MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS

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NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE REPORT

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1. Final Surinamese National Plan for Policy, Strategy and Action on Climate Change 2014-2021 Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment.

Climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time. The people, society, the Suriname's economy and environment are already affected by extreme weather and climate
events, and are increasingly at risk from climate change-related impacts. The floods in May 2006, for example, affected more than 13,000 households in Suriname, especially in the Brokopondo and Sipaliwini districts. There is damage and loss
generated from approximately SRD111 million in the housing, health, education, energy, transport, communication, agriculture, tourism and trade. The best available science predicts that in the future the temperature, sea level and the total amount of precipitation at
bad weather will increase while average precipitation will decrease. Where vulnerability is high and exposure to these types of climate change, there is a risk of similar or more serious effects in the future. Measures are already being taken to tackle climate impacts, but more needs to be done. Suriname has a very small share of the global greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) that cause climate change and acts as a net sink when absorbing greenhouse gases from the sector Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) are included. Suriname strives for a climate compatible development (CCD) approach. Opportunities are seized to achieve low-carbon development (i.e. development where the emissions of greenhouse gas emissions), while also attracting climate finance.

Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V., for example, is currently developing a sugar cane plantation with a sugar and ethanol processing company in Wageningen in the district Nickerie. Sugar, ethanol and electricity will be produced from sugar cane bagasse. This helps To promote Suriname's drive to develop clean, sustainable energy sources, as well as to to provide the Nickerie district with reliable green energy and new employment opportunities.
The project is also paving the way for attracting voluntary payments to Suriname on the carbon market. This project will reduce greenhouse gas emissions and carbon credits (i.e. a tradable certificate of one tonne of carbon dioxide or equivalent amount of another greenhouse gas, which has not been emitted) generates that will be traded on the

voluntary market. The National Development Plan 2012-2016 of Suriname, the Second National Communication to the UNFCCC (2013) and the Environmental Policy Plan 2012-2016 all recognize the importance of climate change impacts on and opportunities for low-carbon development. This National Plan for Policy, Strategy and Action on Climate Change (NCCPSAP) is the logical next step to enable Suriname to withstand the effects of a changing climate.

The NCCPSAP offers the following:

1. A National Climate Change Policy, which is consistent with the National Suriname development plan.

2. A National Strategy on Climate Change with a Detailed Explanation from:

- the Surinamese roadmap for climate compatible development;
- cross-sectoral and cross-sectoral climate resilience and low carbon emissions development approaches;
- capacity building needs and opportunities;
- where technology transfer is required;
- opportunities to attract investment and financing;
- requirements for monitoring, evaluation, reporting and verification.

3. A National Climate Change Action Plan outlining programs and measures are described for each national development planning theme. The Climate Change Policy expresses Suriname's response to climate change as follows:

Generating data and information regarding the vulnerability of Suriname;

- Reducing vulnerability by implementing climate-resilient measures in the coastal and inland areas and within various sectors;
- Pursuing low-carbon development by adopting sustainable and clean technology;
- Raising awareness across the country about the effects and opportunities that are related to climate change;
- Gaining access to international sources of climate finance;
- Integrating climate compatible development into national
- development planning; and

Recommending the integration of climate compatible development into national budgeting processes.

The Climate Change Strategy outlines Suriname's CCD roadmap (see Figure I) for the current and next national planning cycles: 2014-2016, 2017-2021 and 2022+. The Roadmap illustrates overarching objectives to be achieved in these three different stages, corresponding to the planning cycles. Each has been given a name: 'Start', 'Foundation' and 'Execution'. The Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment (ATM) is responsible for directing and executing this step-by-step plan, in full consultation and collaboration with a multidisciplinary NCCSPAP Implementation Team, consisting of all key stakeholders

Regeringscycli	Huidige regering	Regering 2015-2020	Regering 2021-2025 +
Nationale planningscycli	Aanvang 2014-2016	Fundering 2017-2021	Uitvoering 2022+
Objectives	Het NCCPSAP wordt ontwikkeld en aangenomen door GoS.	GoS begint en voltooit overeengekomen NCCSAP-programma's.	GoS begint en voltooit overeengekomen NCCSAP-programma's.
	Een interministerieel / organisatiebreed NCCPSAP-Implementatieteam wordt ingesteld.	GoS maakt de ontwikkeling van actieplannen inzake klimaatontwikkeling op districtsniveau mogelijk.	Suriname scoort positief ten opzichte van NCCPSAP-succesindicatoren. Een positief effect op de Surinaamse economie kan worden geïdentificeerd en direct worden toegeschreven aan het NCCPSAP.
	Het Implementatieteam is het eens over het NCCPSAP-onderzoeksprogramma, het programma voor monitoring en evaluatie (M&E), en het financieel plan voor de eerstkomende 10 jaar.	Suriname scoort positief ten opzichte van NCCPSAP-succesindicatoren.	Het Implementatieteam is het eens over het financieel plan voor de volgende 10 jaar.
	Directe actie wordt genomen waar de kans daartoe bestaat in het laatste jaar van de huidige GoS (bijv. acties die passen in de huidige begrotingen/plannen).	GoS ontwikkelt een NCCPSAP voor 2022-2026 en neemt dit aan.	GoS bespreekt mogelijkheden voor financiering en technologieoverdracht met ontwikkelingspartners, ontwikkelingsbanken en de private sector.
	GoS 2015-2020 gebruikt NCCPSAP voor het formuleren van een nieuw Nationaal Ontwikkelingsplan, daarbij overeenstemming bereikend aangaande welke programma's ze zal verwezenlijken en garandeert voortzetting van het NCCPSAP-Implementatieteam.	GoS 2021-2025 integreert herziene NCCPSAP volledig in nieuwe Nationaal Ontwikkelingsplan.	GoS ontwikkelt NCCPSAP 2027-2031 en neemt dit aan.
	GoS bespreekt mogelijkheden voor financiering en technologieoverdracht met ontwikkelingspartners, ontwikkelingsbanken en de private sector.		GoS 2026-2030 integreert herziene NCCPSAP volledig in nieuw Nationaal Ontwikkelingsplan.

Suriname has already started to respond to the changes in progress and is building resilience so that it can cope with its changing future, but much more is needed.
Reference climate, climate fluctuations and existing effects

The tropical warm and wet climate of Suriname is influenced by various factors. It passing the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) typically results in a short rainy season from December to February and a long rainy season from May to mid-August. Between these seasons, there is a short dry season (February to the end of April) and a long dry season (mid- August to early December). Air temperature data from the National Meteorological Service of Suriname (MDS) indicate average daily temperatures of about 27 degrees Celsius.

The figure beneath provides some examples of climate impacts across Suriname in recent years. The
effects were recorded during the consultations undertaken for the collection of information in preparation for the compilation of this document.

