p><b>Min. of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries (LVV), Min. of Labour, Technological Development and Environment (ATM), Min. of Education, Min. of Health, Min. of Housing, Min. of Finance,</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participate in implementing pro-poor planning, budgeting and monitoring;</li> </ul> <p><b>General Bureau of Statistics (ABS):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support establishment and operation of monitoring systems.</li> </ul> <p><b>National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname (NIMOS)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implementation of environmental policy</li> </ul>		<p><b>Sub-total Pro poor policies</b> <b>17,856,000</b></p> <p><b>Role of partners – Other</b></p> <p><b>Association of Employers (VSB):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participation in training institutes and annual labour market surveys</li> </ul> <p><b>Foundation for Productive Working Units (SPWE):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide and develop vocational training</li> </ul> <p><b>Council of NGO Networks:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide support and training to NGOs and beneficiaries</li> </ul> <p><b>Labour Unions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participation in definition and monitoring of employment strategies.</li> </ul> <p><b>Indigenous and maroon organizations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participation and monitoring of strategies for poverty reduction, creating employment and entrepreneurial opportunities.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Coordination mechanism and programme modalities:</b> GOS/United Nations Steering Committee; UNCT with oversight for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; Thematic Working Groups; implementers meetings;</p>			

<sup>9</sup> Contributing to the MOP section on 'environmental management' and 'land policy'.

<sup>10</sup> Specifically for pesticide management and trace-back pesticide residue monitoring systems



National Priority Area: Strengthening democratic governance			
- Legal reform and protection in conformity with human rights standards and obligations			
- Public sector reform and enhanced public participation in decision making processes			
UNDAF Outcome 2: By 2011, governance systems are enhanced through participatory planning and monitoring, public sector reform, legal reform and protection. Contribution to MDGs: Crosscutting			
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	United Nations Organization	Resource mobilization target (US\$)
CP outcome 2.1.: Legal frameworks are in conformity with international human rights standards in priority areas such as children and women's rights, the environment, work, business, trade and investment <sup>11</sup> .	2.1.1 Knowledge, awareness and skills of decision makers dealing with human rights and international conventions of the United Nations system have been enhanced to review and assess the conformity of key national frameworks with international human rights standards and to implement human rights and gender sensitive approaches.	UNFPA UNICEF UNIFEM	100,000 100,000 25,000
	2.1.2 The general public and vulnerable groups have knowledge of human rights issues and instruments and their capacity is enhanced to claim their rights.	UNESCO UNFPA UNICEF UNIFEM	25,000 100,000 100,000 25,000
CP Outcome 2.2.: The public sector will be strengthened to effectively and efficiently fulfil its role of policy guidance, coordination and facilitation of sustainable human development processes <sup>12</sup> .	2.2.1 A Public Sector Reform programme has been formulated and is being implemented on the basis of a process of broad stakeholder consultation and on national ownership and leadership.	Sub-total 2.1 PAHO/WHO UNDP UNFPA UNICEF UNDP	475,000 100,000 400,000 100,000 200,000 4,000,000
	2.2.2 Government and non-state actors have acquired enhanced capacities to formulate, implement and monitor policies, legislation and standards that contribute to a more effective and efficient public services, focusing on development results for all citizens, particularly disadvantaged groups.		
CP Outcome 2.3.: Citizens participate more effectively in decentralized planning, decision-making, implementation and monitoring <sup>13</sup> .	2.3.1 Mechanisms are in place to ensure the participation of rights-holders and stakeholders in the development, implementation and monitoring of the MDGs, national and other development plans and policies, and local level development projects.	Sub-total 2.2 UNDP UNFPA UNICEF	4,800,000 1,081,000 100,000 100,000
	2.3.2 Local authorities, traditional authorities, private sector, NGO and other civil society actors have acquired enhanced capacities to effectively participate in policy making processes and in the planning, monitoring and implementation of development projects and programmes.	ILO UNDP UNECLAC UNESCO UNFPA UNICEF UNIFEM	25,000 4,000,000 15,000 100,000 175,000 100,000 25,000
		Sub-total 2.3	5,721,000
		Sub-total governance	10,996,000

<sup>11</sup> Contributing to the MOP section on 'international framework and foreign policy'

<sup>12</sup> Contributing to the MOP section on 'public sector reform'

<sup>13</sup> Contributing to the MOP sections on 'public sector reform' and 'regional development'

