



Republic of Suriname

Third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0)

*An update of Suriname's Second NDC with
enhanced 2030 and 2035 targets*

November 2025



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This report was developed under UNDP's Climate Promise by the Pledge to Impact Programme, with generous funding from the governments of Germany, Japan, United Kingdom, Sweden, Belgium, Spain, Iceland, the Netherlands, Portugal, and other UNDP's core contributors. This programme is part of UNDP's contribution to the NDC Partnership

Title: Republic of Suriname's Third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0)

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Coordinated by: Directorate for Environment of MINOG

With support from: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

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Suggested citation:

Government of Suriname. (2025). Suriname's Third Nationally Determined Contribution.
Directorate of Environment, Ministry of Oil, Gas and Environment.

Table of Contents

List of Abbreviations, Tables, and Figures	3
Foreword	7
Executive Summary	8
PART I NATIONAL CONTEXT AND STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT	14
Chapter 1: Introduction and National Context	15
1.1 Introduction	15
1.2 National Context	18
1.3 Climate-related risks and socio-economic development trends.....	20
1.4 From NDC 2.0 to NDC 3.0: Lessons Learned and Strategic Enhancements	23
1.5 Multi-Stakeholder Consultation Process	25
1.6 Methodology and Role of National Coordination	26
Chapter 2: Policy Alignment and Strategic Targets	27
2.1 National and International Alignment	27
2.2 Objectives and Targets	29
2.3 Anchoring Suriname's NDC 3.0 in the Sustainable Development Goals.....	33
PART II CLIMATE TARGETS AND SECTORAL ACTIONS	35
Chapter 3: National GHG Profile and Baseline	36
3.1 Methodological Framework and Historical Data Revision.....	36
3.2 Establishing the Baseline and Defining Scenarios (BAU vs. Mitigation).....	37
3.3 Suriname's Emissions Profile	39
3.4 Emissions by Sector and Key Trends	40
3.5 The Path Forward: An Integrated Framework for Mitigation, Adaptation, and Enabling Action	47
Chapter 4: Mitigation in the Energy, Waste, and Industry Sectors	49
4.1 Current Status and BAU Scenario	49
4.2 An Alternative Path: The Sustainable Economic Development Scenario	50
4.3 Mitigation Measures in the Energy Sector	51
4.4 Mitigation Measures in Waste Management.....	60
4.5 Mitigation Measures in the Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) Sector.....	62
Chapter 5: Mitigation in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Sector	64
5.1 Role of AFOLU in Suriname's Climate Agenda	64
5.2 Current State and BAU Scenario for AFOLU	64
5.3 Pathways Toward a Sustainable AFOLU Future	65
5.4 Cross-Cutting Mitigation Contributions of AFOLU	67
5.5 Key Mitigation Measures in the AFOLU Sector (from 2025 till 2035)	68
Chapter 6: Enhancing National Adaptation and Climate Resilience.....	70

6.1 Water Security and Resilient Sanitation.....	70
6.2 Climate-Resilient Food Systems and Agriculture.....	71
6.3 Climate-Resilient Health Systems.....	73
6.4 Ecosystems, Biodiversity, and Nature-Based Solutions	74
6.5 Resilient Infrastructure and Human Settlements	76
6.6 Adaptive Social Protection and Livelihood Resilience	79
6.7 Protection of Cultural Heritage and Indigenous Knowledge	81
Chapter 7: Addressing Climate-Induced Loss and Damage.....	83
7.1 The Reality of Loss and Damage in Suriname	83
7.2 A National Framework for Action, Reporting, and Support.....	83
PART III ENABLING CONDITIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION.....	85
Chapter 8: Good Governance, Just Transition, and Social Inclusion	86
8.1 Introduction	86
8.2 Good Governance.....	87
8.3 Integrated Spatial Planning.....	89
8.4 Just Transition and Inclusive Climate Action	90
8.5 Gender Equality and the Role of Women	92
8.6 Youth Engagement and Intergenerational Equity	93
8.7 ITPs, Local Communities, and Rights-Based Implementation.....	95
8.8 Ensuring No One is Left Behind: Addressing the Needs of All Vulnerable Groups	97
8.9 Public Awareness, Climate Education, and Societal Engagement.....	98
Chapter 9: Climate Finance and Investment Strategy	100
9.1 The Investment Challenge in a Constrained Fiscal Environment	100
9.2 The Strategic Response: A Phased, Multi-Pillar Financing Model.....	100
9.3 Mobilization Strategy and Targets (2025–2035).....	101
9.4 Creating the Enabling Environment: Foundational Actions.....	102
Chapter 10: Implementation, Monitoring, and Reporting Framework	104
10.1 Institutional Arrangements and Governance Coordination	104
10.2 National MRV System and Data Architecture	105
10.3 Monitoring of NDC Targets and Climate Action.....	107
10.4 Adaptive Learning, Feedback Loops, and Knowledge Management	108
10.5 Reporting under the Enhanced Transparency Framework.....	109
10.6 Capacity Needs, Digital Tools, and System Strengthening	110
10.7 Technology Needs, Gaps, and Transfer Strategy.....	112
References.....	114
ANNEXES.....	117
Annex 1 Overview of NDC 3.0 Measures for Suriname.....	118
Annex 2 Suriname's NDC 3.0 Costing Assumptions	136
Annex 3 Information to facilitate Clarity, Transparency, and Understanding (ICTU)	148
Annex 4 Overview of NDC 3.0 Consultations	154

List of Abbreviations, Tables, and Figures

List of Abbreviations

ABS	Algemeen Bureau voor de Statistiek (General Statistics Bureau)
AdeKUS	Anton de Kom University of Suriname
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forest and Other Land Use
AOSIS	Alliance Of Small Island States
ARIS	Authority for Spatial Planning in Suriname (Autoriteit voor Ruimtelijke Inrichting in Suriname)
ASGM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining
ASP	Adaptive Social Protection
BAT	Best Available Technology
BAU	Business As Usual
BTR1	First Biennial Transparency Report
BUR1	First Biennial Update Report
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CELOS	Centre for Agricultural Research in Suriname
CO₂	Carbon Dioxide
CORSIA	Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for Intern. Aviation
CSA	Climate-Smart Agriculture
CSF	Climate-Smart Forestry
DSMI	Development Strategy Monitoring Institute
DWCP	Decent Work Country Programme
EF	Emission Factor (used in IPCC formula)
EMSAGS	Environmental Management in the Mining Sector of Suriname, with Emphasis on Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM)
EPHF	Essential Public Health Functions
EPI	Environmental Performance Index
ESG	Environmental, Social, and Governance
ESP	Electricity Sector Plan
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework for Action and Support
EV	Electric Vehicle
EVSE	Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment
EWS	Early Warning System
EZOTI	Ministry of Economic Affairs, Entrepreneurship & Technological Innovation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FPSO	Floating Production Storage and Offloading
FRLD	Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage
GBF	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GFCU	Green Finance Coordination Unit
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDDS	General Data Dissemination System
GDS	Green Development Strategy (2025 – 2050)
GHGI	Greenhouse Gas Inventory
GMD	Geological Mining Service
GWP	Global Warming Potential
GST	Global Stock Take
HDI	Human Development Index
HFCs	Hydrofluorocarbons
HFLD	High Forest Cover Low Deforestation
HFO	Heavy Fuel Oil
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPPU	Industrial Processes & Product Use
ISF	Integrated Sustainability Framework
IWMP	Integrated Waste Management Plan
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
ITMO	Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes
ITP	Indigenous and Tribal People
JT	Just Transition
LEAP	Low Emissions Analysis Platform
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
MINOGE	Ministry of Oil, Gas, and Environment
MOP	Meerjaren Ontwikkelings Plan (Multi-Annual Development Plan)
MINPWSP	Ministry of Public Works and Spatial Planning
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
MSG	Multi-Stakeholder Group

NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCCWG	National Climate Change Working Group
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
ND-GAIN	Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring System
NMA	Nationale Milieu Autoriteit (National Environmental Authority)
NMPI	National Multidimensional Poverty Index
NbS	Nature-based Solutions
NOB	National Development Bank of Suriname
NSVSD	National Structure Vision for Spatial Development
PFCs	Perfluorocarbons
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
ROM	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (was restructured in July 2025, with its duties split between MINOGE & MINPWSP)
SANAP	Suriname's Aligned National Action Programme on Land Degradation
SBB	Stichting voor Bosbeheer en Bostoezicht (Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control)
SDC	Suriname Development Council
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SDIM	Sustainable Development Investment Model
SEOB	Suriname Economic Oversight Board
SF₆	Sulfur Hexafluoride
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SITA	Suriname Investment and Trade Agency
TEK	Traditional Ecological Knowledge
TNC	Third National Communication
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WRO	Spatial Planning Act (Wet Ruimtelijke Ordening)

List of Tables

Table 1 Overview of Key GTS Climate Proposals and Related Categories	27
Table 2 Sectoral Emissions for the 2017 Baseline Year	38
Table 3 Breakdown of Emissions per Sector (2017).....	39
Table 4 Expected Net Balance Gross Emissions and Net Removals.....	47

List of Figures

Figure 1 Suriname BAU Scenario Map 2050.....	17
Figure 2 Proposed Zones as part of the "Economy Sustainable Future" Scenario	18
Figure 3 Suriname NDC 3.0 Project Structure.....	26
Figure 4 Detailed Emission Comparison by Sector (2000 – 2017): Original vs Corrected Data	36
Figure 5 Emissions in the energy sector split by sub-sector (2017)	40
Figure 6 Energy Sector GHG Emission Projections for Suriname (2000 -2050)	41
Figure 7 Suriname's Forest Cover Scenarios: BAU vs Mitigation (2000 – 2050)	42
Figure 8 Net Forest Removal BAU vs Mitigation (2000-2050).....	44
Figure 9 Agriculture Sector GHG Emission: BAU vs. Mitigation Scenario (2000-2050)	45
Figure 10 Total Net Emissions BAU vs. Mitigation Scenario (2000-2050).....	46
Figure 11 Overview of Offshore and Onshore Oil and Gas Operations.....	52
Figure 12 Projected Generation Mix under the Optimal Generation Expansion Plan.....	55
Figure 13 Updated Institutional Architecture for NDC 3.0 Implementation	104
Figure 14 Suriname's Integrated National MRV System	106

Foreword



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Environment*

The Republic of Suriname is pleased to submit its Third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0), which serves as a strategic update to its second and current NDC and a national blueprint aligned with a 1.5°C pathway. The 3rd NDC, covers the same period, 2020 to 2030, but includes increased ambition for 2030 and 2035 goals around emissions reductions and removals. Grounded in the latest science and reflecting the outcomes of the first Global Stocktake, this NDC translates the global temperature goal into a concrete, nationally determined strategy for resilient, low-emission development. As one of the few carbon-negative and HFLD countries, Suriname's climate ambition stems from moral and social responsibility and the lived realities of its people and ecosystems.

This updated NDC builds on Suriname's Third National Communication (TNC, 2023) and First Biennial Update Report (BUR1, 2022), which assessed national GHG emissions, vulnerabilities, and existing strategies. NDC 3.0 translates these insights into time-bound mitigation and adaptation measures across key sectors. At its core, this contribution reflects Suriname's dual identity—as a global carbon sink and an emerging oil and gas producer. This position presents both risks and opportunities. Suriname intends to reinvest hydrocarbon revenues into climate-resilient, low-emission development pathways, guided by the GDS, the NAP, REDD+ Strategy, and NSVSD. In line with Article 7 of the Paris Agreement and Decision 9/CMA.1, the adaptation components within this NDC 3.0 shall also serve as Suriname's formal Adaptation Communication to the UNFCCC. This integrated submission reflects a holistic approach to climate action, aligning adaptation priorities with national development and mitigation pathways. Compared to our second NDC, while maintaining the same implementation period of 2020-2030, this NDC expands to include the waste and industrial sectors, and the full energy and transport value chains. It introduces a just transition framework, gender-responsive measures, and a strengthened climate finance strategy—including readiness for cooperative approaches under Article 6, and domestic instruments such as a carbon tax and crediting system. These additions address identified implementation gaps in MRV, institutional coordination, and private sector engagement.

Suriname faces growing climate threats—sea-level rise, saltwater intrusion, and risks to health, infrastructure, and livelihoods, especially in low-lying coastal zones. Fiscal constraints and a high level of debt (domestic and external) further complicate adaptation. Suriname's experience underscores the persistent mismatch between global climate finance pledges and the actual ability of vulnerable countries to access and deploy funding at the needed scale. In this context, Suriname's climate ambition is pragmatic, implementation-driven, and reliant on effective international cooperation. Suriname reiterates its call for adequate, predictable, and scalable climate finance; targeted technical assistance; and fair access to technologies and carbon markets. This NDC 3.0 is not an endpoint—it is a strategic milestone, informed by science, shaped by equity, and focused on real-world results. The Government of Suriname extends sincere appreciation to all contributors—especially ITPs, youth, civil society, technical experts, and sectoral ministries—whose valuable input and diverse perspectives are embedded throughout this document.

Let this NDC be both a roadmap and a signal: Suriname is committed not only to conserving its forests, but to pioneering a sustainable development model for all climate-vulnerable nations rich in natural capital.

Executive Summary

Toward a Resilient, Low-Carbon, and Inclusive Future for Suriname

A Strategic Shift for Climate and Development

Suriname's Third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) reaffirms the country's leadership in global climate action and places climate ambition at the heart of its long-term development vision. As a High Forest Cover, Low Deforestation (HFLD) country and one of the world's few net carbon sinks, Suriname faces the dual challenge of preserving its ecological integrity while advancing a structural economic transformation amid fiscal, social, and environmental pressures.

Suriname's NDC 3.0 sets out a transparent, time-bound, and inclusive roadmap that integrates climate action into national development planning. Aligned with the GDS and the NSVSD, and guided by a Just Transition Framework, this NDC reflects strong national ownership and a participatory design process. It emphasizes equity, environmental integrity, and socio-economic resilience—especially for Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ITPs), youth, women, and other vulnerable groups. While this NDC 3.0 sets new 2030 and 2035 targets, it confirms the 2020–2030 implementation period continues for Paris Agreement accounting. This preserves the validity of mitigation outcomes, including ITMOs generated since 2021 which represent costly emission reduction efforts thus far uncompensated.