Cooperation within the Caribbean

The development of the NCCPSAP has taken into account the CARICOM Declaration by Liliendaal, Regional Framework

and Implementation Plan as essential reference points. These documents have been approved by the CARICOM Heads of State, and it isImplementation plan approved in Paramaribo under the Presidency of His ExcellencyPresident Bouterse. Recognizing existing key challenges in terms of resourcesand capabilities that hold back the sustainable development and growth of the Caribbean.

In order to realize the Surinamese Climate Change Policy, a strategy required to formulate the following:
- Suriname's CCD step-by-step plan
- sectoral and cross-sectoral climate resilience and low carbon emission development approaches
- needs and possibilities of capacity building
- technology transfer
- opportunities to attract investments and financing

Action Plan
As described in the Strategy, Suriname's national development vision for 2012-2016 used to guide the development of climate change goals onlonger term for each national planning theme. The climate change targets on longer term describe the position that Suriname should try to achieve in each sector. Programs and actions for the NCCPSAP are then defined at national level with the Action plan aimed at taking direct action by the government to build climate resilience and low-carbon development and providing a favorable framework for individuals, companies, NGOs, research institutes and others for self-building of resilience and low-carbon development.

2. Sector Adaption Strategy and Adaption Plan (SASAP) for Water Resource in Suriname

Overview of the Water Resources Sector in Suriname

Suriname has a tropical climate, uniform temperature, high humidity, and abundant rainfall that averages 2,200 mm/year, making it one of the world's most freshwater-rich countries (Soulan et al., 2021, EnGenDER, 2021). Rainfall feeds the country's many rivers, groundwater aquifers, and swamps, however, the rainfall is not evenly distributed throughout the country (Rusticus et al. 2019, EnGenDER, 2021). Annual averages vary from 1,750 mm/year in the north to about 3,000 mm/year in the center of the country (Berrenstein & Gompers-Small, 2016). Water sources include rainfall, surface water and 2 ground water, with surface water comprising rivers, wetlands and swamps, and man-made lakes (Rusticus et al. 2019; EnGenDER, 2021). Table 1 provides an overview of the key water resources in the country.

Key Climate Change Issues for the Water Resources Sector

The water resources sector is most affected by changes in precipitation, drought, sea-level rise, and flooding. While temperatures are expected to continue to rise in Suriname over the medium and long term, data gaps mean that it is difficult to model expected changes in rainfall across the same period; what is likely, however, is that the country will continue to struggle with changes in rainfall variability, both geographically and temporally. Each of these climate trends will have significant impacts on the country's water resources. The following sections describe some of these impacts; it is important to note that impacts on the water sector have consequences for other sectors, including energy, agriculture, livestock, and fisheries. For example, the agricultural sector currently relies on outdated technologies that amplify the impact of changes to water resources. Saltwater intrusion is particularly threatening, as it reduces the water available for irrigation and negatively impacts the fertility of affected lands, which could lead to food shortages or decreased export earnings (Government of Suriname, 2019a).

Sea level rise threatens Suriname's coast, and can lead to flooding, saltwater intrusion, and salinization of coastal soils and aquifers

(Soulan et al., 2021; Government of Suriname, 2019b). Salt water may push into unconfined aquifers, creating a situation where less freshwater can be stored as the aquifer's water table cannot rise freely (Jiménez Cisneros et al., 2014). Moreover, saltwater intrusion leads to salinization of the aquifer, and alarmingly high salt contents have already been recorded in Nickerie, in the north of Paramaribo, and in Commewijne (Waterforum, 2019). Saltwater moving further upstream from the coast in Suriname's rivers may displace the salt wedge up to 20km inland, affecting those coastal farms and industries that rely on river estuaries (Berrenstein & Gompers-Small, 2016). Septic tanks in the coastal area, particularly those with poor design and installation, are at considerable risk, and when combined with a lack of enforcement and monitoring of relevant laws, may result in the pollution of coastal water resources, especially unconfined aquifers. Surface water entering septic tanks after flooding events can also lead to overflow into streams, rivers, and unconfined aquifers (Soulan et al., 2021).

Gender Issues in the Water Resources Sector

For adaptation actions in Suriname's water resources sector to be gender-responsive, they must be based on the recognition that there are gender differences in adaptation needs and capacities. Decision making related to adaptation must involve gender-equitable participation and influence, and the benefits from investments in adaptation must be equitably shared (NAP Global Network & UNFCCC, 2019). The following sections provide an overview of the issues that must be considered for a genderresponsive approach in implementing the SASAP. It is important to note that gender is not the only 5 factor to consider – an intersectional approach is needed to address differing needs of rural and urban areas, Indigenous and Maroon communities, and people of different ages and socioeconomic status within these communities.

Participation in governance structures

In Suriname, women are recognized as agents of change in relation to environmental sustainability and climate action (Bureau Gender Affairs [BGA], 2019). However, they are still often excluded from planning and decision-making processes. Data from 2015 shows that women made up only 36% of city councillors (Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2021), 35% of district level councillors, and 45% of local councils (BGA 2019) At the national level, 2021 data shows less than 30% women in parliament

and only 43% among legislators, senior officials, and managers (World Economic Forum [WEF], 2021). The Global Gender Gap Index for 2021 highlights the gap in political empowerment, with a score of only 0.252 out of 1 (a score of 1 indicators parity) (WEF, 2021). Specifically, in the water resources sector, data is limited, however these figures highlight continuing gender gaps in decision making structures more broadly, which can be assumed to also exist in the water resources sector. The impact of gender-based violence When discussing gendered power dynamics, the influence of gender-based violence cannot be overlooked. Survey data from 2018 found that 32% of women aged 15 to 64 in Suriname who had been in an intimate partnership reported that they had experienced at least one form of violence (physical or sexual) by a male partner in their lifetime, while 6% reported that they had experienced such violence in the year preceding the survey (Inter-American Development Bank [IDB], 2019a). The prevalence of physical violence was higher for women who were employed. Among the same respondents, 44% indicated that their partner wants to know where they are at all times, while almost one-third indicated that their partner does not trust them with any money (IDB, 2019). Early marriage is another important issue that impedes women's rights and opportunities – data from women aged 20-24 shows that 36% of were married before they reached the legal marital age of 18 – this rises to 46% in Indigenous/Amerindian-headed households and almost half for girls who have not been educated beyond primary school (Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Housing, 2019). Gender-based violence is an underlying cause that increases women's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, across all sectors, including water resources. Economic empowerment The available evidence indicates that women in Suriname typically do not enjoy the same employment opportunities as men, though the dynamics differ across different cultural contexts. Literacy rates are higher for men than for women – 96% vs. 93% based on 2018 data (CIA, 2021). In general, women's 7 participation in the labour force is lower, at 38.4% in 2019 (World Bank, 2021). Estimates of youth unemployment in 2016 found that almost 40% of young women aged 15-24 were unemployed, compared to 19% of young men (CIA, 2021). On average, women earn only 56% of the income earned by men (Statista, 2021). The survey cited above found that 62% of all respondents believe that men should be the head of the family, and 65% indicated that it is a woman's role to take care of the home. Further, 16% of women who had been in a partnership had experienced economic abuse, wherein they were prohibited from

earning money, refused available money for household expenses, or had their money taken from them (IDB, 2019). These issues inhibit women's ability to participate in community-level actions and governance mechanisms, meaning they are less likely to be able to influence decision making around water resources.