<p><b><u>Role of partners – Government</u></b></p> <p><b>National Assembly of Suriname</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Shape and monitor the implementation of human rights instruments and standards at national level</li> </ul> <p><b>Vice-Presidency, Min. of Home Affairs, Min. of Finance, Min. of Planning and Development Cooperation (PLOS), Min. of Trade and Industry:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop and implement Public Sector Reform process</li> </ul> <p><b>Min. of Regional Development (RO)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participatory planning and implementation of development initiatives at regional and local level.</li> </ul> <p><b>Min. of Home Affairs, Min. of Social Affairs, Min. of Justice and Police, Min. of Regional Development</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Focus on ensuring that human rights are respected</li> </ul> <p><b>Min. of Labour, Min. of Health National AIDS Secretariat</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Focus on human rights related to HIV.</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Role of partners – Other</u></b></p> <p><b>Council of NGO Networks (NGO Network Overleg) and other civil society actors, in particular representatives of marginalized groups:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Advocate for and support human rights issues</li> <li>- Participate in social mobilisation for participatory planning</li> </ul> <p><b>Labour Unions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Partners in Public Sector Reform</li> </ul> <p><b>VSB, ASFA, KKF, AKMOS, ABI:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participates in Public Sector Reform</li> <li>- Participate in employment generation and decision-making</li> </ul>
<p><b>Coordination mechanism and programme modalities:</b> GOS/United Nations Steering Committee; UNCT with oversight for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; Thematic Working Groups; implementers meetings;</p>	



<b>National Priority Area: By 2011, improved quality of health and education services with enhanced system of social protection is achieved.</b>			
<b>UNDAF Outcome 3: By 2011, there is improved access to quality education, health care, legal and social protection services.</b>			
<b>Contribution to MDGs 1 (Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, target 2 and 3), MDG 2 (Achieve universal primary education, target 5 and 6), MDG 3 (Promote gender equality and empower women, target 7), MDG 4 (Reduce child mortality), MDG 5 (Improve maternal health) and MDG 6(HIV/AIDS and other major diseases)</b>			
<b>Country Programme Outcomes</b>	<b>Country Programme Outputs</b>	<b>United Nations Organizations</b>	<b>Resource mobilization target (US\$)</b>
<b>CP Outcome 3.1: All people have access to quality health care, including universal access to sexual and reproductive health services to maintain the state of health for the entire population<sup>14</sup>.</b>	3.1.1 The MOH and its associated institutions will be able to acquire the Essential Public Health Functions.	PAHO/WHO UNFPA UNICEF	1,200,000 150,000 100,000
	3.1.2 80% of staff of health clinics in the interior and all staff of the health clinic in the urban and rural areas with their knowledge, skills and attitudes enhanced to deliver quality integrated health care services <sup>15</sup> .	PAHO/WHO FAO <sup>16</sup> UNFPA UNICEF	700,000 200,000 1,500,000
	3.1.3 Individuals are able to make decisions and act on those, particularly in the area of reproductive health and HIV prevention, through increased access to and availability of (gender-, age-, culturally-) appropriate services, including counselling, and commodities.	PAHO/WHO UNESCO UNFPA UNICEF UNIFEM	36,000 100,000 300,000 100,000 25,000
	<b>CP Outcome 3.2: All children have access to quality education<sup>17</sup>.</b>	<b>Sub-total 3.1</b>	<b>Sub-total 3.1</b>
	3.2.1 The planning unit of the MOE with their capacity enhanced to plan, deliver and monitor quality, pre-primary, primary and secondary educational services in all districts.	UNESCO UNICEF	300,000 500,000
	3.2.2 The number of ECE facilities in the interior increased with 50%.	UNICEF	2,000,000
	3.2.3 80% of all staff of pre-primary and primary facilities in the interior with their knowledge, skills and attitudes enhanced (up to the level of trained teachers) to deliver quality pre-primary and primary education for all children.	UNICEF	1,300,000
	3.2.4 The capacity of the programmes (government and NGOs) catering for children who dropped out of school enhanced to deliver quality programmes (focussing on basic literacy and numeracy, basic life skills, social and vocational skills) reaching at least 50% of all the children who dropped out of school.	UNFPA UNESCO UNICEF	250,000 50,000 1,000,000
	<b>Sub-total 3.2</b>	<b>Sub-total 3.2</b>	<b>5,400,000</b>

<sup>14</sup> Contributing to MOP section on 'health care', 'HIV/AIDS' and 'malaria prevention'

<sup>15</sup> With special focus on early prevention and treatment of non-communicable diseases, the reduction of malaria, HIV/AIDS and STIs and malnutrition, the increase in vaccination coverage, the improvement of maternal health, reproductive health, PMTCT and youth-friendly health services.

