



# NDC CHECKLIST

## Suriname Analysis

WWF'S NDC RATING GRADES

- ✓ NDC We Want
- ⓘ Short Way to Go
- ✍ Some Way to Go
- ✗ NDC We Don't Want

		2015 NDC	2020 NDC	Analysis
<b>AMBITION</b>				
<b>MITIGATION</b>				
<b>1</b>	<b>Strengthened mitigation targets</b>	GHG target not included.	GHG target not included. The type of commitment is composed by sectoral policies and measures, including renewable electricity	Suriname accounts for 0.01% of global GHGs and is a carbon negative country, as its forests absorb more GHG emissions than the country emits. It did not set a top-line emissions-reduction target, but focused on targets and measures in forests, energy, agriculture and transport, which represent 70% of the country's emissions.
<b>2</b>	<b>An economy-wide absolute 2030 target</b>	Not mentioned.	The NDC mentions that Suriname is presently unable to set an economy-wide target, but that a comprehensive package of policies and measures with sectoral sub-targets is feasible. The NDC describes sectoral policies and measures covering an estimated 70% of emissions from the sectors of forests, energy, agriculture, and transport.	The NDCs are based on national-scale coverage, but do not cover 100% of its emissions. In the 2019 update, the country showed advanced in broadening the sectors covered, but did not set an economy-wide reduction target. Some goals were established by each sector, including energy, forestry and transportation.
<b>3</b>	<b>A 2021-2030 carbon budget aligned to 1.5°C</b>	No carbon budget mentioned.	No carbon budget mentioned. The NDC mentions Suriname's globally significant carbon stock estimated at 13.1 Gt CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	No carbon budget is mentioned. It is stated that Suriname's climate actions make a significant contribution to holding the temperature increase to 2°C-1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change.

4	<b>NDC targets aligned to a 2050 or earlier Net-Zero Long-term Strategy</b>	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.	The NDCs do not present a 2050 strategy or target. The new emissions inventory will provide the basis for the development of a long-term strategy. Suriname, as an import-oriented economy, will seek to assess the emissions incorporated, as well as emissions from the production, processing and transportation of goods in the 2025 update of the NDC, based on the Third National Communication.
<b>ADAPTATION</b>				
5	<b>Clear adaptation objectives</b>	<p>Suriname points out its National Development Plan for 2012-2016, which includes the rehabilitation and improvement of infrastructure; drainage for urban and non-urban areas, improvements in water resource management; protection of freshwater resources; promotion of sustainable land management; innovative technologies in land use; and measures to increase ecosystem resilience to ensure that they adapt naturally to climate change.</p> <p>Suriname defined as conditional contributions more research and vulnerability assessments, infrastructure programs and incorporation of climate change in the social and productive sectors; and renewable energy.</p>	<p>The country adopted a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) in 2019. It aims at the 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. With the adoption of the NAP, a more systematic approach to addressing both mitigation and adaption will enable strengthening resilience, maintaining the carbon stock, reducing emissions while sustainably developing Suriname's economy, and limiting impacts and adaptation costs.</p>	<p>Adaptation is a strong feature of Suriname's NDC, given its vulnerability. Goals were divided between conditional and unconditional. The National Adaptation Plan presents the strategies determined by the country to achieve the NDC's goals by 2019-2029. The 2019 NDC aligns with long-term resiliency goals, included in the new National Adaptation Plan.</p>

## FINANCE

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### Finance Commitments

It is mentioned that the implementation of the INDC will require financial support. The total costs for the implementation of the INDC are therefore estimated at US\$3.492 Billion. To aggressively pursue renewable energy, Suriname has already considered measures over short, medium and long-term, to upgrade efficiency and this would require financing estimated at approximately US\$485 Million. In addition, it is mentioned that 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. Applying carbon pricing and proxies from avoided deforestation models, Suriname has estimated a mitigation contribution from carbon sequestration and avoided deforestation.

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 NDC. Upon request the full project portfolio prospectus with detailed descriptions, as well as information on possible financing modalities, can be made available.

The updated NDC presents a portfolio of projects and an estimation of costs related to the implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures. However, it is stated that the country does not have sufficient internal resources to achieve all goals with financial independence. Support from the international community in areas such as finance, technology transfer, renewable energy, and capacity building is expected.