Institutional Arrangements for Gender-Responsive Adaptation in the Water Resources Sector

In Suriname, the main government institutions involved in water management are (Rusticus et al., 2019):

• The Ministry of Natural Resources controls the exploitation and management of all natural resources, including water and energy. Under the authority of this ministry, the Suriname Water Supply Company (SWM) is responsible for the water supply in the coastal areas and in the Para, Marowijne and Brokopondo districts. The Water Supply Department (DWV) of the ministry is responsible for the rest of the country.

• The Ministry of Public Works is responsible for monitoring of water resources quality and quantity, through its Hydraulic Research Division (WLA). Its Drainage Works Service maintains drainage structures. Further, the ministry is responsible for producing knowledge on climate and weather, through the Meteorological Service (MDS).

• The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheriesis responsible for water management for the agriculture sector and aquaculture.

• The Ministry of Health oversees all water quality related issues, as they relate to human health.

• The Ministry of Spatial Planning, Land and Forest Management has responsibility for protected areas and nature reserves, and therefore also for the water resources in those areas.

• The Ministry of Regional Development and Sport is responsible for improving living conditions of the residents of the (rural) districts and the interior and coordinates participatory decision-making processes at district and sub-district levels.

• The National Institute for Environment and Development (NIMOS) is the lead agency for the NAP process, and as such is responsible for

coordinating the integration of adaptation across all sectors. At the sub-national level, the local government in Suriname is defined by the 1987 constitution, with two levels: the districts and the administrative jurisdictions (sub-district). They do not have direct legal competencies for water management yet. With respect to gender, the Bureau Gender Affairs (BGA) in the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) is responsible for coordinating and monitoring implementation of the Gender Vision Policy Document. The BGA is tasked with developing and implementing annual workplans for the implementation of the vision, including integrating relevant gender aspects in national development plans and the work of the different ministries. Though gender focal points exist in all ministries, this approach has not found to be effective, and a review of the institutional arrangements is planned (MoHA BGA, 2019). The General Bureau for Statistics (ABS) holds the responsibility for data collection and management on water resources, however there are challenges in this process, including a lack of household-level data from the interior regions. Some sex-disaggregated data is collected, and a Gender Statistics document is published every two years. However, gender analysis of this data is not typically done (Republic of Suriname, 2018).

Existing Programs in the Water Resources Sector

A number of existing programs in the water resources sector include components that are aligned with the objectives of the SASAP. The implementation of the SASAP should therefore be coordinated with these programs to ensure complementarity and efficient use of resources. Major programs include:

• Water Supply Modernization Program: Financed by a loan from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the program aims to "improve efficiency, quality, and financial and environmental sustainability of the potable water services provided by SWM" (IDB, 2019b, p. 5). There are three components, focusing on non-revenue water reduction, upgrading water production infrastructure, and institutional strengthening. A Social and Environmental Analysis will help to ensure that gender considerations are integrated in the activities (IDB, 2019b). The program was approved in 2020 and is under implementation.

• Sustainable Agricultural Productivity Program: This project, also funded through a loan from the IDB, aims to increase agricultural productivity in Suriname specifically by improving the physical infrastructure and management of irrigation and drainage systems. It

recognizes the risks that climate change poses to water use, irrigation, and drainage through more severe and frequent disasters with the potential to impact agricultural outputs. There is an operational policy to ensure gender equality in program development and equity in participation (IDB, 2018). The program was approved in September 2018 and is in implementation.

• Suriname Global Climate Change Alliance: The second phase of this GCCA+ project aims to build Suriname's resilience to climate change impacts through IWRM, sustainable water use, and managing coastal ecosystems in ways that increase the well-being of coastal communities via gender responsive capacity enhancement. The project has two target outputs:

1) To increase the resilience of coastal ecosystems and communities in the Nickerie and Coronie districts through gender responsive climate actions; and 2) to improve national governance in the areas of IWRM 11 and Integrated Coastal Zone Management. Gender-focused actions include preparing a Gender Action Plan and hiring a part-time Senior Gender Advisor for the 4-year duration of the project and supporting gender-responsive entrepreneurship in the natural tourism industry (UNDP, n.d.). The program was approved in April 2020 and is currently being implemented.
2) Improving Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation in Coastal Suriname: Implemented by SWM, this project aims to supply Suriname's growing urban populations with safe drinking water through sustainable water management. As climate change impacts alter rainfall patterns, it is critical that Suriname services develop sustainable water resource management to meet the growing urban demand. There are two components:
    1) improve the water supply system by increasing the system's treatment and distribution capacities; and 2) strategic water supply planning. It will also expand water services to newly connected villages, improving living and health conditions in these areas (AFD, n.d.). The project started in December 2014 and continues to be implemented.
    2) Improving Environmental Management in the Mining Sector of Suriname, with Emphasis on Gold Mining: This project seeks to promote the successful application of environmentally responsible mining techniques in artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM), contributing to biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, and the reduction of land degradation. For water resources, this

means reimagining the current ore processing practices away from rinsing and releasing tailings back into smaller tributaries and causing significant water pollution.

Strategic Outcomes for the Water Resources Sector
This section describes how the implementation of the SASAP will contribute to the achievement of the strategic outcomes described in the NAP document.

Strategic Outcome #1: Institutional arrangements, policies, and capacities able to lead and coordinate national and sub-national climate change adaptation. The SASAP includes actions that focus on establishing governance systems for integrated, climate-resilient and gender-responsive management of water resources – see Project Concept #3 in Section 8 for details. By connecting these mechanisms with broader structures for coordination of climate change adaptation at both the national and sub-national levels, the contribution to this strategic outcome can be maximized.
Strategic Outcome #2: Data and information collection systems to fully support national subnational climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation decision making. Project Concept #2 is focused on the establishment of climate change data and information systems to guide decision making in the water resources sector. Given the interconnectedness of water resources 17 with other sectors, and the need for a coordinated approach at the national level, these systems will be embedded in broader climate information systems.

Strategic Outcome #3: The integration and institutionalization of climate change adaptation in broader Surinamese economic development policies, plans, and programmes. Several of the projects presented in the concept notes will contribute to this outcome by strengthening knowledge, capacities, policies, and institutional arrangements for adaptation in Suriname's water resources sector. This will inform and influence future policies, plans, and programmes in the sector and beyond.