<sup>16</sup> Work on nutrition

<sup>17</sup> Contributing to MOP section on 'educational reform'

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	United Nations Organizations	Resource mobilization target (US\$)
CP Outcome 3.3: People are using adequate legal services and have improved access to decent work and social safety nets <sup>18</sup> .	3.3.1 Effective systems in place to plan, deliver, coordinate and monitor all legal and social protection services offered by the Ministries and NGOs including those that focus on vulnerable groups and gender-based violence.	UNFPA UNICEF	150,000 100,000
	3.3.2 Organizations (GO, NGO, private) that provide social protection services have the knowledge, skills and attitudes necessary to deliver and maintain family, work and community-based social protection services.	ILO UNFPA UNICEF UNIFEM	20,000 150,000 700,000 20,000
	<b>Sub-total 3.3</b>		<b>1,140,000</b>
CP Outcome 3.4: A well-coordinated and decentralised national multi-sector response to HIV, continues to be operational and improving, throughout the 2008 - 2011 period.	3.4.1 The National HIV Council with its capacity enhanced to carry out its mandate and the National HIV Secretariat with its capacity enhanced to plan, coordinate and monitor HIV prevention, treatment and care.	UNAIDS	40,000
	3.4.2 An M&E and Strategic Information system in place that generates, collects, analyses and disseminates strategic information on the agreed upon national indicators in the Results-Based Framework for Action and Annual National HIV Plans.	UNAIDS UNICEF	40,000 200,000
	3.4.3 80% of the organizations that work on HIV prevention (GO, NGO and CBO) with their knowledge, skills and attitudes enhanced to deliver an effective and comprehensive package of prevention (including PMTCT) and care services (including paediatric care), including the mitigation of the socio-economic impact on people infected and affected by HIV.	ILO UNAIDS UNESCO UNFPA UNICEF UNIFEM	80,000 20,000 100,000 150,000 500,000 25,000
<b>Sub-total 3.4</b>		<b>Sub-total services</b>	<b>1,155,000</b> <b>12,106,000</b>
<p><b>Role of partners – Government</b></p> <p><b>Min. of Health</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lead role in implementing Health Sector Plan</li> </ul> <p><b>Medical Mission and RGD</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improvement of service delivery in the (interior) districts</li> </ul> <p><b>Min. of Education</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lead role in implementing Education Sector Plan</li> </ul> <p><b>Min. of Labour, Technological Development and Environment (ATM)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lead role on programmes to address HIV in the workplace.</li> </ul> <p><b>National HIV Council and National HIV Secretariat:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitate and coordinate the incorporation of HIV in the specific services</li> <li>- According to their mission</li> <li>- Introduce the partnership concept and lead the process on the area of HIV.</li> </ul> <p><b>Coordination mechanism and programme modalities:</b> GOS/United Nations Steering Committee; UNCT with oversight for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; Thematic Working Groups; implementers meetings.</p>			
<p><b>Role of partners – Other</b></p> <p><b>NGOs and NGO networks:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Through the NGO networks and according to their missions implement programmes for training and support of NGO beneficiaries.</li> </ul> <p><b>Other organizations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Workers and employers organization.</li> </ul>			

<sup>18</sup> Contributing to MOP section on 'welfare stimulation'



## Annex B: UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (2008-2011)

The following tables provide an outline of the UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. The elaboration of the respective Country Programme Documents will result in the fine-tuning of this outline, providing base line data and targets for each of the indicators. The United Nations Country Team also intends to update this Monitoring and Evaluation matrix on a regular basis to ensure it is a relevant tool for tracking progress.