National Context and Development Imperatives

Suriname's development context is defined by high public debt, economic volatility, narrow export concentration, and vulnerability to climate-related shocks. The anticipated fiscal windfall from offshore oil and gas (from 2028 onward) offers a critical window to diversify the economy, invest in inclusive green growth, and build long-term climate resilience—while acknowledging the risk of stranded assets and the need for a financial off-ramp.

Rather than viewing climate ambition as a compliance burden, Suriname sees it as a strategic investment in its future. Rising sea levels, coastal and inland flooding, biodiversity loss, and increasing heat stress threaten food security, infrastructure, water supply, and public health. Systemic adaptation and decarbonization across all sectors are essential to safeguard human well-being and development gains.

Strategic Alignment with Global and National Frameworks

Suriname's NDC 3.0 is rooted in strong international and domestic policy alignment. It operationalizes the Paris Agreement, the SDGs, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the UNESCO Convention on the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, and regional frameworks like CARICOM's Energy Policy and the AOSIS agenda. At home, the NDC is tightly integrated with the GDS, the National Adaptation Plan, the Electricity Sector Plan, the National Structure Vision for Spatial Development (NSVSD), and the REDD+ Strategy.

These frameworks guide six core NDC objectives:

1. Enhance climate ambition.
2. Promote just transition.
3. Accelerate inclusive green growth.
4. Conserve forests and biodiversity.
5. Mobilize sustainable climate finance.
6. Ensure effective, transparent implementation.

Most targets are conditional upon receiving international finance and technical support.

National Greenhouse Gas Profile and Emissions Baseline

Suriname's national greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions profile presents a complex picture of progress and vulnerability. While the country remains a net carbon sink, recent trends show a narrowing margin of removals due to rising emissions and declining forest sequestration. This underscores the urgency of a well-informed, data-driven climate strategy.

To ground its NDC 3.0 in robust evidence, Suriname selected 2017 as the baseline year for its emissions inventory. This year represents the last with a fully verified national inventory and serves as the reference point for all future projections and mitigation targets. The corrected baseline is based on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, using a combination of Tier 1 and Tier 2 methodologies across sectors. It draws from national statistics, technical studies, and updated figures from Suriname's Third National Communication (TNC).

The corrected 2017 data revealed that previous estimates overstated the strength of Suriname's forest carbon sink due to a data transfer error. Upon correction, the total gross emissions in 2017 amounted to approximately 10,170.5 Gg CO₂eq, with the following breakdown:

- AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use): 69.9%
- Energy: 28.9%
- Waste: 1.1%
- IPPU: 0.1%
- Net carbon removal: 3.69 million tCO₂eq (significantly lower than earlier projections)

The AFOLU sector, historically a net sink, has been weakened by deforestation from artisanal and small-scale gold mining, infrastructure expansion, and agriculture. Energy-related emissions have grown steadily due to increasing electricity demand and an expanding, fossil-fuel-reliant transport sector.

The updated projections include two long-term scenarios:

- **Business-as-Usual (BAU):** Suriname reaches a critical tipping point and becomes a net emitter by around 2028, driven by fossil fuel expansion, deforestation, and unmanaged waste.
- **Mitigation Scenario:** With phased implementation of forest protection, renewable energy, cleaner transport, and climate-smart agriculture, Suriname can maintain its carbon-negative status through 2050.

These scenarios are aligned with national development strategies including the GDS, the ESP, and the NSVSD and account for macro-fiscal constraints, anticipating that large-scale investments to drive the mitigation pathway will be more feasible post-2033 when offshore oil revenues become available. By establishing a credible baseline and modeling realistic pathways, Suriname ensures that its climate targets are both ambitious and achievable—anchored in national circumstances and aligned with global 1.5°C objectives. Key mitigation and adaptation targets by 2030 and 2035 include:

- Maintain ≥90% forest cover.
- Achieve legally binding GHG reduction targets covering at least 90% of national

emissions.

- Reach ≥30% renewables in the electricity mix by 2035.
- Apply climate-smart agriculture (CSA) on 60% of active farmland.
- Enhance flood resilience by protecting at least 50% of the highly vulnerable coastline.
- Ensure access to basic services for ≥75% of interior communities.
- Create a new wave of skilled and dignified green employment, with a focus on youth, women, and ITP.

Mitigation Measures: Energy, Transport, Waste, Industry & AFOLU

This NDC identifies three emission-intensive sub-sectors—oil & gas, electricity, and transport—and two additional sectors—waste and IPPU—as priorities for phased decarbonization:

Energy & Oil and Gas:

- Oil & Gas: Treated as a transitional sector; upstream emission regulation and methane controls are planned before production begins. Natural gas will serve as a bridge fuel, enabling a phased transition away from heavy fuel oil and diesel.
- Electricity: Targets a diversified energy mix (renewables + natural gas), with grid modernization and universal access to electricity—especially in the interior.

Transport:

- A phased fleet transition, promoting hybrid vehicles for private use, fuel economy standards, and enhanced public transport systems. EV adoption will focus on public and commercial fleets, with hybrids as a practical interim solution for private vehicles.

Waste & IPPU:

- Focus on solid waste management, landfill gas capture, refrigerant control (including F-gases), and industrial process emissions reduction. Medical waste management and methane capture are new priorities.

AFOLU:

- Strengthen land use planning, agroforestry, CSA, and erosion control.
- Scale up REDD+ implementation and Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES).
- Address drivers of deforestation, especially from ASGM.

All measures are designed through a Just Transition lens, ensuring that decarbonization pathways create decent green jobs, support sustainable enterprises, and provide equitable opportunities for all communities.

National Adaptation and Climate Resilience

Suriname faces significant threats from climate change, including sea-level rise and flooding, which endanger its low-lying coastal population and economy. The adaptation strategy is comprehensive, people-centered, and nature-based, integrating climate risks into all planning and prioritizing action where the needs are greatest.

Key Sectors and Priority Adaptation Actions:

- **Water Security & Sanitation**
 - Expand access to safe drinking water and climate-resilient sanitation services.
 - Improve water governance and implement integrated water resource management, supported by hydrogeological modeling.
 - Rehabilitate drainage infrastructure to reduce flood risk.

- **Agriculture & Food Systems**
 - Promote climate-smart agriculture and resilient crop varieties.
 - Support Indigenous food systems, agroforestry, and local seed diversity.
 - Enhance irrigation efficiency and protect soils against erosion.
- **Public Health**
 - Strengthen health systems to withstand climate-related shocks.
 - Climate-proof health facilities and services in high-risk areas.
 - Develop early warning systems for heatwaves and vector-borne diseases.
- **Ecosystems & Biodiversity**
 - Restore mangroves, wetlands, and degraded forest landscapes.
 - Integrate nature-based solutions into land-use and coastal planning.
 - Expand protected areas and enhance ecosystem services for resilience.
- **Infrastructure & Human Settlements**
 - Incorporate climate risk screening into infrastructure planning.
 - Invest in resilient roads, housing, and urban drainage systems.
 - Improve adaptive planning for cities and coastal zones.
- **Social Protection & Livelihoods**
 - Scale up community-based adaptation initiatives.
 - Diversify livelihoods through eco-tourism, aquaculture, sustainable enterprise development, and green jobs.
 - Integrate adaptive social protection into poverty and disaster response systems.
- **Cultural Heritage & Traditional Knowledge**
 - Conserve climate-sensitive cultural and spiritual heritage sites.
 - Integrate traditional ecological knowledge into national adaptation planning.
 - Support Indigenous- and tribal-led documentation and transmission of traditional practices.

This adaptation strategy seeks not only to reduce vulnerability but to create long-term opportunities for inclusive development, ecosystem restoration, and locally driven resilience. It prioritizes action where the needs are greatest, while building institutional and community capacity to respond to future climate risks.

Good Governance, Just Transition, and Inclusion

Suriname's climate response is underpinned by strong, transparent governance and a firm commitment to equity, human rights, and inclusion. The enabling framework focuses on ensuring that the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient economy is socially just, inclusive, and participatory.

Key enabling elements include:

- **Good governance:** Strengthening institutional coordination, legal frameworks, and public accountability to support effective climate policy implementation.
- **Spatial planning:** Embedding climate resilience into land-use decisions and national infrastructure strategies through integrated planning frameworks.
- **Just transition:** Ensuring that workers, communities, and vulnerable groups—especially women, youth, and Indigenous and Tribal Peoples—have access to skills development, decent jobs, and social protection throughout the climate transition, supported by meaningful social dialogue.

- **Gender equality:** Embedding gender-responsive planning across sectors and ensuring women's full participation in climate action and decision-making.
- **Youth and intergenerational equity:** Engaging young people as active partners in shaping and implementing climate solutions.
- **Rights-based implementation:** Guaranteeing Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) for Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, ensuring local voices are central in project design and benefit-sharing.
- **Inclusive access:** Addressing the specific needs of persons with disabilities, elderly, and other at-risk populations to ensure no one is left behind.

Together, these measures aim to build a fair, inclusive climate future in which all Surinamese people can participate, contribute, and thrive.

Climate Finance Strategy

Suriname estimates a total investment need of approximately USD 4.5 billion for implementing its NDC 3.0 measures by 2035. This includes:

- USD 3.375 billion for adaptation, targeting water security, resilient infrastructure, coastal protection, health systems, and food systems.
- USD 975 million for mitigation, focused on energy transition, transport, waste, and industrial emissions reduction.
- USD 128 million for enabling actions, such as governance reforms and data systems.
- USD 22 million for loss and damage measures (early warning, assessments).

The investments will follow a phased approach, with USD 925 million needed by 2030 and the remaining USD 2.45 billion by 2035, aligned with projected offshore oil revenues and access to international climate finance. However, fiscal constraints, high debt levels, and limited domestic budget flexibility present major challenges, highlighting the need for blended finance, climate funds, and public-private partnerships.

The financing plan is built on a hybrid model that fosters an inclusive green finance ecosystem:

- Leveraging domestic revenues from offshore oil and gas for climate investment.
- Operationalizing the National Climate Finance Strategy (CFS) by 2030.
- Establishing a Green Finance Coordination Unit (GFCU).
- Accessing international finance mechanisms: GCF, Adaptation Fund, Article 6 (ITMOs), and REDD+, and other non-UN-based funds.
- Introducing domestic market-based instruments, such as carbon pricing and voluntary crediting systems.
- Using public finance to de-risk and crowd in private investment across key sectors.

Loss and Damage

Suriname recognizes that significant and unavoidable loss and damage from climate change is already occurring. A national framework will systematically assess, track, and report on both economic and non-economic impacts, integrating loss and damage into the MRV system and engaging with the new international Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage.

Implementation, Monitoring, and Transparency

A comprehensive framework for implementation, monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) will ensure effective and accountable climate action.

Institutional Coordination

The Ministry of Oil, Gas and Environment (MINOGE) serves as the national UNFCCC focal point and lead agency for NDC implementation. It is supported by the National Environmental Authority (NMA) for regulatory oversight, environmental monitoring, and MRV coordination. Suriname's NDC 3.0 is backed by a multi-level institutional architecture:

- The **National Climate Change Working Group (NCCWG)** provides inter-ministerial coordination, comprising key ministries in natural resources, agriculture, labour, public works, finance, and planning.
- **Sectoral taskforces** (e.g. for energy, land use, REDD+, and carbon markets) ensure technical alignment across domains.
- **Local governments**, especially in climate-vulnerable areas, will implement localized action plans under national guidance.
- **Stakeholder platforms**, including ITPs, youth, civil society, workers' and employers' organizations, women, and private sector actors, will actively participate in design, oversight, and benefit-sharing.

MRV System and Data Infrastructure

An ETF-compliant national MRV system will be operationalized by 2026, featuring:

- An integrated Climate MRV Platform with real-time data flow from ministries, statistical bureaus, REDD+ systems, GIS hubs, and energy databases.
- A national emissions factor database, standardized geospatial layers, and a renewable energy project registry.
- Inclusion of disaggregated data to monitor impacts on women, youth, persons with disabilities, and elderly populations.

This MRV system will enable Suriname to track progress against all mitigation, adaptation, and enabling measures, ensuring results-based reporting and eligibility for performance-based finance (e.g. REDD+, Article 6 markets). This robust system will also support Suriname's goal to produce high-integrity forest credits for international markets.

Capacity and Legal Foundations

To overcome current weaknesses in technical capacity, data management, and coordination, Suriname is rolling out a six-pillar capacity-building strategy, including:

- Climate workforce development through training-of-trainers and certification programs.
- Digital transformation, with cloud-based platforms and inter-agency interoperability.
- Legal anchoring, including the finalization of a National Climate Law, climate budget tagging, and formal data-sharing agreements.
- Stakeholder empowerment, with targeted support to ITPs, women, and MSMEs.
- Sustainable financing, including a national implementation fund and access to GCF Readiness, CBIT, and EU climate data support.
- Bolstering National Scientific and Research Capacity.

Conclusion

This NDC 3.0 is Suriname's national roadmap for a sustainable and inclusive future. It reflects a bold but realistic path forward—one that leverages Suriname's natural capital and hydrocarbon window to finance a resilient, diversified, and just transition. With full national ownership and targeted international support, Suriname is poised to deliver measurable climate and development results by 2030 and 2035—while continuing to lead by example as a net carbon sink nation in a warming world.

PART I

**NATIONAL CONTEXT AND
STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT**

Chapter 1: Introduction and National Context

1.1 Introduction

The Republic of Suriname's Third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0), while reflecting the current implementation period of 2020-2030, demonstrates a sharpened ambition to deliver measurable mitigation and adaptation outcomes through a whole-of-society approach rooted in inclusive development, long-term sustainability, and resilience.

Suriname occupies a uniquely constrained position in the global climate landscape—simultaneously a High Forest Cover, Low Deforestation (HFLD) country and a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) facing structural vulnerabilities recognized under the UNFCCC. These include its small population, capacity constraints, geographic remoteness, limited economic diversification, and dependence on climate-sensitive sectors. Despite contributing minimally to global emissions, Suriname remains highly exposed to climate risks such as sea-level rise, flooding, and extreme weather events. These conditions exacerbate its socio-economic fragility and necessitate tailored international support for resilience building, as acknowledged in global climate frameworks and AOSIS advocacy. In this context, Suriname's carbon-negative status, combined with limited fiscal space and a reliance on climate-vulnerable sectors, places it at a crossroads between continued fragility and transformational green development. As an HFLD country—where almost 93% of the land remains forested—Suriname is one of the few carbon-negative nations in the world, offering critical ecosystem services to the planet. Yet this climate leadership sharply contrasts with the country's profound socio-economic fragility.