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### Clear conditional targets

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

Conditional targets for the sectors of forests, electricity and transport are presented, as well as estimated costs for their implementation.  
 1) **Conditional contributions on forests** are the same of the 2015 NDC: i maintaining its 93% forest cover of more than 15.2 million ha, and a carbon sink of 13.1 Gt CO<sub>2</sub>e; and implementing a major REDD+ strategy. 2) **Conditional contributions on Energy include** investments for expansion in both grid-connected and off-grid capacity, as well as efficiency programs; developing sustainable and scalable business models for installing, operating and maintaining mini-grids, including a payment system; and facilitating technical and institutional support to introduce new modalities, which includes public-private (investment) partnerships (PPPs), for rural electrification in order to facilitate investment. 3) **Conditional contributions on Transport include** infrastructure investment projects for improving the road and drainage infrastructure.

Clear conditional targets presented in the sectors of forests, energy and transport, with an estimation of costs and implementation details, including duration and location of the projects/measures to be taken, objectives and type of finance expected.

### Moving from conditional to unconditional targets

Suriname's first NDC included unconditional and conditional commitments of maintaining 93% forest cover of the country. Additionally, it included an unconditional commitment to maintaining renewable electricity generation above 25%, and specific actions to increase climate resilience.

Conditional targets are presented to the sectors of forests, electricity and transport, while unconditional targets cover the same sectors and also agriculture. **Unconditional targets** include:

- 1) Forests: sustainable forest management and ecosystem management and stabilizing and minimizing deforestation and forest degradation unconditionally. In accordance with the 2015 NDC unconditional contribution, Suriname has established 14% of its total land area under a national protection system and will continue to pursue the expansion of this system by increasing the percentage of forests and wetlands under protection to at least 17% of the terrestrial area by 2030.
- 2) Energy: The 2015 conditional contribution to ensure the share of renewable energy stays above 25% by 2025 has increased to above 35% by 2030. Suriname will adopt a Renewable Energy Act and innovative business models. The government is committed to implement fiscal sustainability measures to promote energy efficiency.
- 3) Agriculture: Adaptation to impacts and building resilience were central to the 2015 NDC and included the following unconditional contributions, which are maintained: i) rehabilitation and enhancement of infrastructure such as dikes and river defenses (precondition); ii) improvements to water resources management; iii) promotion of sustainable land management; and, iv) applying innovative technologies in the use of land.
- 4) Transport: An unconditional contribution will be made to update the Transport Master Plan (ISTS 2011). Suriname commits to introduce by 2027 vehicle emissions controls and tighten import to vehicles less than five years old, in order to reduce emissions under this NDC.

The sectors benefiting from unconditional targets have been expanded from only forest and renewable electricity to include transport and agriculture. In the NDC version, .

# FOSTERING SYSTEMIC CHANGE

9	<b>Increased sectoral coverage</b>	The sectors covered are Forests and Renewable Energy.	The sectors covered are forests; energy; agriculture; and transport and urban infrastructure. Taken together they cover an estimated 70% of emissions. Further work in the area of waste management and industry is under way, which may enable their inclusion in a 2025 NDC update.	There is an expansion of sectoral coverage when comparing the two NDCs. While the first NDC only focused on forests and renewable energy, the updated submission covers the sectors of Forests, energy, agriculture, and transport. For each of the sectors included, the updated NDC provides packages of measures (both conditional and unconditional).
10	<b>Quantitative Sectoral targets</b>	Quantitative sectoral targets presented in the sectors of energy and forests. As for the energy sector, the NDC commits to ensure 25% of renewables until 2025. As for forests, Suriname has established 13% of its total land area under a national protection system and will continue to pursue the expansion of this system by increasing the percentage of forests and wetlands under preservation.	Quantitative sectoral targets are presented for renewable energy and forest. 1) Renewable Energy: Suriname intends to expand and deepen its previous target of keeping the share of electricity from renewable sources of above 25% by 2025 to above 35% until 2030. 2) Forestry: Suriname has established 14% of its total land area under a national protection system and will continue to pursue the expansion of this system by increasing the percentage of forests and wetlands under protection to at least 17% of the terrestrial area by 2030. Suriname also commits to maintaining 93% of its forest cover (conditional to international finance).	Although sectoral coverage has expanded to include transport and agriculture, proper sectoral quantitative targets are only presented for forests and energy, as in the 2015 NDC. Measures are presented for the sectors of agriculture and transport.
11	<b>Key structural sectors included</b>	As unconditional adaptation contributions, the country is committed to investing in health and education actions to integrate climate resilience throughout society.	In the sector of unconditional adaptation contributions, the country is committed to investing in health and education actions to integrate climate resilience throughout society. For education, the government has a positive role to play in the training of government staff and environmental specialists through the development of educational programs and curricula in order to stimulate the effective implementation of the policy.	In both NDCs the sectors of health and education are mentioned, particularly in the adaptation component.