National Priority Area: Fair distribution of wealth and equal opportunities for all			
Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baseline	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p><b>UNDAF Outcome 1:</b> By 2011, pro-poor policies are in place to ensure that vulnerable groups in society benefit from economic growth and have equitable access to opportunities, assets, resources</p>	<p>a) Human Development Index (HDI) value and rank, 0.759 &amp; 89 in 2004;                      b) Human Poverty Index, (HPI-1) value (%) and rank, 10.3 &amp; 23 in 2004;                      c) Proportion of people living below the poverty line;                      d) Net secondary enrolment ratio (%) 63, in 2004;                      e) Inequality measures – Gini index;                      f) Unemployment index rate;                      g) Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector, 33.1 in 2004</p>	<p>Reports of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation;</li> <li>Other line ministries;</li> <li>General Bureau of Statistics;</li> <li>Research organizations and higher education institutions, including the University of Suriname;</li> <li>United Nations agencies and other international organizations.</li> <li>Civil society organizations</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> Capacity developed to effectively monitor poverty reduction; Poverty line and comprehensive poverty reduction strategy defined.  <b>Risks:</b> Insufficient institutional and human capacity within Government, private sector and NGOs; Lack of reliable and systematic data collection and analysis.</p>
<p><b>CP Outcome 1.1:</b> National Authorities have the capacity to articulate, implement and monitor evidence based pro-poor policies and strategies, as the basis for achieving the MDGs.</p>	<p>a) Number of Government staff trained in the definition, implementation and monitoring of evidence based pro-poor policies;                      b) National Human Development Reports developed and published;                      c) Increased disaggregated data in government statistical reports</p>	<p>Reports of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>General Bureau of Statistics;</li> <li>Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation;</li> <li>Other line ministries;</li> <li>Higher education institutions and research organizations;</li> <li>Concluding observations of Human Rights Treaty Bodies;</li> <li>Ministry of Finance;</li> <li>Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation;</li> <li>Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment (ATM);</li> <li>Banks and credit unions.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> Capacities are developed to collect and disseminate the necessary development data.  <b>Risk:</b> Insufficient qualified experts available to plan and monitor pro-poor oriented development policies; Limited adoption of attitude regarding the use of data for planning, Implementation and monitoring.</p>
<p><b>CP Outcome 1.2:</b> Credit and employment facilities improved, especially for vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.</p>	<p>a) The number of new employment opportunities generated;                      b) Per capita access to micro finance for vulnerable and disadvantaged populations disaggregated by age, sex, ethnicity, rural / urban location;                      c) Amount of funding available for small scale lending / annum                      d) Amount of funding allocated per annum for skills training for productive employment;</p>		<p><b>Assumptions:</b> A positive response to support and cooperation from all stakeholders.  <b>Risk:</b> Insufficient financial resources available;</p>

<p><b>CP Outcome 1.3:</b> Employment and labour market policies are in place, that promote employment and balance efficiency of the labour market with attaining decent work for all<sup>19</sup>.</p>	<p>a) Creation of an employees' database through systematic registration;  b) Number and type of employment opportunities created for women and men (by age, ethnicity, rural / urban);  c) Availability of vocational, information technology, small business management techniques</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Education and Community Development (MOECD);</li> <li>• Ministry of Trade and Industry;</li> <li>• Ministry of Agriculture and fisheries;</li> <li>• Ministry of Social affairs and Public Housing;</li> <li>• All agencies involved in SME and tourism industries.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assumption:</b> The development agencies agree on the financial and human resource implications</p> <p><b>Risk:</b> insufficient financial resources</p>
<p><b>CP Outcome 1.4:</b> A sustainable natural resources planning and management system is in place.</p>	<p>a) Proportion of land areas covered by forests ; 2005 baseline: 94.7 %;  b) Proportion of land as protected area; 2006 baseline 13%;  c) Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions-per capita 2003 baseline: 5.1(metric tons);  d) A mechanism for sustainable land management and monitoring is established 2006</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> weak institutional capacity to manage and monitor sustainable land management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Physical Planning Land and Forest management;</li> <li>• United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD);</li> <li>• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);</li> <li>• Concluding observations of Human Rights Treaty Bodies</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assumption:</b> ongoing capacity building and institutional strengthening programmes are continued.</p> <p><b>Risk:</b> Low priority for institutional strengthening and organizational reform.</p>

<sup>19</sup> From MOP, section on 'facilitating the private sector'