Strategic Outcome #4: National technical capacity that is fully trained and skilled at leading and implementing Suriname's climate change adaptation actions. Capacity development underpins several of the projects included in this SASAP. The process of analyzing risks and vulnerabilities to climate change and the establishment of climate change data and information systems will provide national actors with the evidence needed to inform decision making. Building on this, the training and capacity development activities integrated throughout the projects will enhance capacities of government staff and partners to plan and implement adaptation actors in the water sector, skills that

will hopefully also be applicable as adaptation actions are prioritised, planned, and implemented in other economic sectors.

Strategic Outcome #5: Climate change adaptation that respects Surinamese values and culture and reduces gender and other social inequities.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Framework
The SASAP MEL framework builds on the indicative outputs and key performance indicators (KPIs) identified in the NAP document. It addresses both sectoral and strategic results that are envisioned from the implementation of priority adaptation actions in the water resources sector. It comprises three interconnected components: monitoring, evaluation, and learning, each with its own framework and approach, as described below.

Concept Notes for Priority Adaptive Measures
The following concept notes have been developed to elaborate on the adaptive measures that were identified as priorities during the stakeholder consultations (see Annex 2). The concept notes have been designed to align with the specific strategic objectives for adaptation in the water resources sector, as well as the core strategic objectives identified in the NAP. They have been developed with inputs from affected stakeholders, including on budgets and timelines, through the consultation and validation meetings. The expected outputs in the concept notes also draw on the NAP – these are identified by WR for those from the water resources sector, and by SO for those that relate to the core strategic objectives. Similarly, the KPIs include indicators from the NAP (in bold), as well as additional indicators. Expanding upon these concept notes by developing them into full proposals and subsequently securing financing for them will be central to the achievement of the adaptation and resilience objectives of the water SASAP.

3. Nationally Determined Contribution 2020-2030 Submitted December 2019 in fulfilment of obligations under the Paris Agreement on climate change

Suriname is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The country's small population, major economic activities, and infrastructure are concentrated along the low-lying coastal zone. It has already experienced extensive coastal erosion, and has suffered damages from heavy rainfall, flooding, higher temperatures during dry seasons, and high winds. Suriname is a member of CARICOM and joined the ranks of the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in 1981 and aligns itself with the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) in the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Although Suriname geographically is not a small island state, as a low-lying coastal country it faces similar development challenges, such limited resources, environmental fragility, high costs of transportation and energy, and vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters. The country has outlined its development priorities in the Policy Development Plan 2017-2021 (Government of Suriname 2017). Two fundamental development challenges, which Suriname cannot really change are its small population and the openness of the economy. The Plan emphasizes the need for "diversification of our economic basis, using the many possibilities provided by our nature and at the same time protect the environment." The Plan provides a solid basis for alignment with this NDC. This is important as NDC implementation will be more effective now that it is well integrated with wider policy. Further, aligning the NDC with sectoral policies, plans and strategies makes it fit-for-purpose, credible with stakeholders and 'embedded' within sectors. The NDC enhancement process has been an opportunity to strengthen these links. The NDC creates positive synergies and avoids conflicting policy signals. Doing so has improved buy-in among stakeholders and should mobilize international support for climate action by Suriname. This NDC breaks new ground in that it includes a comprehensive package of policies and measures with sectoral sub-targets, complemented by a portfolio of projects that contribute significantly to meeting the defined contributions and essential to achievement of the enhanced NDC ambition. This is one of the lessons learned since submitting the 2015 NDC. Policy coherence has been significantly increased through a careful process of stakeholder engagement. This NDC seeks to outline a cost-effective pathway to decarbonization of sustainable economic development, maintaining the integrity of natural forest acting as a carbon sink, and strengthening resilience so as to enable adaptation and mitigation action. This has been achieved by fully aligning the NDC with Suriname's national development priorities. Whereas Suriname is presently unable to set an economy-wide target, for the reasons outlined a comprehensive package of policies and measures

with sectoral sub-targets is feasible. A carefully prepared portfolio of projects is provided that is considered key to delivering on the promise of the NDC, in that they contribute significantly to meeting the contributions. This portfolio with a total project value of around USD 696 million was prepared as part of the NDC enhancement process. It does not encompass the full scope of the Suriname contribution. It is intended to serve as a tool for investors and development partners wishing to support Suriname implementing its ambitious Nationally Determined Contribution. NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SURINAME 2020-2030 3 This NDC includes (enhanced) contributions from four of six emitting sectors, as identified in our most recent GHG Inventory: forests, electricity, agriculture and transport. Taken together they cover an estimated 70% of emissions. Suriname's forests are of global importance, both as a biodiversity hotspot and a carbon sink. The efforts to protect this natural resource are key to the country's commitment. Suriname maintains its contribution as a high forest cover and low deforestation (HFLD) country committed to maintaining 93% forest cover. Significant international support is needed for the conservation of this valuable resource in perpetuity. Taking into account Suriname's domestic circumstances and capabilities, the maintenance of the carbon stock, and the sectoral emission reductions described below, are undertaken on the basis of equity, conditional on the availability of finance, and in the context of sustainable development. Importantly, Suriname's forests store 13.1 Gt CO2e. The electricity sector provides the people of Suriname with clean and affordable power. Meeting a growing demand and the need to extend clean electricity supply to the interior are driving government efforts. Suriname's commitment to supply a growing share of demand from sustainable, clean sources is increased. International support and investments are sought to increase off-grid supply. Agriculture is a source of emissions while at the same time being strongly impacted by climate change. This dual challenge frames Suriname's commitment to include the sector in the NDC. Land use planning and research and development of climate-smart farming are central to our contribution. Transport is a large and

growing source of emissions. With more than two thirds of the population living in and around the capital, Paramaribo, the combined challenge of increasing resilience of urban infrastructure and reducing transport emissions defines Suriname's approach to the sector. A combination of investment and regulation is included as a contribution. The Second National Communication and Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Action Plan, already described Suriname's high vulnerability to climate change. This vulnerability is largely due to a concentration of the population and economic activities in the low-lying coastal zone. The 2019 National Adaptation Plan (NAP) is a further building block to Suriname's climate strategy.

It aims at integration and mainstreaming of adaptation issues into policies, programs, activities and development planning processes and strategies, across multiple sectors and levels. The NAP sets strategic adaptation priorities at the national level, with strategic objectives, adaptation measures and outcomes for each priority being noted. An innovative 'triple stream model' was developed, whereby adaptation action will focus on the most vulnerable and highly impacted sectors.