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**Just transition policies**

The NDC mentions that 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.

Suriname promises that a study of impacts and compensation measures will be carried out and a fair transition plan will be prepared. The NDC mentions that adaptation to climate change should respect Suriname society and culture and reduce gender and social inequalities.

The 2019 NDC stands out for having a broad commitment to the integration of gender policies in various areas, having reducing inequalities as an enabling condition to the development of society, as well as developing education actions to enable the population to deal with climate change. It is mentioned that the government is committed to implement fiscal sustainability measures that will include the promotion of energy efficiency investments and that in view of the impact of such reforms on citizens, a study of impacts and compensation measures will be conducted and **a just transition plan prepared**. Suriname has outlined its development priorities in the Policy Development Plan 2017-2021, in which **social progress** is one of the priority pillars. Social and economic inclusion of marginal communities is one of the criteria used in the assessment of NDC policies and measures.

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**Cross-sectoral approaches**

The NDC mentions that within the limitations of its own domestic financial resources, work has already commenced in integrating climate resilience in infrastructure programs as well as in the social and productive sectors such as in agriculture, coastal zone, education, health, and tourism.

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.

Progress is observed in terms of crosssectoral approaches and the fact that all ministries and governmental institutions consider mitigation and adaptation at an operational level. The NDC mentions that the National Adaptation Plan aims at integrating and mainstreaming of adaptation issues into policies, programs, activities and development planning processes and strategies, across multiple sectors and levels and that the prioritization of adaptation action across economic sectors has been based on climate risk and vulnerability assessments. Apart from the sectoral approach, a second stream is the so called **cross-sectoral or supportive sectors** that contribute to/impact on the functions of the productive sectors including their climate change adaptation and mitigation activities. These include the **disaster risk reduction, spatial planning, and environmental sectors**. As a third stream are considered the foundational sectors of education and health sectors, which have to be resilient for other sectors to build upon.

# INCLUSIVENESS AND PARTICIPATION

<p>14</p>	<p><b>Inclusive process to invite inputs from institutions and citizens in the NDC design</b></p>	<p>As part of the 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. The National Team undertook a stocktaking exercise to collect required information to prepare the INDC and prepared a draft. As a stakeholders review process, the draft INDC was reviewed by the National Team, provided to key stakeholders for review and feedback, and updated accordingly. The draft was then sent to review and approval by the Office of the President's National Environmental Policy Coordination department for final approval.</p>	<p>The NDC mentions that 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 2019 NDC was built with substantial inputs from three rounds of dialogue with sectoral stakeholders, and parallel meetings with representatives from indigenous and tribal peoples.</p>	<p>The process described by Suriname enabled the construction of a realistic and consensual NDC, which provides a greater sense of ownership among relevant key actors that will be key for its implementation. Another important characteristic of the new NDC is the inclusion of a list of projects identified and prioritized through participatory sectoral dialogues that would allow the country to move forward with the implementation of each one of these measures. (IADB, 2019)</p>
<p>15</p>	<p><b>Disclosure of information</b></p>	<p>Not mentioned.</p>	<p>The NDC mentions that through the establishment of rules and regulations the government will provide the framework for proper dissemination of information in order to provide stakeholders with correct and useful information to respond to and comply with the climate change policy.</p>	<p>The updated NDC summarizes and reports the key points received as inputs in the process of consultation for the NDC enhancement and how they were addressed. It is also mentioned that the NDC enhancement process was conducted with financial and technical support from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and involved a team of mainly local (ILACO) and some international experts (EQO-NIXUS (OCA Global)).</p>