National Priority Area: Strengthening democratic governance			
- Legal reform and protection in conformity with human rights standards and obligations			
- Public sector reform and enhanced public participation in decision making processes			
Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baseline	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p><b>UNDAF Outcome 2:</b> By 2011, Governance systems are enhanced through participatory planning and monitoring, public sector reform, legal reform and protection.</p>	<p>e) Number of civic education programmes planned and implemented;</p> <p>f) Percentage of population with knowledge of civil rights;</p> <p>g) Number of news reports on practices of state institutions;</p> <p>h) Proportion of resource allocation to be spent at central and district level;</p> <p>i) Number of districts activities implementing the decentralization policy;</p> <p>j) Percentage of women represented and participating in government structures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Justice and the police;</li> <li>Local NGOs and civil society organizations</li> <li>Reports of line ministries;</li> <li>NGOs and Civil Society organizations.</li> <li>Government and agency reports.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> Sufficient funds allocated for programme implementation;</p> <p><b>Risk:</b> Continuous political and institutional support</p>
<p><b>CP outcome 2.1.:</b> Legal frameworks are in conformity with international human rights standards in priority areas such as children and women's rights, the environment, work, business, trade and investment.</p>	<p>a) Number of cases of crime reported and recorded by age, sex, ethnicity, location of victim;</p> <p>b) Number of cases filed on infringement of human rights;</p> <p>c) Number of constitutional reviews effected;</p> <p>d) National Human Right Plan of Action defined</p> <p>e) Number of constitutional and legislative review effected</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Justice and the police;</li> <li>Local NGOs and civil society organizations;</li> <li>Reports of political parties;</li> <li>Line ministries such as Education and health;</li> <li>Concluding observations of Human Rights Treaty Bodies;</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> Human rights may not be mainstreamed into general development assistance programme;</p> <p><b>Risk:</b> Weak system of good governance; Lack of incentives to enforce legislation and to change existing systems of governance</p>
<p><b>CP Outcome 2.2.:</b> The public sector will be strengthened to effectively and efficiently fulfil its role of policy guidance, coordination and facilitation of sustainable human development processes.</p>	<p>a) Adoption of PSR programme by Council of Minister;</p> <p>b) Implementation mechanism in place.</p> <p><b>Baselines:</b> no comprehensive PSR programme in existence.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment by jointly organized United Nations country team;</li> <li>General Statistics Office (GSO);</li> <li>Reports of all line ministries;</li> <li>(1) NGOs and Civil Society organizations.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> Strong capacity of the Government to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate public services.</p> <p><b>Risk:</b> Limited access to quality basic services, such as security, rule of law, education, health, housing with particular regional disparities (coastal and rural areas and the interior).</p>
<p><b>CP Outcome 2.3:</b> Citizens participate more effectively in decentralized planning, decision-making, implementation and monitoring.</p>	<p>a) % of key does (MOP, regional and district development plans) in which there has been demonstrable citizens' participation.</p> <p><b>Baselines:</b> limited opportunities for effective citizen participation in national and local planning processes; limited capacities of local level actors to undertake participatory planning and programme monitoring.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation (PLOS);</li> <li>Ministry of Regional Development (RO);</li> <li>University of Suriname;</li> <li>NGO Network;</li> <li>Private Sector Associations;</li> <li>Other United Nations organizations and other international organizations.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> Top-down form of decision making.</p> <p><b>Risk:</b> insufficient power to enforce and monitor implementation.</p>

National Priority Area: By 2011, improved quality of health and education services with enhanced system of social protection is achieved.			
Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baseline	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p><b>UNDAF Outcome 3:</b> By 2011, there is improved access of population to quality education, health care, legal and social protection services.</p>	<p>a) Public expenditure on health as a percentage of GDP (% of GDP), 3.6 in 2003-04; b) Public expenditure on health as a percentage of total government expenditure; c) Public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP; d) Public expenditure on education as a percentage of total government expenditure; e) Per capita expenditure for health services; f) Per capita expenditure for education.</p> <p>a) Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births, 110 in 2000; b) Children under five mortality rate per 1,000 live births, 39 in 2004 c) Life expectancy at birth, female (yrs), 72.7 in 2004 d) Life expectancy at birth, male (yrs), 66.1 in 2004 e) Tuberculosis incidence rate per 100,000 population, 98 in 2004 f) People living with HIV, 15-49 years old, percentage, 1.9 in 2005 g) Incidence of malaria; h) Proportion of the population with access to improved water source</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Finance;</li> <li>Ministry of Education and Community Development (MOECD);</li> <li>General Statistics Office;</li> <li>Annual reports of MoH;</li> <li>PAHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and other international and local NGOs.</li> <li>Annual report of MoH;</li> <li>Evaluation reports of specific projects/ programmes of the Ministry of Health;</li> <li>PAHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and other international &amp; local NGOs;</li> <li>Concluding observations of Human Rights Treaty Bodies</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> Sufficient financial resources to be made available to MoH and Ministry of Education; Planning, budgetary and reporting procedures within the health and education sectors are well-coordinated.</p> <p><b>Risk:</b> Available sufficiently trained and/or experienced staff; Weak capacity of the Bureau of Public Health.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> Sufficient financial resources to be made available to MoH; Planning, budgetary and reporting procedures within the health sector are unequivocal and well-coordinated.</p> <p><b>Risk:</b> Lack of sufficiently trained and/or experienced staff in the health sector.</p>
<p><b>CP Outcome 3.1:</b> All people have access to quality health care, including universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, to maintain the state of health for the entire population.</p>	<p>a) Adult literacy rate, female (% ages 15 and older), 87.2 in 2004; b) Adult literacy rate, male (% ages 15 and older), 92.0 in 2004; c) Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary schools, female (%), 77 in 2004; d) Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary schools, male (%), 68 in 2004; e) Net enrolment in primary school, disaggregated by age, sex, ethnicity and location (rural / urban); f) Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5, disaggregated by age, sex, ethnicity and location (rural / urban)...</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Education and Community Development (MOECD);</li> <li>Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Housing</li> <li>UNICEF, UNESCO, and other international and local NGOs;</li> <li>Higher institutions;</li> <li>Concluding observations of Human Rights Treaty Bodies;</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> Sufficient financial resources to be made available to MINOV.</p> <p><b>Risk:</b> Lack of candidates for staffing of management and professional functions.</p>
<p><b>CP Outcome 3.2:</b> All children have access to quality education.</p>	<p>a) Literacy rate in the age group 15-24 years, b) Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education; c) Ratio of literate women to men 15-24 years of age disaggregated by age, sex, ethnicity and location.</p>		