Climate and geography

The Republic of Suriname lies on the north-eastern Atlantic coast of South America, bordering with Guyana to the West, French Guyana to the East, and Brazil to the South. It has an area of 163,820 km2 . Most of the population is concentrated along the northern coastal strip. Suriname has a tropical climate of a semi humid type, influenced by the periodical northward and southward shift of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), and experiences two rainy and two dry seasons. During the major rainy season, between May and July, most of the country receives 250-400 mm per month and during the minor rainy season, from November – January, around 150-200 mm per month. Rainfall is highest in the central and south-eastern parts of the country. The 2017 average yearly precipitation was 2,192.4 mm. Average annual temperatures range between a minimum of 24.0 and a maximum of 30.9 °C. The range in average temperatures between the warmest and the coldest month is only 2.4 degrees Celsius (General Bureau of Statistics 2018).

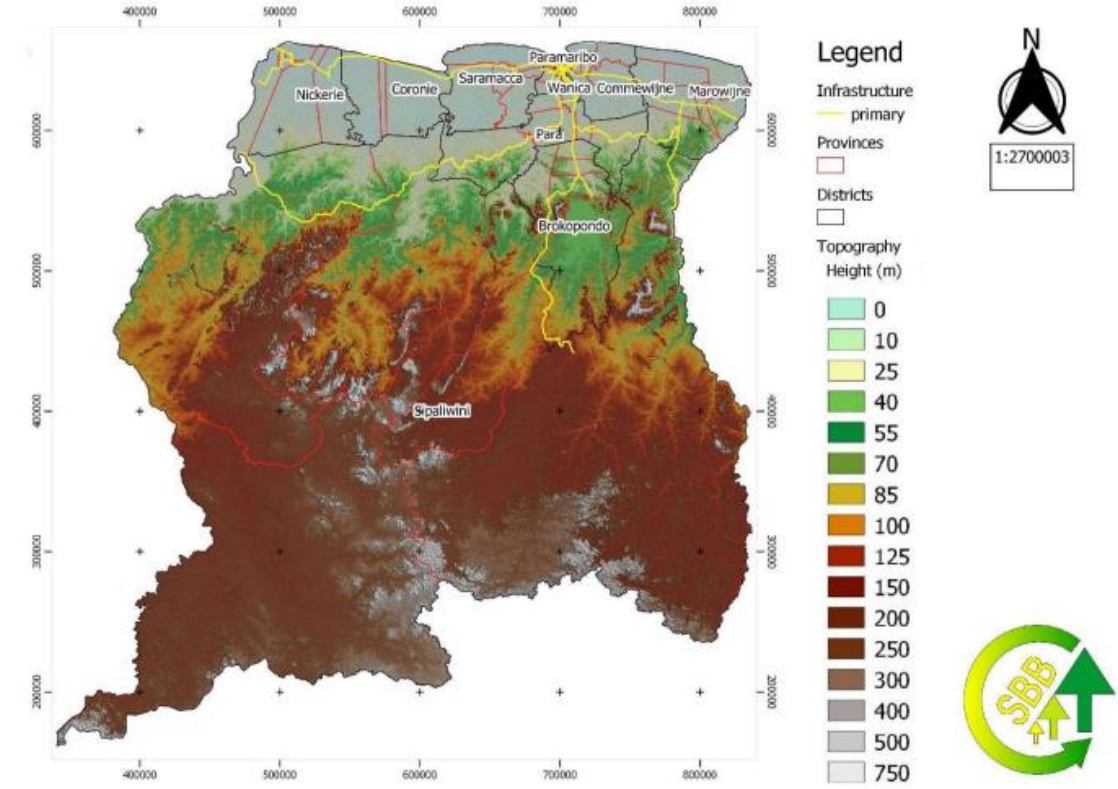

Figure 1 Courtesy SBB

Impacts and vulnerability

Suriname is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The country's small population, major economic activities, and infrastructure are concentrated along the low-lying, heavily urbanized coastal zone. The country has already experienced extensive coastal erosion, and has suffered damages from heavy rainfall, flooding, higher temperatures during dry seasons, and high winds. With more than 90% of the population and economic activities located along the low-lying coastal strip, this elevated exposure to natural hazards creates risks for fiscal and macroeconomic stability, private investment in productive activities, sustainable growth and poverty reduction. Given the expected impacts of sea level rise (1 m by 2100), temperature rise (+0.8 to 2.0℃ by 2050) and changing precipitation patterns (-22 to +14 mm/month by 2050) to specific productive sectors like that of housing and infrastructure, agriculture, water availability, energy, agriculture, tourism and health, climate change will have significant impacts on the sustainable development of Suriname (Government of Suriname 2015).

People

Suriname is an ethnically diverse nation and multilingual society, reflecting its history. The official language is Dutch. The country has a population of about 583,400 people (mid-year population 2017). More

than half of the population lives in and around Paramaribo, both district and capital. The interior is sparsely inhabited. Suriname is home to four distinct Indigenous Peoples (Kaliña, Lokono, Trio and associated peoples, and Wayana) comprising up to five percent of the population. It is also home to six Tribal communities (known as Maroons) – Aucaner or N'djuka, Saramaka, Paramaka, Aluku, Kwinti and Matawai. These communities are important stakeholders in the Suriname NDC.

Economy

Suriname is considered an upper-middle income economy1 with a high human development index score.2 Since 2000, the rise in international commodity prices resulted in a strong expansion of the Surinamese economy. GDP rose from less than USD 1 billion in 2000 to over USD 5 billion in 2014. The 2017 GDP per capita was USD 4,428. Suriname's economy heavily depends on the primary sector: mining and agriculture. The contributions to GDP from the primary subsectors show gold and oil contributing some 30% and agriculture 12%. The tertiary or services sector, contributing 55% to the GDP, is led by trade and transport activities that are closely linked to the commodities industry (UNDP 2018). Commodities account for almost 90% of export revenues and 40% of government income, making the economy vulnerable to international price volatility. A fall in international commodity prices in 2015 deteriorated the country's terms of trade, which reduced government revenues. The combination of negative GDP growth, inflation and currency devaluation led to a fiscal deficit and high public debt. This has limited the ability of the GoS to invest in climate change mitigation and resiliency building and building capacity across the country to address climate change impacts.

Sustainable Development

Suriname has outlined its development priorities in the Policy Development Plan 2017-2021 (Government of Suriname 2017). The Plan emphasizes the need for "diversification of our economic basis, using the many possibilities provided by our nature and at the same time protect the environment." It identifies utilization and protection of the environment as one of four priority pillars. The Plan is structured around the following pillars:

1. Strengthening Development Capacity
2. Economic Growth and Diversification
3. Social progress
4. Utilization and Protection of the Environment.