A prolonged fiscal crisis pushed public debt to 110% of GDP¹ by the end of 2022. Preliminary data show the debt-to-GDP ratio fell to between 80.6% and 94.2% in the first quarter of 2025, remaining well above the 60% debt ceiling. According to the National Multidimensional Poverty Index (NMPI), 17.5% of the population experiences severe deprivation in education, health, and living standards, with Indigenous and Tribal communities in the interior most acutely affected due to limited access to essential services. Human capital development remains low—only 8% of the population is highly educated, and the majority of the workforce has only primary schooling or none at all. These structural challenges severely constrain the ability to diversify the economy and transition toward a knowledge-based, climate-resilient future.

Simultaneously, mounting climate risks are accelerating. Sea-level rise, saline intrusion, and increased flooding threaten both national food security and critical infrastructure, particularly in low-lying coastal zones where more than 80% of the population and economic activity are concentrated. The estimated USD 4.5 billion² required for climate mitigation and adaptation measures over the next ten years is well beyond Suriname's fiscal reach. At the same time, limited access to climate finance and the persistent gap between global funding commitments and what countries like Suriname can realistically access further compound the challenge.

In response to these mounting threats and constraints, Suriname's development choices are

¹ Based on the publication of the Suriname Debt Management Office reports regarding the Debt-to-GDP ratio: https://www.sdmo.org/documenten/tabellen/statistieken_verloop_staatsschuld/Maand_statistieken/Tabel-2022-3.pdf

² *Green Development Strategy 2025 -2050*, Published by the Government of Suriname (February 2025), page 75

guided not only by urgent national priorities but also by foundational international principles, including the *Rio Declaration on Environment and Development* (1992). In particular, Principles 2, 3, and 4 provide a normative basis for balancing sovereign rights, environmental responsibilities, and developmental aspirations. Principle 2 affirms Suriname's sovereign right to utilize its natural resources in pursuit of its national development goals, while also underscoring the obligation to avoid environmental harm beyond its borders. Principle 3 enshrines the right to development in a manner that equitably meets the needs of both present and future generations—highlighting the importance of intergenerational justice in climate action. Principle 4 reinforces that environmental protection must not be treated as a separate agenda, but as an essential and inseparable part of the broader development process.

These principles are fully embedded in Suriname's national long-term vision as outlined in its Green Development Strategy (GDS) 2025–2050, which serves as the country's de facto Long-term Low Emissions Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) to be reflected in respective NDC's, and offers a structured and integrated pathway for sustainable transformation. The GDS explicitly moves away from short-term, extractive-based growth models and instead promotes a green, diversified, and inclusive economy—anchored in climate resilience, social equity, and responsible governance. Through this strategy, Suriname aims to harness future offshore oil revenues as a catalyst—not for unchecked expansion—but for targeted investments in renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, education, biodiversity protection, and institutional capacity. The GDS outlines a clear set of long-term objectives to be achieved by 2050, including reducing income inequality and poverty, restoring fiscal sustainability, achieving a high-income status with a per capita GDP above USD 40,000, maintaining over 90% forest cover, enhancing climate resilience, and significantly strengthening institutional performance. This integrated vision aligns directly with the Rio Declaration's call for sustainable development that benefits both people and planet—ensuring that Suriname's transition remains anchored in equity, sovereignty, and environmental stewardship.

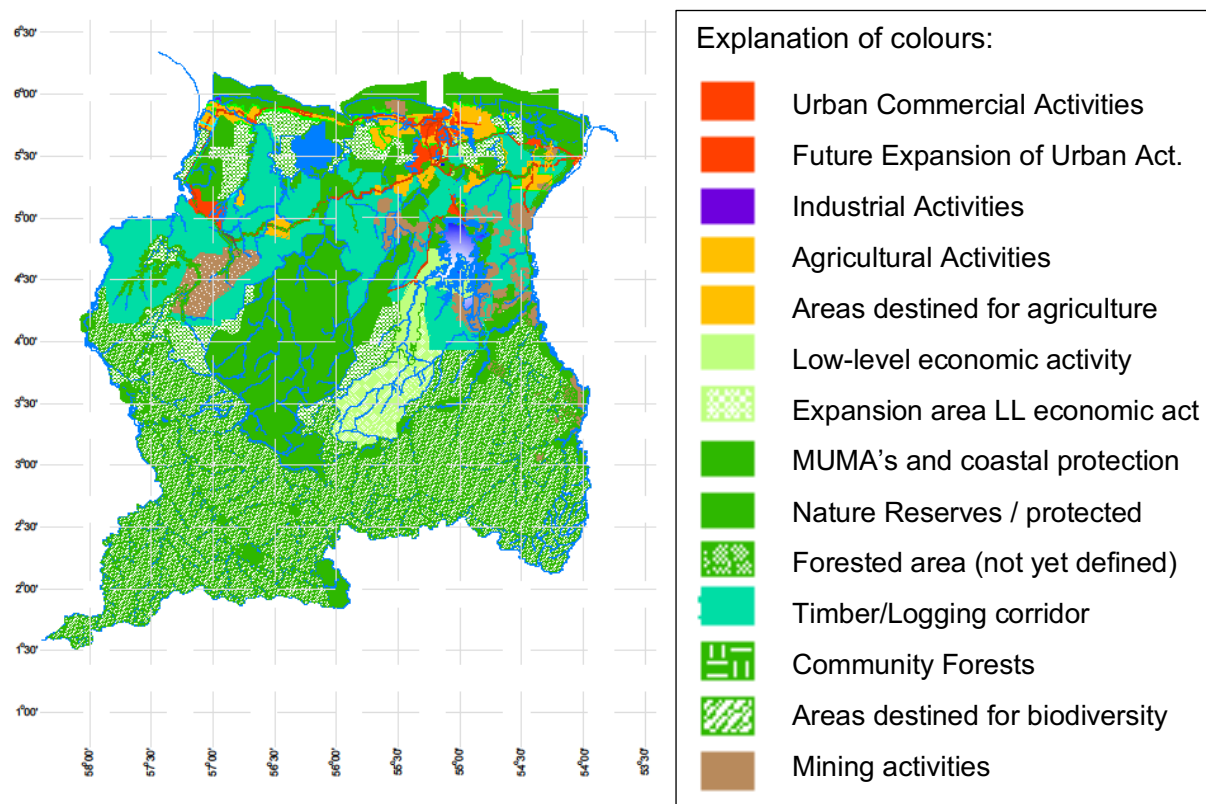
According to Suriname's GDS³, the country stands at a crucial crossroads in its history, facing two distinctly divergent and mutually exclusive future paths. The choice made today will determine the nation's prosperity and resilience for generations to come. One path is a continuation of current policy, a **'Business-as-Usual' trajectory** that prioritizes immediate gains over long-term sustainability and entails significant environmental and economic risks. The other path is a deliberate and strategic route, the **'Sustainable Development Pathway'**, which uses Suriname's emerging oil wealth as a catalyst to build a green, diversified, and equitable future.

Pathway 1: The Perils of a Business-as-Usual Trajectory

To continue on a business-as-usual trajectory is to accept a future of profound risk and squandered opportunity. Under this scenario, short-term gains would lead to irreversible long-term losses. Projections indicate that Suriname risks losing up to 6% of its forest cover by 2050, reducing the national coverage from 93% to approximately 87%. Such a devastating outcome would not only completely undermine the national and global climate goals but would actively worsen the triple planetary crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution. This path leads to a future where the carbon-negative status is lost, the economy returns to a cycle of stagnation after a brief oil-fueled boom, and social inequalities are likely to deepen.

³ *Green Development Strategy 2025 -2050*, Published by the Government of Suriname (February 2025), pages 35 -37

Figure 1 Suriname BAU Scenario Map 2050



Source: Suriname NSVSD 2025-2050⁴

Pathway 2: The Vision of a Sustainable, Green Suriname

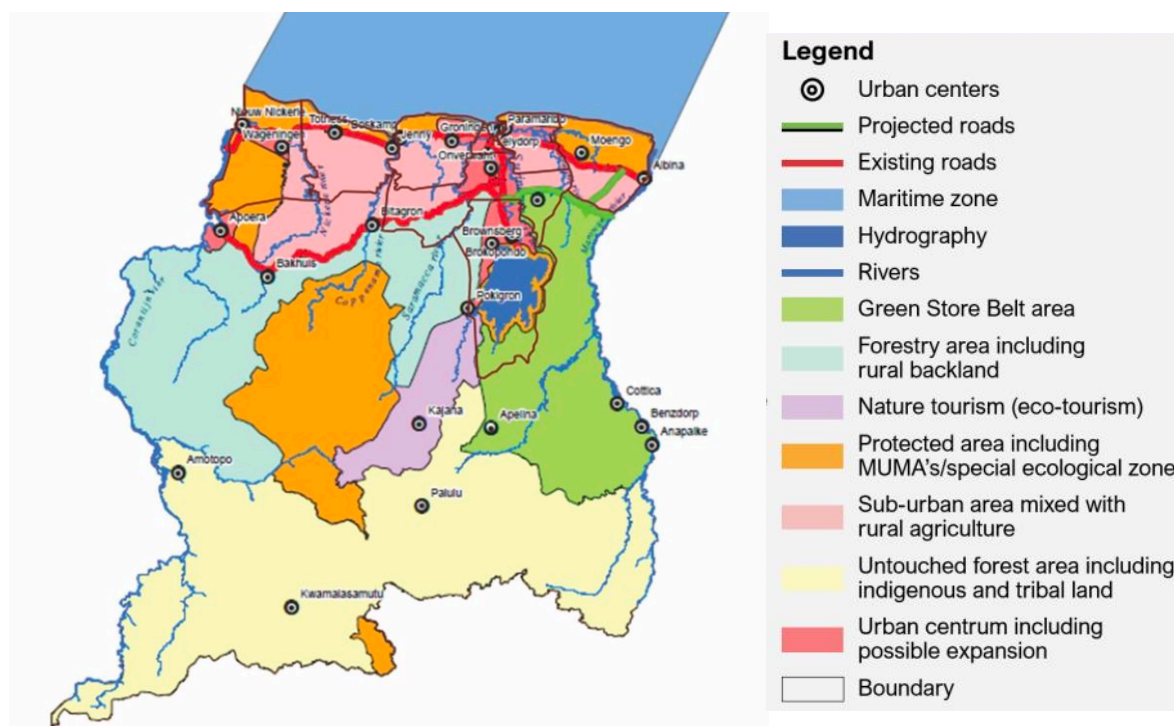
Suriname has deliberately chosen an alternative development pathway aligned with the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C temperature goal. Guided by the GDS, this approach⁵ serves as a strategic roadmap to harmonize national development with global climate objectives. Rather than relying on extractive-led growth, Suriname is leveraging its emerging oil wealth as a time-bound catalyst to build a green, diversified, and equitable economy—one where economic transformation, environmental stewardship, and human development are pursued in an integrated manner:

- **A Thriving Environment:** Forest coverage will be maintained above 90%, reinforcing Suriname's role as a global carbon sink. The country is committed to protecting biodiversity, strengthening pollution control frameworks, and embedding climate resilience into all sectors of the economy.
- **A Diversified, Prosperous Economy:** Suriname aims to achieve inclusive and sustainable GDP growth by structurally diversifying the economy. Key focus areas include renewable energy, agro-processing, sustainable tourism, and the knowledge and digital economy—reducing dependency on extractive industries over time.
- **An Inclusive Social Agenda:** The GDS prioritizes universal access to quality education, equitable access to healthcare, and basic services, with a strong focus on reducing poverty and ensuring that no group is left behind. Special attention is given to empowering women, youth, and Indigenous and Tribal Peoples as full partners in the country's sustainable development transition.

⁴ National Structure Vision Spatial Development 2050, Published by the Government of Suriname (April 2025), page 111 - 113

⁵ Green Development Strategy 2025 -2050, Published by the Government of Suriname (February 2025), pages 64 -69

Figure 2 Proposed Zones as part of the "Economy Sustainable Future" Scenario



Source: Suriname NSVSD 2025-2050

The Catalyst: Channeling Temporary Wealth into Permanent Resilience

This ambitious transformation requires a powerful catalyst. Suriname is on the cusp of a profound opportunity: leveraging its new offshore oil and gas discoveries to architect a green future. With first production anticipated around 2028, the nation has a finite fiscal window to convert these temporary hydrocarbon revenues into the foundation of a modern, diversified, and resilient economy.

This is precisely why Suriname's NDC 3.0 must be understood not as a simple climate pledge, but as the strategic blueprint for this transformation. It is the master plan for consciously channeling this windfall to finance and build a prosperous and truly 'Green Suriname,' ensuring that the wealth from beneath the sea is invested in the permanent well-being of Suriname's people and the enduring health of the planet.

This NDC expands coverage to include transport, waste, and industrial processes; introduces clear 2030 and 2035 targets; and is grounded in a results-based implementation model under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). Its core proposition is alignment: matching short-term revenues with long-term investment in sustainable development, environmental stewardship, and human capital. Furthermore, to ensure full transparency and alignment with international reporting guidelines, Annex 3 provides the necessary Information to facilitate Clarity, Transparency, and Understanding (ICTU) of this submission.

1.2 National Context

Suriname is located on the northeastern coast of South America, covering 163,820 square kilometers with a population of 620,000. Though the smallest independent country in South America by population, Suriname is among the richest in forest cover—with the vast majority of its landmass blanketed in pristine rainforest, forming part of the Amazon biome. This natural

endowment makes Suriname a vital carbon sink and biodiversity hotspot, while its low-lying coastal zones, home to over 80% of the population and economic activity, are highly vulnerable to climate-related hazards such as sea-level rise, flooding, and saltwater intrusion.