<p><b>CP Outcome 3.3:</b> People are using adequate legal services and have improved access to decent work and social safety nets<sup>20</sup>.</p>	<p>a) Number of trained staffs of the Ministries and NGOs;  b) Incentives provided to the concerned Ministries and NGOs staffs;  c) Social assistance: disability benefit, single -parent allowances, and 'social pensions' for the elderly poor</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Housing;</li> <li>• Ministry of Justice and the Police;</li> <li>• Ministry of Education and Community Development;</li> <li>• Local and international NGOs, including the United Nations organizations;</li> <li>• Concluding observations of Human Rights Treaty Bodies;</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> Concerted effort from the part of United Nations and other international agencies.   <b>Risk:</b> Lack of incentives to enforce legislation and to change existing systems of governance.</p>
<p><b>CP Outcome 3.4:</b> A well-coordinated and decentralised national multi-sector response to HIV/AIDS continues to be operational and improving throughout the 2008 – 2011 period.</p>	<p>a) Percentage of deaths attributable to HIV-related illnesses/AIDS;  b) Number of line ministries with HIV work plans and budgets;  c) Percentage of women, men and children receiving antiretroviral combination therapy, who are eligible according to national guidelines.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National HIV Secretariat Reports</li> <li>• Annual work Plans &amp; Budgets</li> <li>• MCH data</li> <li>• Behavioural Survey Studies;</li> <li>• Concluding observations of Human Rights Treaty Bodies;</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> The National HIV Council is appointed and approved; Current funding trends in Suriname continue.   <b>Risk:</b> if the review of the National Strategic plan drags, it might delay course of response.</p>

<sup>20</sup> Contributing to MOP section on 'welfare stimulation'

### Annex C: Monitoring and Evaluation Programme Cycle Calendar 2008-2011

		2008	2009	2010	2011
UNCT M and E Activities	Survey/Studies	Baseline study			
	Monitoring Systems	Suriname's socio-economic update every year			
Evaluations	Evaluations			Country Programme Evaluations	
	Reviews	Country Programme Annual Reviews	Country Programme Annual Reviews		Country Programme Annual Reviews
UNDAF Evaluation Milestones	UNDAF Evaluation Milestones	UNDAF Annual Progress Review	UNDAF Annual Progress Review	Joint Mid-Term Evaluation	UNDAF Annual Progress Review
	M&E Capacity Building	Suriname's information rolled out at district level			
Use of Information	Use of Information	MDG Progress Report and Resident Coordinator's Report	Resident Coordinator's Report	MDG Progress Report and Resident Coordinator's Report	Resident Coordinator's Report
	Partner Activities	Participation in UNDAF Annual Progress Reviews and Country Programme Annual Review	Participation in UNDAF Annual Progress Reviews and Country Programme Annual Review	Participation in UNDAF Joint Mid-Term Evaluation and Country Programme Evaluations	Participation in UNDAF Annual Progress Reviews and Country Programme Annual Review
Planning References					