Climate Change Policy and Institutions

Since the 1992 Earth Summit, Suriname has been engaged in international climate change discussions. It was among the original signatories of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

(UNFCCC) and ratified the Convention on 14 October 1997. Suriname deposited its instrument of ratification to the Paris agreement on 13 February 2019. All policies related to climate change are coordinated by the Cabinet of the President - Coordination Environment which acts as the National Focal Point to the UNFCCC. The National Institute for Environment and Sustainable Development in Suriname (NIMOS) holds a general mandate for dealing with environmental matters. All ministries and governmental institutions consider mitigation and adaptation in their operations at an operational level. Sectoral laws, however, do not generally address climate change.

Adaptation

Like many countries, Suriname has chosen to include adaptation in the NDC, in addition to outlining conditional and unconditional mitigation contributions. The NDC is a strategic document guiding what climate action the government is taking, with the 2019 National Adaptation Plan (NAP) describing in detail how the NDC commitments are going to be achieved. The NAP is a further building block within Suriname's climate strategy. It aims at integration and mainstreaming of adaptation issues into policies, programs, activities and development planning processes and strategies, across multiple sectors and levels. Disaster risk management and climate change practitioners often remain detached from national development planning processes; the NAP can play an important role in bridging this gap. The Second National Communication and Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Action Plan, already described Suriname's high vulnerability to climate change. This vulnerability is largely due to a concentration of the population and economic activities in the low-lying coastal zone. Paramaribo, located at less than 2 meters above mean sea level, is locked between the Atlantic Ocean, Suriname River and Saramacca River. Sea level rise is already adversely affecting the city area with severe flooding during high tide. Together, these conditions have historically made the city vulnerable to flooding. While sea level rise (SLR) is already adversely affecting the capital area, it is expected that climate change will lead to further SLR and an increase in total annual precipitation, which will require effective and urgent adaptation measures. However, more research is needed to understand the potential impacts and the full range of investments required to manage them.

Planning process

In reviewing the 2015 Nationally Determined Contribution, the government organized a first dialogue on NDC enhancement in August 2018. Detailed written recommendations were provided by stakeholders, underlining the need for a more representative suite of economic sectors to be included in the 2020 NDC, building on available data. The dialogue and written submission raised the following key issues:

● Alignment of NDC with other policies and strategies – The government is commended for announcing its intention to aligning the NDC with the 2017-2021 Policy Development Plan.
● Forest cover – Stakeholders laud the government commitment to maintaining 93% forest cover, but deem the target ambitious. A detailed REDD+ Strategy and Investment Plan has been prepared and has been integrated in the 2020 NDC.

● Mining –Stakeholders note the large impact mining has on forests and biodiversity. The PDP speaks about the need to balance the need for development and the protection of the environment. Several projects have been initiated in the sector and the government expects to include the sector in the 2025 NDC update.

● Closer integration of mitigation and adaptation – Both in the field of agriculture and in infrastructure investment it is necessary to integrate climate measures to cover both mitigation and adaptation. The 2020 NDC includes agriculture and transport and infrastructure.

● Sea level rise – Vulnerability of Suriname's low-lying coastal zone is acknowledged in both the 2015 NDC and the PDP. The 2015 NDC recommends partial relocation, a response measure not included in the policy development plan and has been abandoned.

● Other issues – The risk of systemic climate impacts in the interior are raised, but a lack of data remains a hurdle in articulating a policy response. Research needs are included in the 2020 NDC.

Means of Implementation

This NDC seeks to outline a cost-effective pathway to decarbonization of sustainable economic development, maintaining the integrity of natural forest acting as a carbon sink, and strengthening resilience so as to enable adaptation and mitigation action. This has been achieved by fully aligning the NDC with Suriname's national development priorities. Whereas Suriname is presently unable to set an economy-wide target, for the reasons outlined a comprehensive package of policies and measures with sectoral sub-targets is feasible. In the chapter on Means of Implementation a carefully prepared portfolio of projects is provided that is considered key to delivering on the promise of the NDC, in that they contribute significantly to meeting the contributions. Capacity building As a SIDS country, Suriname is faced with significant development constraints, typical for a small developing economy. Suriname's research and associated human capacity are limited and following the recent economic recession Suriname lacks the resources to establish urgently needed programs, as indicated in the NDC. The Government of Suriname in its 2017-2021 Policy Development Plan prioritizes investment in people and welcomes the support from development partners in the endeavour to

strengthen research capacity in the area of climate change and the sectoral actions outlined in this NDC. Technology transfer In 2019, Suriname started the process of conducting a Technology Needs Assessment, to be concluded by December 2020. Three priority sectors have been identified (the relevant technologies identified for assessment are given in brackets):

- Agriculture (Climate resilient crop varieties and livestock breeds, Water use efficiency and Integrated farming systems);

- Water Management (water 27modeling, water resource mapping, and water storage and harvesting);

- Infrastructure and Housing (Infrastructure: Forest Specific Land Use Planning; Housing: Energy Efficient Building Design).

Financial support

A portfolio of selected projects from the Energy, Transport, Forest and Agriculture sectors have been identified to be part of Suriname's NDC with a total project value of around USD 696 million. The timeline for the projects is typically 5 or 10 years. This portfolio was prepared as part of the NDC enhancement process. This portfolio does not encompass the full scope of the Suriname contribution. It is, however, an important tool for investors and development partners wishing to support Suriname implementing its ambitious Nationally Determined Contribution. Upon request the full project portfolio prospectus with detailed descriptions, as well as information on possible financing modalities, can be made available. Annex I below summarizes these projects.

4. Intended Nationally Determined Contribution Under UNFCCC 30 September 2015

The Republic of Suriname is committed to playing its part in the global fight against climate change. As a developing country with a total population of 541,638 and abundant natural resources, Suriname has remained carbon negative. Suriname's contribution to the global fight against climate change commenced long before countries of the world came together in 1972 at the United National Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm to agree on a common outlook for environmental protection and poverty alleviation and where climate change was given recognition for the first time. Historically, the Republic of Suriname has been maintaining and protecting its pristine forests and ecosystems. Consequently, approximately 15 million hectares or about 94% of Suriname's territory remains forested resulting in 12.9 hectares per capita or net carbon capture per capita of 3.3 tons. The tropical rainforest of Suriname stores about 11 gigatons and absorbs more than 8.8 million tons of forest carbon annually. This represents approximately over 350 million tons of carbon absorbed since 1972. As a result of its forest carbon sequestration and avoided deforestation, Suriname has been providing a key ecosystem benefit to the world long before the issue of climate change was widely recognized and accepted. A service for which Suriname has not been paid. Despite this significant mitigation function, as a country with a low lying coast where over 80% of the population resides, and where the major economic activities and infrastructure are concentrated, Suriname is highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Suriname has already suffered extensive losses and damages from the effects of climate change. Current projections for sea level rise will result in severe damage to coastal ecosystems, in particular, the mangrove forests and large expanse of arable INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION FROM THE REPUBLIC OF SURINAME 3 lands. Impacts are projected to affect over 40% of the country's GDP and the well-being of more than 80% of the population and Suriname's capital, Paramaribo, a UNESCO Heritage City. Amongst the most vulnerable and who stand to be significantly impacted include those living in the coastal zone, along the coastal rivers as well as Indigenous and forest-dependent people living along the rivers and shores. Based on current trends, climate departure for Suriname will take place in 2028 at which point the country will experience, inevitably, huge losses and irreversible damage. This will impact the very way of life of the Surinamese people.