The national economy remains heavily dependent on extractive industries—particularly gold and onshore oil—high external debt, and limited diversification. Offshore oil discoveries are expected to reshape the economy, but also introduce new climate and governance risks. Agriculture, fisheries, and forestry remain vital for rural livelihoods but are increasingly impacted by erratic rainfall, more frequent droughts, land degradation, and heat stress. The electricity generation and distribution relies on hydropower and heavy fuel oil, with limited access in remote regions in the interior of the country. Transport emissions are rising due to a growing vehicle fleet and underdeveloped public infrastructure, while waste management remains inadequate, particularly in urban areas.

These dynamics shape the priorities of Suriname's NDC 3.0, which focuses on four key sectors: AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use), Energy (electricity and transport), Waste, and IPPU (Industrial Processes and Product Use). The AFOLU sector plays a dual role in mitigation and adaptation. Forests act as key carbon sinks, but are under growing pressure from large-scale farming, Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM), and logging. Climate variability is disrupting traditional agriculture, both in the interior as coastal zone, impacting food security and livelihoods. As a result, climate-smart agriculture, climate smart forestry, transition away from ASGM, sustainable land use, and strengthened REDD+ framework remain central to future strategies.

The energy sector is undergoing a major shift. While electricity has relied on hydropower and heavy fuel oil, new offshore oil and gas finds will reshape the energy mix. This offers economic benefits but raises emission risks. Despite this, Suriname is committed to decarbonization through solar, biomass, and efficiency measures as outlined in the Electricity Sector Plan (ESP). Climate change adds pressure, with rising temperatures and erratic rainfall and drought impacting hydropower.

Transport is a growing emissions source, especially along the coastal corridor. Increased vehicle imports, outdated fleets, and limited public transport drive fuel use and congestion. The sector also faces economic vulnerability due to fuel import dependence. Policy shifts—such as ending fuel subsidies in 2023 and offering EV import tax breaks in 2025—signal a move toward cleaner mobility, though electrification is still in early stages.

Urbanization and population growth are straining Suriname's waste management. Solid waste is rising, especially in and around Paramaribo, but proper disposal systems are lacking—engineered landfills are still absent, and open dumping is common. Waste-related emissions are set to rise under business-as-usual, while climate risks like flooding will further exacerbate the situation. The IWMP and improved EPI efforts show intent to modernize the sector.

Though currently a minor emissions source, the IPPU sector—including cooling gases—is expected to grow with economic diversification. Higher temperatures will also increase cooling demand, driving emissions if unmanaged. This calls for targeted regulation and technology transfer, especially around ozone-depleting substances and fluorinated gases.

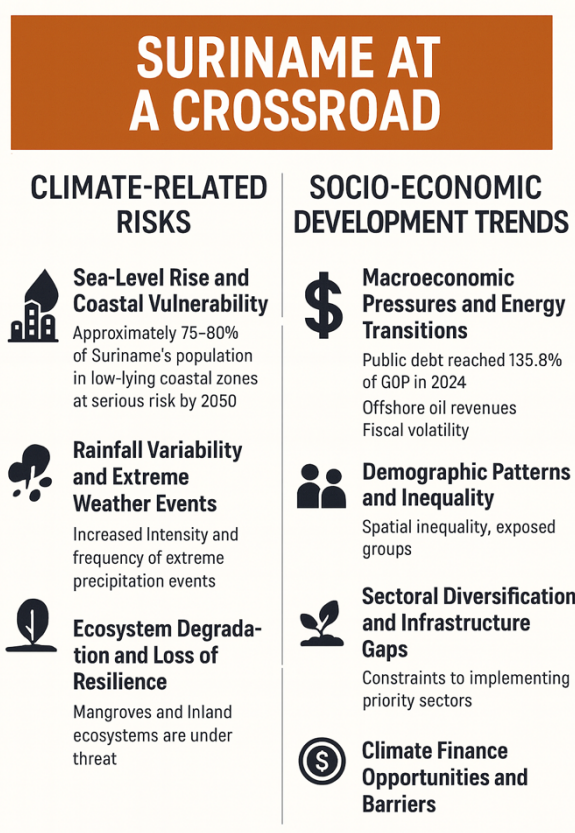
1.3 Climate-related risks and socio-economic development trends

Climate-related risks intersect with deep socio-economic vulnerabilities, potentially threatening national development gains, the well-being of communities, and ecosystem stability.

Climate-Related Risks

Suriname's exposure to climate-related hazards is intensified by its low-lying coastal geography, high rainfall variability, and economic dependence on extractive sectors. Climate projections from the Third National Communication (TNC) and the State of the Climate (SOC) report show worsening trends that are already being observed.

- *Sea-Level Rise and Coastal Vulnerability:* 75–80% of Suriname's population lives in low-lying coastal zones, including Paramaribo, Wanica, Nickerie, and Saramacca. Coastal flood models project that even under moderate sea-level rise scenarios, these areas face serious risk of inundation, saline intrusion, and land degradation by 2050. According to the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report and reinforced by the 2022 State of the Climate report, sea levels in the region are rising at a rate of 4.7 mm per year—above the global average. The SIDPS 2050 confirms that extensive coastal defense infrastructure is required, including river dikes and integrated green-grey protection systems along vulnerable coastlines. Receding Mangrove is already visible in Coronie and Nickerie, contributing to coastal erosion. Without large-scale adaptation—such as those envisioned in SIDPS 2050—economic losses are expected to escalate due to flood damage to infrastructure, agriculture, and housing, which stresses the urgent need for scaled-up adaptation in vulnerable countries.



- *Rainfall Variability and Extreme Weather Events:* Suriname's four-season rainfall regime is becoming increasingly erratic. Rainfall monitoring data from 2011–2019 shows increased intensity and frequency of extreme precipitation events in coastal and interior regions. The intensification of El Niño and La Niña cycles has also led to both prolonged droughts (affecting food security and drinking water access) and flash floods, particularly impacting agricultural districts and urban areas. In the interior of Suriname, a steadily worsening drought has been taking shape over the past few years, affecting river levels, subsistence agriculture, and the reliability of drinking water supplies for Indigenous and Tribal communities.

- *Ecosystem Degradation and Loss of Resilience:* Mangrove forests, critical for wave buffering and carbon sequestration, are under threat from sea-level rise, sediment loss, and unsustainable land use. Inland ecosystems are also at risk, as shifts in precipitation and temperature may alter forest composition, reduce biodiversity, and diminish the carbon absorption capacity of the Amazon biome. Projected deforestation under a BAU scenario could reduce forest cover to 87% by 2050.
- *Public Health Risks:* Climate change impacts, such as extreme weather, rising temperatures, floods, and droughts, are disrupting essential health services, water infrastructure, and supply chains. These disruptions increase the risk for a wide range of health threats, including vector-borne (e.g., dengue, malaria) and non-communicable diseases (e.g., heat stress, mental health). In response, the COP 29 Special Report on Climate Change and Health urges governments to make protecting human health the central focus of all climate action.
- *Biodiversity and Sustainable Land Management:* Suriname's ecosystems provide globally vital services—storing carbon, regulating rainfall, and buffering extreme events. The updated NBSAP 2024–2035 sets targets, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), for protected area expansion, sustainable use, and ecosystem-based adaptation, but highlights reliance on national budgets and cross-sectoral coordination. These efforts are crucial, given the significant risks climate change poses to both biodiversity and traditional land management.
- *Waste Management:* Unmanaged waste—over 95% disposed on open dumps—threatens ecosystems, particularly near urban and coastal zones. The Integrated Waste and Medical Waste Management Plans (2022) urge a shift to 5-R practices, sanitary landfilling, and stricter controls on hazardous and medical waste to limit pollution of soils and biodiversity areas.
- *Climate Finance Opportunities and Barriers:* The draft National Green Finance Strategy and REDD+ readiness investments lay the groundwork for increased access to carbon markets, including under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. This is further reinforced by Suriname's Carbon Trading Guidelines (2024), which define national procedures for the development, authorization, tracking, and transfer of ITMOs, as well as benefit-sharing and environmental integrity standards. Complementary to this, the National Forest Financing Strategy provides a long-term investment roadmap to mobilize both market and non-market forest finance, positioning forests as a key asset in climate finance mobilization. While domestic instruments such as a carbon tax are under consideration, the BUR highlights persistent institutional capacity gaps—especially in MRV systems, climate budget tagging, and project pipeline development—that may delay realization of these finance flows.
- *Climate-Economy Nexus in Extractive Sectors:* Mining (including ASGM) faces operational disruption from flood risks, soil degradation, and biodiversity loss, while also driving deforestation (raising GHG emissions) and increasing environmental contamination (from mercury use and other chemicals). Beyond the above-mentioned, ASGM severely degrades Suriname's water systems. Mining activities physically disrupt and alter watercourses, leading to significant water quality issues from

environmental contamination. This widespread river pollution, including high water sedimentation, critically threatens the health, livelihoods, and protein sourcing from fish for ITPs, as well as the ecosystem as a whole. Oil and gas infrastructure is also vulnerable to physical impacts, while both industries face increasing "transition risks" from international decarbonization pressures, changing investor mandates, and carbon pricing developments.

Socio-Economic Development Trends

Suriname's development trajectory remains shaped by economic concentration, demographic disparities, and a mix of green ambitions and structural constraints.

- *Macroeconomic Pressures and Energy Transitions:* Following a severe fiscal crisis and an IMF-supported recovery program, Suriname's public debt peaked at 110% of GDP in 2022. Although stabilization measures have led to a gradual decline, debt levels remain elevated. This constrains the government's ability to take on additional borrowing for large-scale investments in climate resilience and energy transition initiatives. According to the IMF, Suriname's ongoing debt restructuring under the Extended Fund Facility (EFF) that concluded in March 2025, reflects the country's limited fiscal space, with virtually no room for large new public investments in the coming 5 years due to the continued implementation of fiscal discipline, arrears clearance, tight financing conditions, and debt sustainability targets⁶. Offshore oil revenues present a potential turning point but carry fiscal volatility and fossil fuel lock-in risks. The NDC Framework notes that unless these revenues are strategically reinvested in diversification and resilience, long-term climate vulnerability will intensify.
- *Demographic Patterns and Inequality:* With a population of 620,000, Suriname is characterized by high ethnic diversity but spatial inequality. Coastal urban zones host the majority of residents and services, while ITPs remain more exposed to climate hazards, lower service access, and poor infrastructure. Youth unemployment, health disparities, and limited climate education compound vulnerabilities. Furthermore, a significant portion of the workforce operates within the informal economy, often lacking social protection and making them particularly susceptible to livelihood disruptions from climate-related events.
- *Land Use Dynamics and Spatial Planning Challenges:* The NSVSD 2050 outlines a dual-path scenario: without policy change, expanding mining, illegal logging, and urban sprawl could trigger a steep decline in forest cover. Conversely, the green economy pathway would maintain HFLD status, strengthen land zoning, and prevent conflict between conservation and infrastructure development.
- *Sectoral Diversification and Infrastructure Gaps:* The GDS and NAP emphasize priority sectors for transformation—climate-smart agriculture, eco-tourism, forestry value chains, fisheries, and renewable energy. Yet implementation is constrained by low private investment, skills shortages, high logistics costs, and insufficient rural infrastructure. For example, farm-to-market access remains difficult in interior districts during wet seasons.

Suriname's climate reality is thus defined by high ecological value, high exposure to climate

⁶ "Suriname: Ninth Review under the Extended Fund Facility and Request for Waiver of Nonobservance of Performance Criterion" (IMF Country Report No. 25/97), April 2025, pages. 8, 72.

impacts, and limited adaptive capacity. The challenge—and opportunity—lies in translating the country's carbon-negative status into a resilience-positive future. Strategic governance, equitable investment, and international cooperation will be key to bridging the gap between vulnerability and transformation.

1.4 From NDC 2.0 to NDC 3.0: Lessons Learned and Strategic Enhancements

Suriname's NDC 3.0 represents a decisive step forward from NDC 2.0, both in its strategic orientation and implementation readiness. This NDC 3.0 represents a progression in ambition from NDC 2.0 and is a strategic enhancement, not a replacement. To ensure accounting integrity and maintain the validity of mitigation outcomes generated since 2021, this NDC confirms the continuation of the 2020-2030 implementation period for accounting purposes, while setting new, more ambitious targets for 2030 and 2035. The shift is grounded in key findings from the 2025 Evaluation Report on NDC Implementation and the First Progress Report on the National Adaptation Plan (NAP 2019–2029). These stocktaking exercises highlighted valuable achievements, but also exposed serious bottlenecks.



Despite early progress, the implementation of NDC 2.0 was substantially constrained by limited financial resources. Although COP28 pledged USD 1.3 trillion annually by 2030, COP29 delivered only USD 300 billion in public finance, leaving the rest to vague voluntary pledges. This failure to deliver promised funds has directly impacted countries like Suriname, where limited fiscal space—worsened by debt, inflation, and falling revenues—hinders climate investment. Of the USD 696 million in identified climate actions, only a fraction was mobilized, mostly through fragmented donor efforts. Sector ministries lacked sufficient budgetary flexibility, and systems for tracking and allocating climate finance remain underdeveloped. The evaluation acknowledged early achievements in forest conservation, renewable energy, and pilot projects in climate-smart agriculture, as well as Suriname's ongoing carbon-

negative status and integration of HFLD principles into REDD+ efforts. However, it also noted persistent implementation bottlenecks: weak inter-ministerial coordination, underdeveloped data systems, and limited sectoral ownership. Institutional roles were often unclear, and many agencies lacked the technical and financial capacity to operationalize NDC targets. These

challenges were further compounded by the absence of a robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework and minimal stakeholder engagement beyond government actors.

The NAP progress report (2020–2024) presented a similar picture. It found that although progress had been made in environmental legislation, spatial planning, and the recent establishment of the National Environmental Authority (NMA), awareness of the NAP among ministries and local stakeholders remained low. Coordination structures were either missing or poorly defined, and human and institutional capacity were insufficient to manage the complexity of multi-sectoral climate adaptation. Financial constraints, low data availability, and fragmented project pipelines were identified as persistent limitations, particularly at the subnational and community levels.