16	<b>Reporting back on process</b>	Not mentioned.	<p>The 2020 NDC mentions it reflects the feedback from stakeholders and is fully aligned with the development vision of the government. Policy coherence has been significantly increased through a careful process of stakeholder engagement. In 2019, three rounds of sectoral expert and stakeholder dialogues were conducted, involving articulation of sectoral problem statements, analysis of policy frameworks and identification of relevant projects, policies and measures. The final selection of policies and measures included in the 2020 NDC was prepared by stakeholders during NDC Dialogue 2 and prioritized. The NDC mentions that the dialogue and written submissions raised the following key issues: alignment of NDC with other policies and strategies; forest cover; mining, closer integration of mitigation and adaptation and sea level rise.</p>	<p>Inclusiveness and participation are key points in the Suriname NDC. A careful process of stakeholder engagement took place, with three rounds of expert and stakeholder dialogues. The written input by stakeholders was summarized and addressed in the NDC.</p>
17	<b>Participatory Climate governance structures</b>	<p>The national team responsible for developing the INDC was composed of representatives from the Office of the President, the National Council Institute for Environment and Development of Suriname, Anton de Kom University, Foundation for Forest Management and Control and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. These officials sought to hear stakeholder perspectives on issues and priorities for inclusion.</p>	<p>The NDC mentions that 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. The NDC mentions that, to ensure equitable participation, the government will create a framework through which early stakeholder involvement and participation can be guided. Through this framework the legitimacy of policy will consider the interests of stakeholders and affected parties.</p>	<p>The NDC describes Suriname's climate governmental structure and mentions plans for the creation of a framework for early stakeholder involvement and participation.</p>

# CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

18	<b>Linkages with SDGs</b>	Not mentioned.	The NDC mentions that climate-resilience is key to sustainable development, and in particular to achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The mutually supporting nature of the two agendas should be clear: delivering on its NDC will help Suriname achieve the SDGs, and achieving the SDGs will facilitate Suriname's efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change.	The NDC is aligned both with Suriname's development priorities and the SDGs. It clearly states that its implementation and the SDGs are mutually supportive.
19	<b>Measurable Nature-based Solutions</b>	The NDC mentions Suriname's contribution of maintaining 15 million ha forest as both a huge carbon sink and the lungs of the earth for the global community. The country intends to increase efforts in forests and sustainable ecosystems, management and stabilization and minimization of deforestation and forest degradation unconditionally. To support its efforts at maintaining the integrity of forest ecosystems and keeping with its obligations regarding the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, Suriname has established 13% of its total land area under a national protection system and will continue to pursue the expansion of this system by increasing the percentage of forests and wetlands under preservation. REDD+ is listed as a key mechanism to pursue a green economy through a climate compatible development approach. In addition, coastline stabilization by means of 'wave breakers' to reduce wave force, promote sedimentation and subsequent mangrove regeneration, will increase mangrove forest stock and carbon sequestration.	Suriname is strengthening coastal protection through nature-based solutions, such as mangrove planting, which beyond improved resilience brings significant co-benefits in the form of carbon sequestration and enhanced food security. The NDC mentions the need for diversification of the economic basis, using the many possibilities provided by nature and at the same time protect the environment. Suriname's REDD+ programme is also mentioned. The commitment of maintaining 93% of Suriname's forests, although explicitly conditional on international support, is a great advance as Suriname's forest are not only important from a climate perspective (as a carbon sink of 13.1 Gt CO <sub>2</sub> ) but also as a biodiversity hotspot.	Both NDCs have a strong nature-based solutions approach both for mitigation and adaptation, including improving natural infrastructure; mangrove protection, restoration and expansion, water management, increasing natural protection of the vulnerable coastline; sequestering carbon and reducing GHG emissions caused by uprooting of plants during coastal erosion, etc.

# TRACKING PROGRESS

20	<b>A transparent national system to track implementation</b>	The NDC does not elaborate on a national system to track implementation.	The NDC does not elaborate on a national system to track implementation.	The 2019 NDC elaborates a bit more on the climate governance and plans for stakeholder engagement, but a clear system to track implementation is still not presented.
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WWF checklist for Suriname's 2020 NDC assessment	
	Mitigation
	Adaptation
	Finance
	Fostering system change
	Inclusiveness and Participation
	Contribution to Sustainable Development
	Tracking progress
Suriname's rating grade after assessment: <span style="background-color: #90EE90; padding: 2px;">✔ NDC We Want</span>	

**For more information**

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