While Suriname reaffirms its commitment to addressing climate change and in particular, maintaining its forest and freshwater resources, it recognizes the need for the INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION FROM THE REPUBLIC OF SURINAME

4 international community to work collectively, responsibly and with urgency to address this issue. In this regard, there are four critical elements necessary for international collaboration: (i) Direct access to climate finance; (ii) Compensation for loss and damage; (iii) Technology transfer to engender large scale adaptation and mitigation; and (iv) Compensation for the forest climate services that forest countries have been and continue to provide. Suriname remains committed to playing its part in the fight against climate change and recognizes the significant role its forests can play. In this regard, Suriname is keen to pursue a green economy through a climate compatible development approach and with REDD+ as a key mechanism. In addition, Suriname strongly supports the UN sustainable development priorities regarding 'Renewable Energy'. Suriname is therefore prepared to deploy its forests, as part of a global mitigation contribution as well as continue promoting and introducing the use of renewable energy, specifically in remote areas, provided adequate financing is made available to support these transitions.

TYPE OF COMMITMENT

At the onset, the Republic of Suriname recognized the importance of preparing its INDC and secured high level political endorsement. Through the INDC preparation process Suriname has demonstrated its political commitment to the global fight against climate change through its contributions to the UNFCCC. Although Suriname's contribution to the global Green House Gas (GHG) emission is negligible, the government is intended to continue contributing to the global reduction of these gases under the Convention. Suriname has taken the initiative to move away from business as usual and to chart a course towards climate compatible development through an enabling framework which has included the preparation and approval of a National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Action Plan (NCCPSAP). The Republic of Suriname intends to implement the NCCPSAP.

REPARATION OUTLINE

The following is an outline of the steps taken in the preparation of the INDC. 1. Planning process: key stakeholders were engaged on September 10th 2015. A National Team was the driver. This team consisted of representatives of the Office of the President of the Republic of Suriname, the National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname (NIMOS), Anton de Kom University of Suriname, the Foundation for Forest Management and Forest Control in Suriname, and the ministry of Foreign Affairs. The forum sought to sensitize participants on the background, nature and need for an INDC, the preparation and information required, and key issues to consider. The forum also elicited stakeholders' perspectives on issues and priorities for inclusion. 2. Stocktaking: the National Team undertook a stocktaking exercise to collect required information to

prepare the INDC. This exercise identified and assembled relevant national information, data and analysis, including official information from the Government sources. 3. Desktop Review: an analysis was made of documents such as the Development Plan 2012-2016 of the Republic of Suriname, the National Plan for Forest Cover Monitoring, Suriname's Readiness Preparation Proposal, the NCCPSAP as well as Suriname's National Reports to the UNFCCC.

TIME FRAME

The period covered by Suriname's INDC, as proposed, is up to 2025. COVERAGE Suriname's INDC is based on national-scale coverage. SCOPE OF GASES The GHGs to be accounted for in this INDC are carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N2O). METHODOLOGY The methodology and metrics are generally consistent with the guidance provided by the IPCC.
USE OF MARKETS As part of this INDC Suriname has not given consideration to the use of markets though such markets could become a feature for the future.

ADAPTATION

The Republic of Suriname is most vulnerable to the effects of climate change due to its low-lying coastal nature and threats of increased sea level rise and the frequency of extreme weather events. Adaptation therefore occupies prominence in Suriname's approach to climate change. Suriname has outlined climate resilience measures as part of the 2012-2016 National Development Plan and is currently undertaking projects and actions as a direct response to climate change.

MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND TOTAL COSTS

The implementation of the INDC of the Republic of Suriname will require financial support. Several actions have been identified in the energy and forestry sectors that would contribute to mitigation. An estimate of these costs is US$2.492 Billion. For critical adaptation needs, however, Suriname requires an estimated US$ 1Billion to support its climate resilience program of activities. The total costs for the implementation of the INDC of the Republic of Suriname are therefore estimated at US$3.492 Billion.

5. Krutu of Paramaribo Joint Declaration on HFLD Climate Finance Mobilization

We, Heads of Delegation and representatives of High Forest Cover and Low Deforestation (HFLD) developing countries met in the city of Paramaribo, Suriname, from 12 to 14 February 2019 on the occasion of the First HFLD Conference on Climate Finance Mobilization;

Reaffirming the recognition by the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) at its 11th session in 2015 of the special needs and requirements of HFLD developing countries in mobilizing financing for sustainable forest management, including conservation;

Recalling the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), particularly its Decision COP14/5, which expresses deep concern that failing to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2O C above pre-industrial levels would place many species and ecosystems with limited adaptive capacity as well as the people that depend on their functions and services, especially indigenous peoples and local communities and rural women, under very high risk, and that escalating destruction, degradation and fragmentation of ecosystems would reduce a capacity of ecosystems to store carbon and lead to increases in greenhouse emissions, reduce the resilience and stability of ecosystems, and make the climate change crisis ever more challenging; and its Decision COP14/30 which encourages greater synergies between international conventions and recognizes the exceptional importance of primary forest and the urgent necessity to avoid major fragmentation, damage and loss of primary forests of the planet;
Also recalling the Paris Agreement, under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in particular:
• Its preamble that notes the importance of ensuring ecosystem integrity and the protection of biodiversity as well as the importance of forest-based climate action;

• Its Article 5 that recognizes that: o Parties should take action to conserve and enhance, as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1(d) of the 2 UNFCCC, including forests;

o Parties are encouraged to take action to implement and support, including through results-based payments, the existing framework as set out in related guidance and decisions already agreed under the Convention for: policy approaches and positive incentives for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries; and alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation

and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, while reaffirming the importance of incentivizing, as appropriate, non-carbon benefits associated with such approaches;

• Its Article 9 which reaffirms the leading role of the developed countries to mobilize climate finance;

Reaffirming the findings in the 4th Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Climate Change 2007: Mitigation, that concluded that in the long term, a sustainable forest management strategy aimed at maintaining or increasing forest carbon stocks, while producing an annual sustained yield of timber, fibre or energy from the forest, will generate the largest sustained mitigation benefit in combatting climate change;

Recalling Global Forest Goal 4 of the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests (2017) to "mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management and strengthen scientific and technical cooperation and partnerships"; Recalling further the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (70/1, 2015), in particular:

• Target 13.a on implementing the commitment to mobilize USD100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful climate change mitigation action;

• Target 15.b on mobilizing significant resources from all sources and at all levels to 3 finance sustainable forest management and providing adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation;

Welcoming multi-stakeholder initiatives involving governments and the major groups as recognized by the United Nations.