Compared to its predecessor, this NDC 3.0 introduces several concrete strategic improvements, including:

- **Wider sectoral coverage** – expanding beyond energy, forestry, and agriculture to include waste, land use, biodiversity, industry, and the informal economy, acknowledging the full spectrum of climate impacts and mitigation opportunities.
- **Clearer, quantified targets** – setting defined key performance indicators (KPIs), timelines, and cost estimates across all major sectors, creating a results-based framework to track progress and strengthen accountability.
- **Deeper integration with national planning** – embedding climate action into long-term strategies for economic diversification, infrastructure development, and land-use reform (including enhanced spatial planning and the effective implementation of national land-use standards).
- **Biodiversity–climate integration** – shifting from a sole focus on forest protection toward broader nature-based solutions that foster a sustainable bioeconomy based on sustainable use, benefit-sharing, and protection of ecosystem services.
- **Inclusive and just transition** – moving from a general recognition of vulnerable groups toward a comprehensive agenda that fosters green job creation, sustainable enterprise development, inclusive skills training, strong social protection systems, and gender-responsive approaches, while ensuring active participation of youth, Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ITP), and the elderly.
- **Expanded green finance strategy** – optimizing external support by adopting a hybrid finance approach that combines international green financing instruments (e.g., climate funds and carbon markets) with domestic tools such as carbon taxation and crediting systems.
- **Enhanced institutional coordination and MRV** – strengthening leadership and sectoral coordination through a unified Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system, ensuring data-driven implementation and compliance with the Paris Agreement's Article 13 transparency requirements (ETF).
- **Energy sector as a core pillar** – setting the ambition to reduce emissions by 40% through renewable energy, clear investment roadmaps, and a phased transition that includes natural gas as a bridge fuel while accelerating the decarbonization of power generation.

These shifts mark a turning point in Suriname's climate strategy. While NDC 2.0 laid a solid foundation, its implementation was constrained by limited resources, fragmented coordination,

and other systemic challenges. NDC 3.0 builds on those lessons: it is more realistic, better aligned with national capacities, and firmly anchored in policy and planning frameworks.

1.5 Multi-Stakeholder Consultation Process

The preparation of Suriname's NDC 3.0 was guided by an inclusive, evidence-based, and nationally owned process. Building on the experiences of NDC 2.0 and the methodological practices applied during the development of the GDS, this process ensured broad stakeholder involvement, alignment with national policy frameworks, and adherence to international quality standards.

The development of the NDC 3.0 was structured around active engagement with a wide spectrum of stakeholders. In line with inclusivity and just transition principles, specific efforts were made to ensure the participation of:

- Government ministries and state-owned enterprises;
- Civil society organizations (CSOs), including youth and women's organizations;
- ITPs;
- Workers' organizations (e.g., labor unions)
- Private sector actors and business (employers') associations;
- Academic institutions and technical experts.

Stakeholder engagement began in August 2024 with an introductory seminar organized by the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment. This meeting brought together government representatives, state-owned enterprises, civil society, academia, the private sector, and Indigenous and Tribal Peoples to provide early input into the NDC 3.0, the Fourth National Communication (NC4), and the first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1).

Key takeaways from the 2024 stakeholder seminar included:

- The urgent need to break with *business-as-usual* scenarios and pursue transformational pathways.
- A strong call for institutionalizing data collection and monitoring systems to strengthen greenhouse gas inventories and sectoral reporting.
- Emphasis on cross-sector climate integration, particularly the inclusion of transport, energy, waste, and mangrove restoration in NDC 3.0.
- Calls for improved access to adaptation finance and greater alignment with national priorities.

These insights provided an early foundation for the NDC 3.0 process and aligned with UNDP's NDC 3.0 Guidelines.

Building on this initial workshop, the consultation process continued in 2025 with two key phases:

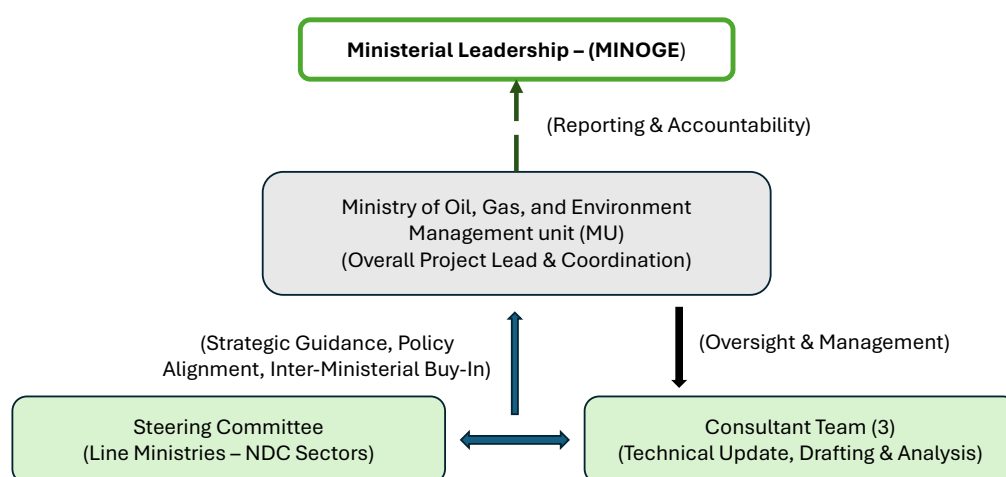
1. *Sectoral Consultation Sessions (August 2025)*: Workshops with thematic groups on energy, transport, agriculture, forestry, and waste. These sessions refined sectoral targets and identified practical measures to maintain Suriname's HFLD status, reduce emissions in the energy and transport sectors by 2033, and address illegal small-scale gold mining.
2. *National Validation Workshop (October 2025)*: A final workshop consolidated inputs from across all sectors, ensuring consensus on targets and measures. This session validated the proposed objectives, actions, and institutional arrangements.

Feedback from these consultations directly shaped the definition of Suriname's 2030 and 2035 objectives, including: maintaining forest cover above 90%, scaling up renewable energy, reducing GHG emissions, particularly in the energy and transport sectors, starting by 2033, and addressing the impact of illegal small-scale gold mining on the forest coverage.

1.6 Methodology and Role of National Coordination

The process was coordinated by the Ministry of Oil, Gas, and Environment (MINOGE) with technical support from UNDP. The institutional setup mirrored the GDS methodology, with a Steering Committee for strategic oversight and Technical Working Groups for each thematic area. These groups facilitated cross-sector alignment, provided technical input, and ensured that priorities from diverse stakeholders were incorporated.

Figure 3 Suriname NDC 3.0 Project Structure



National coordination also relied on existing mechanisms such as the National Climate Change Policy and Strategy, the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), the NAP, and the NSVSD. Together, these provided a coherent policy foundation and ensured consistency across sectors.

Use of Analytical Tools and Scenario Modeling

To ensure robust and scientifically grounded outcomes, the development of Suriname's NDC 3.0 built on analytical foundations established in the Third National Communication to the UNFCCC (2023), REDD + technical annexes, and the GDS. The process employed an Excel-based model for several scenarios. These tools enabled comparative BAU and mitigation pathways, supported by updated GHG inventories and forward projections to 2035, in line with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). This combined approach ensured that the targets set in NDC 3.0 are both ambitious and technically feasible, grounded in national data and development realities.

Knowledge Co-Production and Inclusivity Principles

The methodology emphasized knowledge co-production, ensuring that policies reflect both technical expertise and local realities. Contributions from Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, local communities, and women's groups helped ground the NDC in social inclusivity and rights-based approaches. This participatory approach also fostered a sense of national ownership and alignment with the UNDP Quality Assurance Checklist principles of country ownership, ambition, feasibility, and clarity.

Chapter 2: Policy Alignment and Strategic Targets

2.1 National and International Alignment

Suriname's NDC 3.0 is anchored in a combined foundation of international obligations and nationally defined development priorities. It represents a policy framework that integrates the country's long-standing commitment to global climate goals with domestic aspirations for sustainable, inclusive, and resilient growth. Suriname's NDC 3.0 is not an isolated declaration but rather the outcome of harmonizing key international frameworks with Suriname's evolving policy landscape. The convergence of these international commitments and national policy instruments ensures that Suriname's climate actions are both globally credible and locally grounded.

The findings of the GST during COP 28 have further influenced the design and framing of Suriname's NDC 3.0, reinforcing the urgency of accelerating implementation. The GST report made clear that current climate action remains insufficient to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C, with developing countries—particularly SIDS such as Suriname—facing the greatest vulnerabilities while contributing the least to global emissions. Table 1 links the key climate action proposals to their respective strategic categories and corresponding item numbers from the first Global Stocktake (GST) outcome, which are important for Suriname.

Table 1 Overview of Key GST Climate Proposals and Related Categories

Category	Key Proposals (with GST Item Reference)
I. Energy and Mitigation	<i>item 28.d</i> Pursue a just, orderly, and equitable transition away from fossil fuels in national energy systems to align with a net-zero future. <i>item 29</i> Utilize transitional fuels to facilitate the energy transition in a manner that ensures national energy security. <i>item 28.a</i> Contribute to the global effort to triple renewable energy capacity and double the rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030. <i>item 28.f</i> Accelerate the substantial reduction of non-CO ₂ emissions, with a particular focus on methane from the energy, waste, and agriculture sectors.
II. Forests and Land Use	<i>item 33</i> Enhance efforts to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation by 2030, recognizing the critical importance of forests as carbon sinks and reservoirs. <i>item 33</i> Conserve, protect, and restore nature and ecosystems, including terrestrial and marine ecosystems, to support the Paris Agreement's temperature goal. <i>Item 34</i> Notes the need for enhanced support and investment, including through financial resources, technology transfer and capacity-building, for efforts towards halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030 in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, in accordance with Article 5 of the Paris Agreement, including through results-based payments 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.
III. Adaptation and Resilience	<i>item 15</i> Ensure a comprehensive National Adaptation Plan (NAP) is in place by 2025 and demonstrate clear progress on its implementation by 2030. GGA Target c Accelerate action to achieve climate-resilient food and agricultural production and enhance the resilience of critical infrastructure and human settlements against climate impacts by 2030.
IV. Finance & International Cooperation	<i>item 94</i> Utilize international carbon markets through cooperative approaches under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement to mobilize finance. <i>item 70</i> Advocate for and utilize simplified access to scaled-up climate finance, recognizing the persistent challenges faced by developing countries in accessing funds.
V. Just Transition & Inclusivity	<i>item 84</i> Found all climate solutions on a Just Transition framework that is built on meaningful social dialogue and the effective participation of all stakeholders. <i>item 86</i> Implement gender-responsive climate policies and ensure intergenerational equity by respecting human rights and empowering Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, local communities, women, and youth.

The Core International Commitments Guiding Suriname's NDC 3.0 are:

- *Paris Agreement (ratified in 2019), together with the broader UNFCCC framework—including decisions from COP, CMA, and CMP sessions—and the Global Stocktake outcomes of COP28*, collectively guide Suriname's mitigation and adaptation targets, carbon market readiness under Article 6, and participation in the Enhanced Transparency Framework.
- *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*: Especially SDGs 13, 7, 15, 8, and 1, integrated into national planning and reaffirmed in Suriname's 2025 Voluntary National Review.
- *Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)*: Implemented through the NBSAP 2024–2035, aligned with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF).
- *UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)*: Guides Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets and sustainable land management integration.
- *ILO Just Transition Agenda*: Reflected in the DWCP 2023–2026 and guided by the ILO's 2015 Tripartite Guidelines for a Just Transition and the 2023 ILC Resolution concerning a just transition, linking green jobs, labor market access, and equitable transformation.
- *Other Multilateral and Regional Frameworks*: AOSIS and SIDS positions, the Escazú Agreement, ACTO, partnerships within the Guyana Shield, chemical waste conventions (Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm), Minamata Convention on Mercury, Ramsar Convention on wetlands, and the CARICOM Energy Policy.
- *UNFCCC Reporting Instruments*: The projected GHG profile is built directly on the Third National Communication to the UNFCCC and first Biennial Update report to the UNFCCC, which established Suriname's current emissions profile and MRV architecture.

The Core National Policy Instruments Guiding Suriname's NDC 3.0 are:

- *Integrated Policy Foundation:* The GDS provides the four-pillar strategic backbone (economic diversification beyond extractives, environmental protection and resilience, social inclusion, and strengthened governance) for climate action, while the NAP, NAMA, the State of Climate report, and the current NDC 2.0 report contribute specific sectoral priorities and performance metrics.
- *Spatial and Infrastructure Planning in Climate Action:* The NSVSD and the SIDPS embed climate adaptation into land-use planning, prioritizing drainage, coastal protection, waste management, and sustainable transport.
- *Biodiversity–Climate Integration:* The REDD+ Strategy and NBSAP outline conservation goals, sustainable use, and equitable benefit-sharing, integrated into ecosystem-based adaptation and mitigation across all sectors.
- *Energy Transition for Decarbonization:* The ESP sets a 30% renewable electricity target by 2035 and outlines investments in solar, hydro, and hybrid systems, with natural gas as a transitional fuel.
- *Inclusive Development and Just Transition:* The DWCP ensures that climate policy creates green jobs, strengthens skills, and promotes inclusive growth—especially for youth, women, smallholders, and micro-entrepreneurs.
- *Climate Finance and Market Mechanisms:* The 2024 climate finance analysis recommends domestic instruments like a carbon tax and national carbon market to mobilize investments and de-risk nature- and tech-based solutions.
- *Financial Inclusion:* The National Financial Inclusion Strategy (2024–2027), led by the Central Bank, provides a framework for ensuring climate finance is accessible to all segments of society, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), women, and rural communities, thereby fostering equitable economic growth.
- *Cross-Sectoral Coordination and Data Integration:* Institutional mandates from the Environmental Law, GDS, NAP, ESP, and SIDPS feed into a unified MRV system designed to meet ETF reporting standards and support participation in global markets.
- *Land Degradation Neutrality and Sustainable Land Management:* The Aligned National Action Programme to Combat Land Degradation (2023–2030) links land-use plans with LDN targets, ecosystem restoration, and soil resilience.
- *Waste Management:* The IWMP (2022) and Medical Waste Plan (2022) provide a national roadmap for safe, inclusive, and climate-resilient waste systems. These frameworks promote circular economy principles (5Rs), phase out uncontrolled dumping, and introduce structured financing, hazardous waste controls, and modern treatment technologies.
- *Carbon Market Readiness and Article 6 Implementation:* The 2024 Carbon Trading Guidelines define Suriname's ITMO governance, safeguard systems, and regulatory pathways for REDD+, energy efficiency, and sectoral decarbonization.

Together, these commitments and policy instruments shape Suriname's NDC 3.0 into a results-based, inclusive, and forward-looking roadmap that positions Suriname as both a climate-vulnerable and climate-proactive nation—leading by example on the path toward carbon-negative, climate-resilient development.

2.2 Objectives and Targets

Through this NDC 3.0 report, Suriname sets clear objectives and targets for 2030 and 2035,

reflecting and consolidating the priorities established in nationally approved policies as presented in the preceding section. Together, they operationalize the country's long-term vision—strengthening climate ambition, fostering sustainable and inclusive growth, safeguarding forests and resilience, mobilizing climate finance, ensuring a just transition, and enhancing governance and transparency. The commitments detailed below outline the concrete steps Suriname will take to achieve its climate and development goals, though most of these targets are conditional on international support.

1. Strengthen National Climate Ambition

Objective: Position Suriname as a frontrunner in climate ambition, maintaining its HFLD status while progressively reducing emissions in alignment with a 1.5°C pathway.

Targets & KPIs:

- By 2030:
 - Maintain forest cover at or above 90%, with at least 30% of productive forests certified under sustainable forest management standards (aligned with REDD+ policy assumptions).
 - Publish and integrate sectoral decarbonization roadmaps for transport, energy, land use, and agriculture into national development frameworks (as part of the GDS alignment process).
- By 2035:
 - Operationalize legally binding GHG reduction targets covering at least 90% of national emissions, with sector baselines established no later than 2033, in line with phased implementation planning.
 - Forests & Land Use: ≥90% forest coverage maintained; >30% of land under ecosystem service payment schemes.
 - Transport: Implement a phased fleet transition, promoting hybrid vehicles for private use while targeting 20% of new vehicle sales for public and commercial fleets to be electric, supported by at least 100 operational charging stations in urban zones.
 - Energy: The electricity generation mix includes ≥30% renewables, with fossil fuel emissions reduced by 35-40% relative to the BAU trajectory.
 - Expand conservation zones to cover 30% of the national territory, in line with GBF Target 3.

2. Support Sustainable and Inclusive Development

Objective: Anchor climate action within national economic diversification strategies with integrated sustainability goals), ensuring alignment with GDS (Suriname's LT-LEDS), SDGs, and sustainable investment frameworks.

Targets & KPIs:

- By 2030:
 - Ensure full alignment of the GDS with the Multi-Annual Development Plans (MOP).
 - Establish a harmonized reporting system linking SDGs and NDC outcomes; baseline year: 2026.
- By 2035:

- Integrate climate risk screening into all new infrastructure and spatial planning projects.
- 40% of new public and private investments are directed to green sectors (agro-processing, ICT, renewables, eco-tourism).
- All infrastructure projects >USD 10 million to demonstrate climate co-benefits in their feasibility studies.
- Set up and operationalize sector-level green investment pipelines backed by PPP models and climate finance.

3. Enhance Forest Conservation and Climate Resilience

Objective: Strengthen national capacity to withstand and adapt to climate risks, safeguarding forests, livelihoods, and infrastructure.

Targets & KPIs:

- By 2030:
 - Prepare 7 sectoral adaptation implementation plans covering infrastructure (wet and dry), water, energy, including transport, waste management, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, forests, and land use.
 - Enhance flood resilience preparedness by protecting at least 50% of the highly vulnerable coastline and upgrading critical urban drainage infrastructure.
- By 2035:
 - Nationwide early warning systems (EWS) for floods, droughts, and heatwaves fully operational, tested annually.
 - Nature-based flood control infrastructure in place across ≥50% of high-risk flood zones.
 - 60% of active farmland applies climate-smart agriculture (CSA), monitored through geospatial databases and zoning plans.
 - Reduce monetary damages from coastal flooding by 30% compared to a yet-to-be-determined baseline (planned for 2028), quantified in USD.
 - Raise Climate Resilience Index from 30 (2025) to 45 (2035) using composite metrics from ND-GAIN.

4. Mobilize and Align Climate Finance

Objective: Establish sustainable and scalable finance frameworks to support climate mitigation and adaptation efforts.

Targets & KPIs:

- By 2030:
 - Operationalize a National Green Climate Finance Strategy (using innovative green financing approaches like ITMOS, Green Bonds, Nature Swaps) with defined mechanisms for Article 6 market participation and private sector mobilization.
 - Achieve readiness through the establishment of a dedicated Green Finance Coordination Unit (GFCU).
- By 2035:
 - Mobilize at least USD 4.5 billion in climate-related investments (combined public, private, and donor financing).

- Achieve at least 25% of these investments directed to energy transition, 35% to resilient infrastructure, and 20% to forest and biodiversity conservation, and the remainder to other critical priorities such as environmental rehabilitation.

5. Ensure a Just and Inclusive Transition

Objective: Embed equity, inclusivity, and social protection in climate action through concrete policies linking climate goals to HDI, GDP growth, and the needs of vulnerable communities.

Targets & KPIs:

- By 2030:
 - Prepare and implement a national “Just Transition” plan, ensuring 100% of climate strategies are gender-responsive and inclusive of ITP rights.
 - Ensure at least 75% of interior communities⁷ have access to upgraded basic services (water, energy, healthcare) and livelihood alternatives.
 - Develop and implement a comprehensive adaptive social protection system designed to enhance climate resilience among vulnerable households.
- By 2035:
 - Establish a national green jobs framework aligned with the Decent Work Country Programme (DWCP) and TVET reforms.
 - Create a new wave of skilled and dignified green employment—centered on youth, women, and ITPs—through a just transition that links climate action with equity, land rights, and local prosperity.

6. Improve Governance, Monitoring, and Transparency

Objective: Strengthen institutions for transparent, accountable, and evidence-based climate governance.

Targets & KPIs:

- By 2030:
 - Deploy a national MRV system aligned with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), with digital dashboards for:
 - Sectoral emissions (annual updates),
 - Resilience indicators (through NDC/NAP tracking data),
 - Support flows (national/international).
 - Produce and publish sex-disaggregated emission data and adaptation outcomes annually, with all datasets and associated emission factors upgraded to Tier 2 in line with IPCC guidelines.
- By 2035:
 - Institutionalize legally mandated cross-sectoral bodies (e.g., SDC, DDMI) and tripartite social dialogue mechanisms with annual budgets and reporting obligations.
 - Embed NDC performance tracking in national budget and planning cycles (MOP, national budget law).
 - Launch and maintain publicly accessible dashboards for GHG, finance, and adaptation KPIs, updated semi-annually.

⁷ The current access to 24-hour electricity in Suriname's interior is below 10%, according to the *Status of the Off-grid Renewable Energy Market in Latin America & the Caribbean* (ARE & IDB, 2021, p. 66)

Most targets, particularly those requiring significant capital investment before 2033, are conditional upon receiving adequate international finance and technical support.

2.3 Anchoring Suriname's NDC 3.0 in the Sustainable Development Goals

Suriname's NDC 3.0 is not merely a standalone climate strategy; it is a core component of the country's broader commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The climate actions and targets outlined within this document are intentionally designed to generate significant co-benefits across multiple SDGs, creating a virtuous cycle of climate-resilient development. This alignment ensures that Suriname's transition is not only low-emission and resilient, but also equitable and prosperous for all Surinamese citizens. Suriname recognizes that effective climate action (SDG 13) is a critical enabler for achieving broader development objectives, including:

- *SDG 1 (No Poverty)* – through green jobs⁸, rural development, and improved resilience of vulnerable communities;
- *SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)* – via climate-smart agriculture, improved irrigation, and food security initiatives;
- *SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being)* – through air quality improvements, water management, and disease prevention;
- *SDG 5 (Gender Equality)* – by ensuring gender-responsive climate measures and inclusive decision-making;
- *SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy)* – through increased renewable energy and energy efficiency programs;
- *SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)* – via low-carbon economic diversification and green innovation;
- *SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities)* – by integrating resilience into spatial and urban planning;
- *SDG 14 (Life Below Water)* - by protecting marine and coastal ecosystems, addressing ocean acidification, and building coastal resilience.
- *SDG 15 (Life on Land)* – through forest protection, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable land use.

The specific mitigation and adaptation targets and objectives described in this NDC 3.0 have been systematically linked to relevant SDG targets and indicators. These interlinkages are detailed in Annex 1, which provides a clear overview of how each NDC target (through the mitigation and adaptation measures) contributes directly to the implementation of the SDGs. This exercise builds on the strong institutional foundation laid out in Suriname's Second Voluntary National Review (VNR 2025), where national policy priorities, including climate action, were mapped to the SDG framework through an inclusive and participatory process involving government institutions, civil society, the private sector, and ITPs.

Suriname's VNR 2025 highlighted several conclusions that are directly relevant to the successful implementation of the NDC. First, the VNR reaffirmed that national policies such as the MOP and GDS are increasingly aligned with SDG targets, but emphasized the need for greater institutional integration and operational coherence across ministries and sectors.

⁸ Green jobs are decent jobs that preserve or restore the environment, whether in new sectors like the sustainable 'blue economy' (World Bank, 2017) or by reducing the environmental footprint of traditional industries.

Second, it underscored persistent data gaps—particularly for SDGs 9, 11, and 14—as a barrier to effective monitoring, which also affects climate-related indicators. Third, the VNR emphasized that multi-stakeholder participation remains essential to both climate and development policy effectiveness, calling for strengthened coordination between the state, civil society, the private sector, and local communities. Finally, the VNR identified the urgent need to improve capacity for results-based monitoring and evaluation, which directly supports the tracking of both SDG and NDC implementation. This crosswalk between climate policy and the SDGs ensures that Suriname's climate commitments are anchored in broader development priorities. It also facilitates policy coherence across sectors, enhances institutional coordination, and supports more effective monitoring and reporting under both the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda. As such, Suriname's NDC 3.0 contributes not only to the global climate regime but also to national ambitions for inclusive, sustainable, and environmentally sound development.

PART II

CLIMATE TARGETS AND SECTORAL ACTIONS

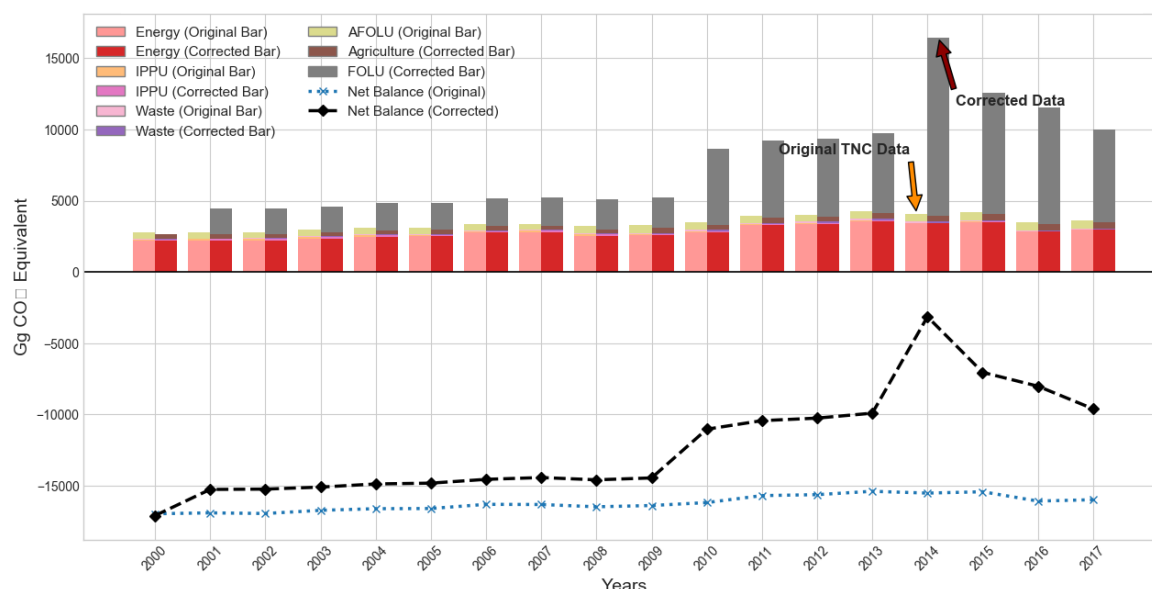
Chapter 3: National GHG Profile and Baseline

3.1 Methodological Framework and Historical Data Revision

As a signatory to the Paris Agreement, the Republic of Suriname is committed to contributing to the global effort to limit the worldwide temperature rise by submitting successively more ambitious NDCs. The GHG emission and removal projections presented in this chapter provide the essential scientific evidence base required for the informed policy decisions within this NDC 3.0. The projections are deeply rooted in and aligned with the official strategic development frameworks of the Republic of Suriname. Forward-looking assumptions are derived directly from the long-term vision set forth in key national policies, most notably the Green Development Strategy (GDS) 2025-2050 and the National Structure Vision for Spatial Development (NSVSD). This analysis also incorporates foundational scenarios and data from other critical documents. Economic growth and energy demand forecasts are informed by the Electricity Sector Plan (ESP), while land-use and forest cover scenarios draw from the National REDD+ Strategy and its technical background studies.

The foundational dataset for this analysis is the historical GHG inventory for the period 2000-2017 and the 1st and 2nd REDD+ Technical Annexes. During the development of the projection models, a thorough evaluation revealed a significant inconsistency within the reported data for the Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU) sector in the Third National Communication (TNC). A human error made during the data transfer into the final report resulted in substantially underreported emissions. Following a consultation and validation process, the historical data for the FOLU sector was officially corrected. As the chart below illustrates, the original data incorrectly depicted a very large and stable carbon sink. In contrast, the corrected data shows a more accurate picture: while Suriname remained a net carbon sink, the magnitude of this sink was significantly smaller and showed a decreasing trend after 2013. This corrected 2000-2017 dataset, developed in full compliance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, now provides a realistic and robust foundation upon which all subsequent projections are built.