1. We call attention to the fact that our countries contain approximately 24 percent of Earth's remaining forests and hence are custodians of a wide diversity of ecosystems, rich biodiversity and a large proportion of the world's forest carbon for the benefit of all humanity.

2. We further call attention to the value of standing forests, to the urgent need to avoid both deforestation and forest degradation, and to the need for the price of carbon to adequately reflect the efforts of HFLD countries to maintain and enhance forest carbon stocks and sinks.

3. We reiterate our commitment to sustainable forest management, including conservation, and maintaining biodiversity and ecosystem integrity and carbon stocks, emphasizing the intrinsic relationship that climate change actions, responses and impacts have with equitable access to sustainable development and eradication of poverty.

4. We observe that the high forest cover, including primary forest, of many HFLD developing countries is under immediate threat, inter alia from pressure for economic growth and development, demographic trends and the global economic slowdown, with these threats exacerbated by intensifying adverse impacts of climate change, and in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 while leaving no one behind we look to the international community to support our efforts in maintaining high forest cover and protecting forests, while enjoying sustained economic growth.

5. We note that despite making a critical contribution to fighting climate change, HFLD developing countries are receiving a very small portion of climate finance.

6. We further express our concern that the pace and scale of REDD Plus (reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks) finance matches neither the need nor the ambition necessary to answer the call to action of the 2018 IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5O C.

7. We underscore that many HFLD developing countries are in dire need of adequate international climate finance, technology transfer and capacity building to support the transition towards climate resilient and low emissions development and to achieve the goals set forth in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement.

8. We affirm the important role of forests in contributing directly to the achievement of relevant Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

9. We call upon the international community to find practical ways to simplify and better align the financial frameworks and mechanisms to address the urgent and specific needs of HFLD developing countries, in a way which provides economic incentives for the preservation of forest carbon stocks, and thus, recognizing the historic contribution of HFLD developing countries to mitigate climate change.

10. We invite relevant financial institutions, developed country donors, the private sector, philanthropy and other countries in a position to do so, to increase financing for sustainable forest management, including conservation, and to give special consideration to HFLD countries.

11. We welcome the inclusion of the Impact Programed on Sustainable Forest Management within the seventh replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) (2018 - 2022) in support of multiple benefits for biodiversity, climate 5 change and land degradation, and in that context we encourage GEF to continue and strengthen the mobilization of financial resources and funds dedicated to sustainable forest management, including conservation, and invite GEF to consider ways to improve and simplify access to its funding for sustainable forest management, as well as to continue and strengthen the dissemination of information on financing for sustainable forest management and capacity building to access the fund, in particular to HFLD developing countries.

12. We welcome the Green Climate Fund (GCF)'s support for sustainable land use and forest management, including REDD Plus, and in this context encourage the UNFCCC to continue and strengthen the mobilization of financial resources and funds dedicated to sustainable forest management, and invite the GCF to consider ways to improve and simplify access to its funding for sustainable forest management as well as to continue and strengthen the dissemination of information on financing for sustainable forest management and capacity building to access the fund, in particular to HFLD developing countries.

13. We further welcome the support offered by the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network of the United Nations Forum on Forests in facilitating access to forest finance from all sources, including multilateral financial institutions and other relevant sources of climate finance, and that special consideration should be given to HFLD developing countries as mandated in this regard by the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests.

14. We encourage the HFLD developing countries to coordinate and advocate for increased delivery of finance and support tailored to our unique needs and circumstances, which will help HLFD developing countries to meet the NDCs and the Sustainable Development Goals at national level.

15. In light of the above, we pledge to increase cooperation among the HFLD developing countries through a platform for dialogue, coordination and facilitation to increase interaction and linkages with international and multilateral institutions and financial arrangements

(the Platform), to utilize existing processes, including within the UNFF, 6 the UNFCCC and regional organizations such as the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO), the Commission of Central African Forests (COMIFAC) and other relevant regional organizations, regarding the contribution of forests of HLFD countries to sustainable development, and in this regard we endeavor:
a. To increase collaboration, knowledge and exchange of best practices among HFLD countries and develop joint strategies and positions to conserve, maintain and, where appropriate, increase our forest coverage for the benefit of our peoples and all humankind;

b. To raise international recognition of the significant contribution that HFLD developing countries provide to the global response to climate change by enabling our forests to serve as vital carbon sinks, through sustainable forest management including conservation, that mitigate climate change and increase resilience of local communities, and look to the international community to provide adequate financial support to help us maintain this treasure;

c. To support enhancement of national knowledge, skills and capacities of HFLD developing countries with respect to international climate finance mobilization;

d. To encourage improved access to international public and private finance for climate mitigation and adaptation actions in accordance with the Paris Agreement;

e. To contribute to global actions in support of limiting the average global temperature increase to 1.5O C above pre-industrial levels in accordance with the Paris Agreement and the 2018 IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5O C, based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities;

f. to advocate, in the context of the CBD negotiations for a post-2020 framework, for an ambitious and tangible agreement, with associated financing, that recognizes the contribution of HFLD to ecosystem integrity, biodiversity conservation, resilience and human well-being.

16. We welcome “A Way Forward for HFLD Climate Finance Mobilization”, annexed hereto.

17. We invite the United Nations system, including UNFF, to support the follow-up of the outcome of this conference within existing mandates and resources.

18. We invite the Government of Suriname as the Host of the Conference to bring this Krutu of Paramaribo Joint Declaration on HFLD Climate Finance Mobilization to the attention of the

international community, including at the upcoming First United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) - UNFCCC Global Conference on Synergies between the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement (April 2019), at the 2019 Financing for Development Forum (April 2019), at the 14th session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (May 2019), at the 2019 High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development under the auspices of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (July 2019) and under the auspices of the United Nations General Assembly (September 2019), at the Climate Summit to be convened by the United Nations Secretary General (September 2019) and at the 25th Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP25) (November 2019).

19. We further invite the Government of Suriname to convene the Platform in 2019 during the 14th session of the UNFF and the COP25 and encourage the Platform at its first meeting and thereafter, as necessary and appropriate, to discuss how to realize its objectives, including its working modalities and arrangements and the organization of future meetings and conferences.

20. We express our appreciation and gratitude to the Government and people of Suriname for hosting the First High Level Conference of the High Forest Cover Low Deforestation (HFLD) developing countries, and for the warm hospitality and the excellent organization from which we have benefited.