Figure 4 Detailed Emission Comparison by Sector (2000 – 2017): Original vs Corrected Data



According to the corrected inventory, the total net removal for 2017 is now estimated at -3.69 million tCO₂, with the FOLU sector contributing the majority of emissions. While this remains the last year with a fully verified inventory, the corrected baseline enables improved projections and supports more credible national target-setting. The projections in this chapter model the pathway to achieving the GDS's key long-term targets, which include:

- Economic Growth: Achieving a GDP per capita of USD 40,000+.
- Environmental Performance: Improving the Environmental Performance Index (EPI) score to 70+.
- Social Equity: Reducing income inequality to a Gini coefficient of 30.0 or lower.
- Human Development: Increasing the Human Development Index (HDI) to 0.850+.
- Carbon Balance: Maintaining Suriname's carbon-negative status by protecting its forest cover.

Inventory Methodology and Post-2017 Modelling

The historical GHG inventory (2000–2017) follows the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and uses a mix of Tier 1 and Tier 2 methodologies, depending on the data availability across sectors. Emissions were calculated using the standard IPCC formula:

$$(E)Emissions = Activity Data (AD) \times Emission Factor (EF).$$

Primary data sources included national statistics from sectoral ministries, technical studies, and the corrected figures from the TNC. The inventory was challenged by gaps in country-specific emission factors, especially for the energy, waste, and industrial processes sectors, but it represents the best available national data.

To support mitigation planning in the energy and transport sectors, Suriname used a proxy-based Excel model to project future emissions. This model simulated the impacts of renewable energy expansion, natural gas as a transitional fuel, and efficiency improvements under both Business as Usual (BAU) and Mitigation Scenarios. The model focused on energy and transport due to available data and strategic relevance. Other sectors—such as waste (e.g., diversion, composting, bio-digestion), IPPU, and AFOLU—were excluded from this analysis due to limited data, baselines, or quantified indicators.

To address the absence of post-2017 inventory data regarding other sectors (e.g. AFOLU), a proxy-based modeling approach was developed in 2024–2025 as part of the technical groundwork for the GDS and this NDC. This approach uses related, available data from the 1st and 2nd REDD+ Technical Annexes of the BUR 1, deforestation rates, and economic growth scenarios to estimate emissions and project future trends for national planning. Future updates will explore the use of dedicated AFOLU sector modeling tools for enhanced accuracy.

3.2 Establishing the Baseline and Defining Scenarios (BAU vs. Mitigation)

3.2.1 The Business-As-Usual vs. The Mitigation Scenario

To provide a comprehensive view of Suriname's potential climate futures, two distinct trajectories have been modeled to 2050:

- *A Business-as-Usual (BAU) Scenario*: This trajectory models the future if current trends and policies continue. It establishes a critical baseline, revealing the risks of inaction and the path Suriname is on by default. Crucially, this includes the planned execution of economic development projects outlined in the national Multi-Year Development Plans (MOP 2017-2021 and MOP 2022-2026), which are aimed at economic recovery and growth but do not inherently include the ambitious climate-specific interventions of the Mitigation Scenario.
- *A Mitigation Scenario (Sustainable Development Pathway)*: This trajectory models a future where Suriname successfully implements the ambitious climate policies outlined in its GDS and this NDC. It quantifies the mitigation potential and charts a course consistent with the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C goal.

These scenarios were constructed using a combination of tools:

- Historical data from TNC and 1st and 2nd REDD+ Technical Annexes of the BUR 1
- Excel-based models for energy, land use, agriculture, and forestry
- Emission and removal factor assumptions from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines
- Scenario inputs from national strategies (e.g., GDS, NSVSD, ESP, REDD+ strategy)

By modeling the long-term impacts of both trajectories, this analysis enables policymakers to:

- *Establish an informed baseline*: Understand the likely future of GHG emissions if current trends continue.
- *Quantify mitigation potential*: Assess the potential GHG reductions achievable through the implementation of ambitious, sustainable policies.
- *Set credible targets*: Formulate realistic, yet ambitious, emission reduction targets for NDC 3.0 that are grounded in data and aligned with national circumstances.

Importantly, the models integrate macro-fiscal constraints, acknowledging that large-scale investments are likely delayed until after 2033, and include assumptions on offshore oil production, land use change, forest cover, and energy demand growth.

3.2.2 Establishing The Baseline Year

The year 2017 is established as the single, official baseline year for Suriname's NDC 3.0. This decision is based on the fact that 2017 represents the most recent year for which a complete and verified national Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory was compiled and reported under the UNFCCC framework, as documented in Suriname's TNC. Utilizing this verified dataset provides a robust and internationally recognized starting point against which future progress and the impact of mitigation efforts can be measured.

The table below presents the sectoral emissions for the 2017 baseline year alongside the projected sectoral emissions for 2035 under the defined mitigation scenario. This illustrates the targeted outcome of the mitigation measures (all values in million tCO₂e).

Table 2 Sectoral Emissions for the 2017 Baseline Year

Sector	Baseline Emission (2017) (million tCO ₂ e)	Projected Emission (2035) (Mitigation Scenario) (million tCO ₂ e)

Energy	5.42	5.04
Agriculture	0.58	0.47
FOLU (Gross Emission)	12.47	9.00
Total Emissions	18.47	14.51

These figures quantify the expected impact of the mitigation measures outlined in this NDC, demonstrating the pathway from the 2017 baseline toward the 2035 targets. In total, this represents a targeted reduction of 3.96 million tCO₂e by 2035 compared to the 2017 baseline.

3.3 Suriname's Emissions Profile

Based on the updated 2017 baseline inventory, the AFOLU sector was the source of 69.9% of Suriname's gross emissions, followed by the Energy sector at 28.9%, with Waste and IPPU making up the remainder. While carbon dioxide (CO₂) is the dominant GHG, methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) from agriculture, wastewater, and solid waste are increasingly prominent.

Table 3 Breakdown of Emissions per Sector (2017)

Sector	Emissions (Gg CO ₂ eq, 2017)	Share (%)
Energy	2,944	28.9%
AFOLU	7,110	69.9%
Waste	108	1.1%
IPPU	8.5	0.1%
Total	10,170.5	100%

Key Findings:

- Energy emissions increased steadily, driven by:
 - Growth in electricity demand and fossil fuel use;
 - Expanding transport sector and vehicle fleet.
- Transport became the largest sub-sector emitter within energy, with over 200% growth since 2000.
- AFOLU sector shifted from strong removals to weakened sink capacity, mainly due to:
 - Deforestation from artisanal gold mining;
 - Land-use conversion for infrastructure and agriculture.
- Waste emissions remained small but are increasing due to:
 - Methane from open dumping and untreated wastewater.
- Methane (CH₄) and Nitrous Oxide (N₂O) became more prominent due to increased emissions from rice cultivation, unmanaged waste, and livestock.

The historical trend from 2000 to 2017 reveals that while Suriname maintained a net-negative

carbon balance, the margin of removals narrowed considerably. This was driven by a steady increase in energy emissions and a weakening of the AFOLU sector's sink capacity due to deforestation from mining and land conversion.

3.4 Emissions by Sector and Key Trends

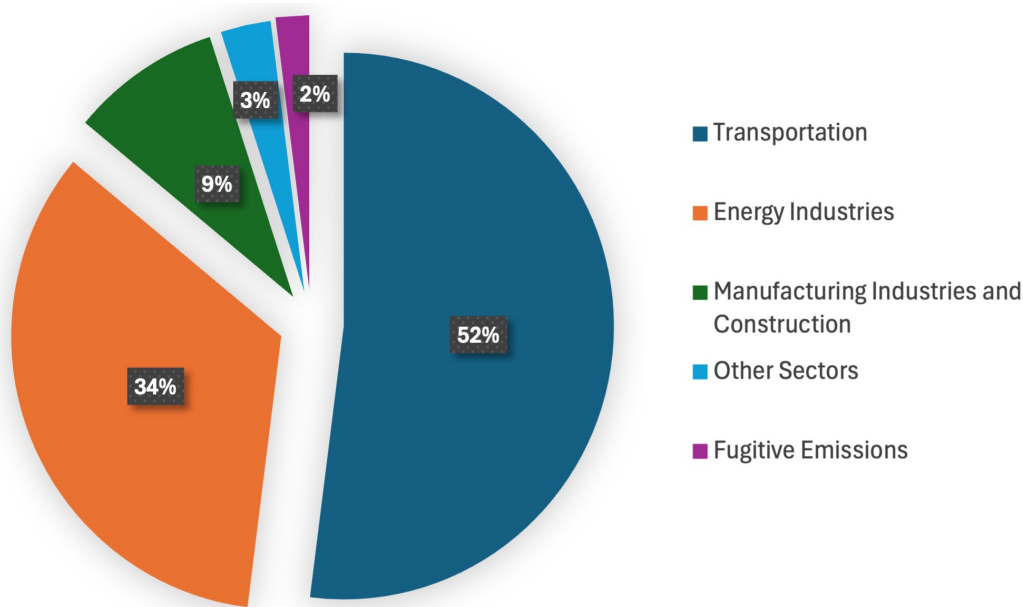
Suriname adopts 2017 as the reference year for tracking national emissions and removals. With a net carbon balance of -3.69 MtCO₂eq in 2017, this year serves as the baseline for assessing national progress toward emission reductions. All mitigation and adaptation actions outlined in this NDC are benchmarked against this 2017 baseline, to avoid net-positive emissions by 2028 (BAU scenario) and ensure a stable net-negative path by 2035 and beyond. The following sections present detailed forecasts for each sector.

3.4.1 Energy Sector (including Transport and Offshore Oil and Gas)

The energy sector is Suriname's second largest source of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and a key area for mitigation action. The projections are disaggregated into five sub-categories, each with distinct assumptions, which includes electricity generation, transport, and new offshore oil and gas activities.

In 2017, the majority of Suriname's energy sector emissions originated from the transport sector, which accounted for 52% of the total. Energy industries, including electricity generation and refining, were the second-largest contributor (34%). Taken together, transport and energy industries alone were responsible for 86% of all emissions from the energy sector, highlighting the concentration of emissions in just two sub-sectors.

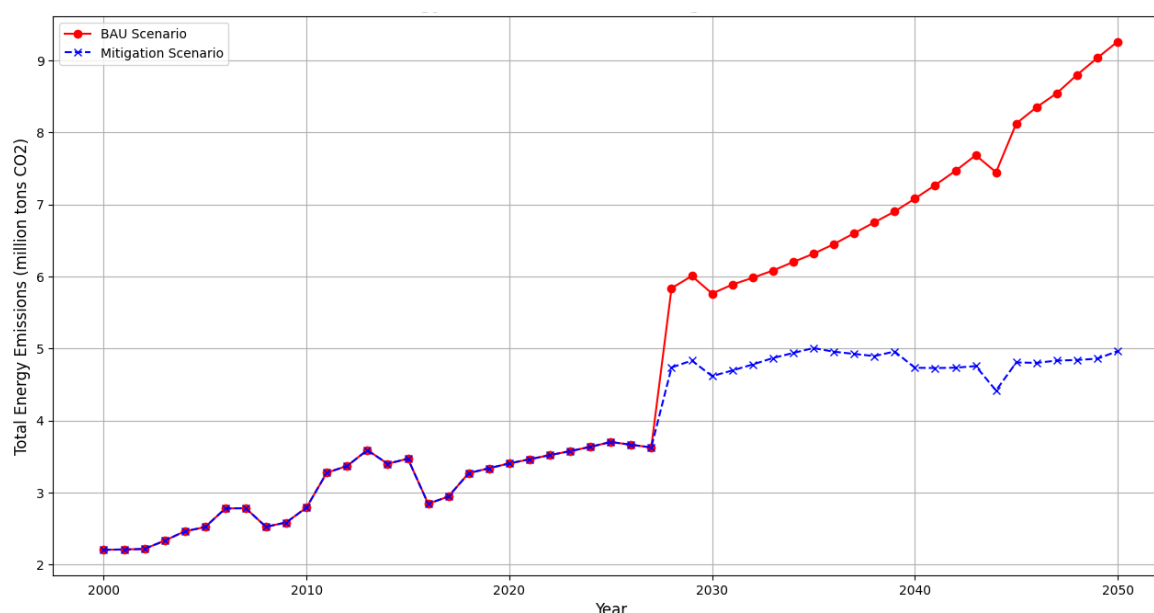
Figure 5 Emissions in the energy sector split by sub-sector (2017)



Energy Sector Emissions Projections (2018 - 2050)

Projections for the energy sector were developed using sector-specific proxy models to translate national strategic goals into quantifiable data. The analysis is broken down into five sub-categories, with distinct assumptions for the Business as Usual (BAU) and Mitigation scenarios.

Figure 6 Energy Sector GHG Emission Projections for Suriname (2000 -2050)



This graph shows two possible future scenarios for the net CO₂ balance of Suriname's energy sector between 2000 and 2050. The y-axis represents the net removal of CO₂ from the atmosphere in millions of tons.

Energy Industries (Electricity Generation)

- **BAU Scenario:** This projection is founded on 2017 emissions data. Until 2025, it follows forecasts from the official ESP. Post-2025, it assumes electricity demand grows based on established national trends without new major policy interventions.
- **Mitigation Scenario:** This scenario models the achievement of ambitious renewable energy targets. It projects that the electricity mix will consist of 35% renewables by 2035, rising to 50% by 2050, with the remainder of thermal generation shifting to natural gas. Energy generation efficiency is also modeled to increase from 65% to 80%.

Manufacturing Industries and Construction

- **BAU Scenario:** Projections are based on a simple extrapolation of the average annual emissions growth rate observed between 2000 and 2017.
- **Mitigation Scenario:** While assuming the same rate of economic activity as the BAU scenario, this pathway incorporates a significant shift in energy use. Starting in 2025, it assumes a linear transition where 80% of energy consumption in these industries moves to the progressively decarbonizing national electricity grid or to self-generated renewable sources by 2050.

Transport

- **BAU Scenario:** This model is driven by population growth reaching 750,000 by 2050 and a vehicle density of 303 vehicles per 1,000 people. The vehicle fleet is projected to gradually include Electric Vehicles (EVs), reaching 25% by 2050, and hybrid vehicles, constituting 30% of the fleet from 2030 onward.
- **Mitigation Scenario:** This pathway assumes major investment in public transport after 2033, leading to a lower vehicle density of 200 vehicles per 1,000 people by 2050. It

also models an accelerated adoption of EVs, which are projected to make up 50% of the total fleet by 2050.

Other Sectors

- **BAU & Mitigation Scenarios:** For other sectors, such as commercial and residential, the projection methodology is identical for both scenarios. The historical average annual emissions growth rate from 2000-2017 is calculated and extrapolated forward to 2050.

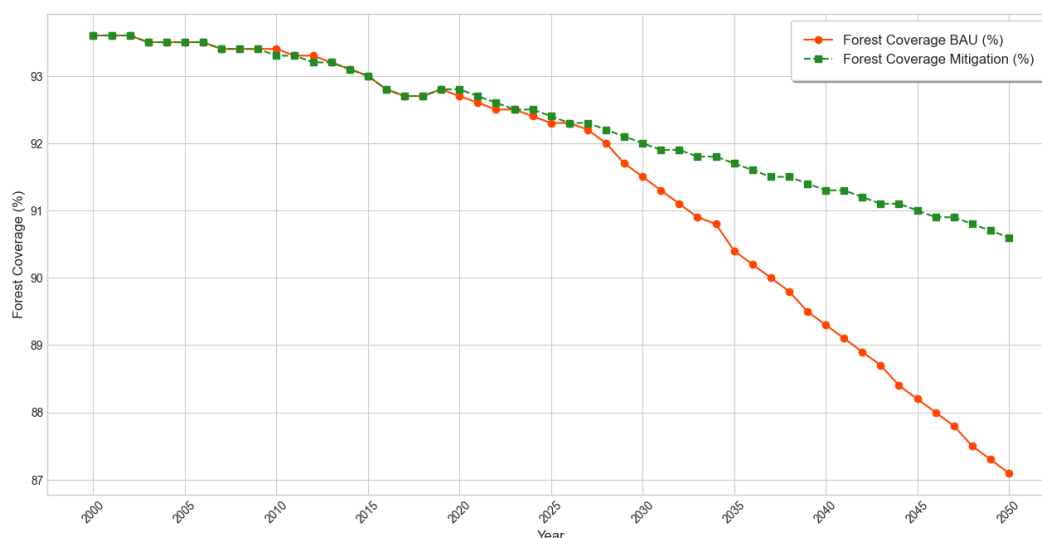
Fugitive Emissions from Fuels (including Offshore Oil & Gas)

- **BAU Scenario:** Onshore emissions are projected using the historical growth rate. The model incorporates the start of offshore oil and gas production in 2028 at a rate of 300,000 barrels per day, applying an emission factor of 21 kg CO₂eq per barrel.
- **Mitigation Scenario:** While onshore emissions are the same as the BAU scenario, this pathway assumes the adoption of cleaner offshore production technologies. This is reflected in a significantly lower emission factor of 13 kg CO₂eq per barrel, reflecting the anticipated adoption of best available techniques (BAT) for methane leak detection and repair (LDAR), reduced flaring intensity, and improved energy efficiency in offshore operations.

3.4.2 AFOLU Sector (Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use)

The AFOLU sector is the cornerstone of Suriname's carbon-negative status. In 2017, after correcting the data from the TNC, the sector's net removals amounted to -7.11 MtCO₂eq. This vital climate advantage is driven almost entirely by carbon sequestration in the nation's vast, intact rainforests. However, this sink is under increasing pressure from deforestation, with artisanal and small-scale gold mining being the largest single driver, accounting for 69% of forest loss between 2000 and 2017. Projections for the AFOLU sector were developed using an Excel-based model informed by the National REDD+ Strategy annex report "Achtergrondstudie voor de Nationale REDD+ Strategie voor Suriname" and the GDS. The analysis is divided into two key sub-sectors—Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU) and Agriculture—to detail the distinct pathways under the BAU and Mitigation scenarios.

Figure 7 Suriname's Forest Cover Scenarios: BAU vs Mitigation (2000 – 2050)



This graph contrasts two futures for Suriname's forest coverage, showing that inaction will turn them into a source of emissions while proactive policies can preserve them as a vital carbon sink and keep the forest coverage above 90%. It provides a powerful visual argument for immediate conservation efforts.

Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU)

This sub-sector is critical to Suriname's overall carbon balance. Projections are based on modeling changes to forest carbon stock under different land-use change scenarios.

- **BAU Scenario:** This pathway is strongly based on the analyses and projections from the "Background Study for the National REDD+ Strategy for Suriname" from 2017. The key point is that the current BAU scenario integrates the impact of large-scale development projects, which were considered a separate, more ambitious "Development Scenario" (Ontwikkelingsscenario) in the 2017 study. The "Development Scenario" modelled the impact of specifically planned large-scale projects, primarily in mining (bauxite, gold) and agriculture (palm oil). This scenario projected a much higher deforestation rate of approximately 656,290 hectares between 2015-2035. This equates to an average annual deforestation of roughly 33,000 hectares over that 20-year period. The following provides a more detailed explanation of the BAU scenario:
 - The main drivers of accelerated deforestation are large-scale palm oil plantations, bauxite mining (Bakhuys project), and gold mining (Greenstone Belt) as listed in the "Development Scenario" of the 2017 Background Study⁹.
 - A core assumption underpinning this is that all these major projects will commence their preparatory phases (like ESIA's) simultaneously around 2026, leading to the start of physical implementation and accelerated deforestation from 2028 onwards. This synchronized start date directly explains the sharp increase in projected deforestation from that year.
 - The significantly increased deforestation rate (to 0.22% per year from 2028) and the expected decline in forest cover (to 87% by 2050) in the BAU scenario are direct consequences of integrating the impact previously modelled in the 2017 "Development Scenario".
 - Projected Deforestation Rates:
 - **2022-2027:** The deforestation rate is expected to accelerate from the recent historical average to approximately 0.07% per year (around 11,000 hectares annually).
 - **2028-2050:** A sharp acceleration is projected, with the rate increasing significantly to 0.22% per year (around 33,000 hectares annually).
 - Logging: it is assumed that emissions from logging will remain stable at 2017 levels (average 3.5 MtCO₂eq).
 - Factors: Projections apply an emission factor of 869.68 tCO₂/ha/year for deforestation and a net removal factor of 1.29 tCO₂/ha/year for remaining forest areas derived from the 1st and 2nd REDD+ Technical Annexes of the BUR 1

While this scenario primarily models emissions from land-use change(deforestation), it implicitly assumes a continuation of current timber harvesting practices and associated

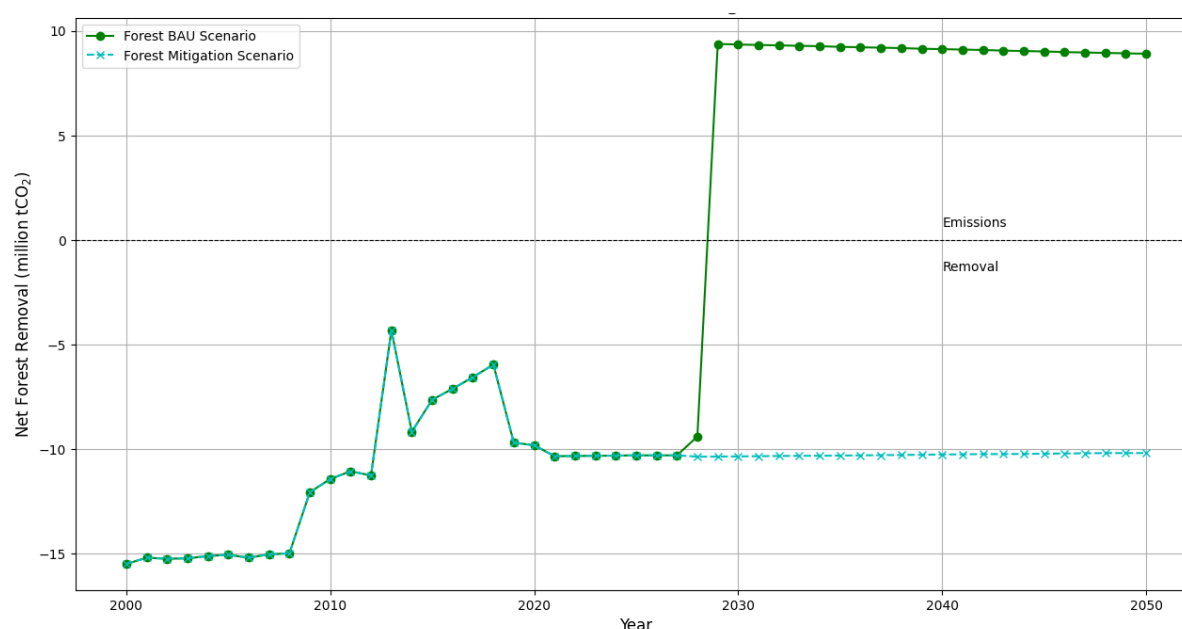
⁹ Background Study for the National REDD+ Strategy for Suriname, published in 2017, page 33

forest degradation levels.

- Mitigation Scenario: This scenario models the successful implementation of strong forest protection policies, including the promotion of SFM and CSF practices, sustainable mining, and land rehabilitation, that take effect after 2028.
 - Projected Deforestation Rates:
 - 2022 - 2034: The deforestation rate is expected to accelerate from the recent historical average to approximately 0.07% per year (around 11,000 hectares annually).
 - 2035 and beyond: As result of all the policies, the annual deforestation rate is projected to be lowered to 0.03% per year starting from 2035.
 - Key Interventions: The model includes the introduction of effective spatial planning, sustainable mining practices (e.g., a full ban on mercury), rehabilitation of all lands deforested after 2028.
 - Logging: it is assumed that emissions from logging will remain stable at 2017 levels (average 3.5 MtCO₂eq). Additionally, the phasing-in of Climate-Smart Forestry (CSF) is planned, which will lead to a 15% annual reduction in emissions resulting from forest degradation.

Collectively, these interventions ensure that the national forest cover does not fall below the critical threshold of 90%. This allows the sector to maintain its role as a significant net carbon sink through 2050, with annual removals of up to –10.5 MtCO₂eq.

Figure 8 Net Forest Removal BAU vs Mitigation (2000-2050)



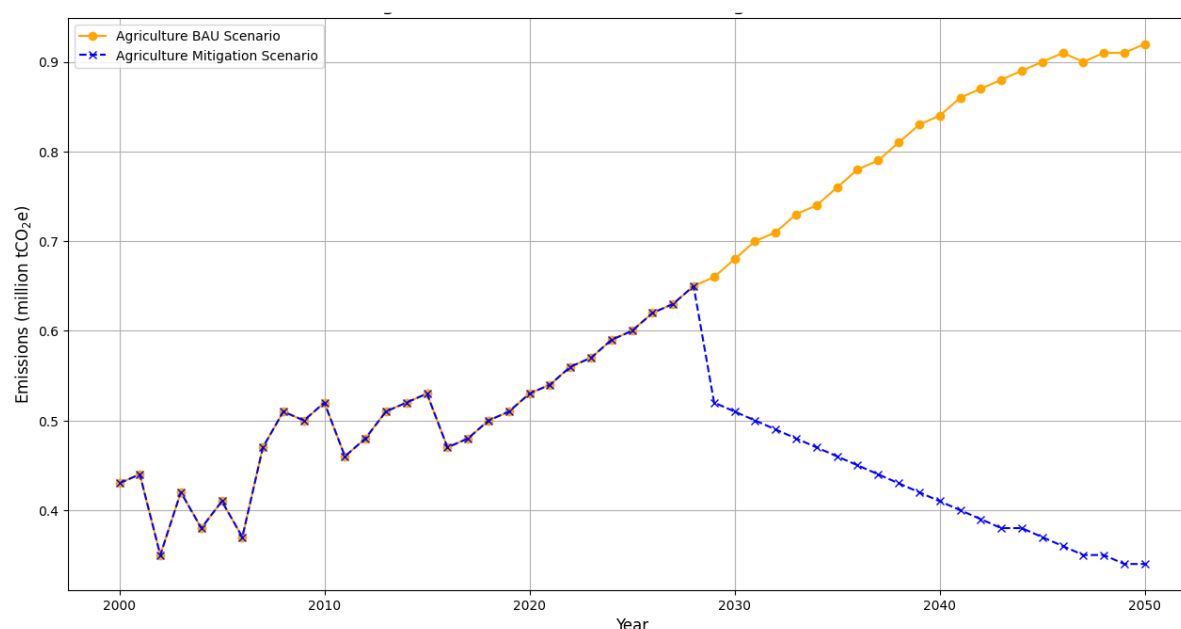
This graph shows the two possible future scenarios for the net CO₂ balance of Suriname's forests between 2000 and 2050. The zero line on the graph is the critical point: values below it means the forest is a net carbon sink, removing CO₂ from the atmosphere, while values above it means the forest has become a net source of emissions.

Agriculture

Projections for agriculture are based on the planned expansion of cultivated land, with the primary difference between scenarios being the adoption of sustainable farming practices.

- **BAU Scenario:** This pathway assumes emissions grow in direct proportion to land expansion without improvements in farming techniques.
 - **Land Expansion:** It projects a linear expansion of cultivated agricultural land from approximately 100,000 hectares to 400,000 hectares by 2050. With no new sustainable practices introduced, emissions are projected to scale proportionally with this land expansion, nearly doubling from 0.47 MtCO₂eq in 2017 to 0.91 MtCO₂eq by 2050.
 - **Emission Intensity:** The model assumes that the emission intensity (emissions per hectare) remains constant throughout the period, as no new sustainable practices are introduced.
- **Mitigation Scenario:** This pathway models the same land expansion but incorporates measures to reduce the carbon footprint of farming.
 - **Land Expansion:** The total cultivated area remains 100,000 hectares by 2050. .
 - **Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA):** The key mitigation measure is the phased scaling of CSA practices starting from 2030. This leads to a reduction in the sector's emission by approx. 20% on yearly basis , resulting in a substantially lower overall emissions trajectory compared to the BAU scenario while simultaneously aims to improve productivity (yield per hectare).

Figure 9 Agriculture Sector GHG Emission: BAU vs. Mitigation Scenario (2000-2050)



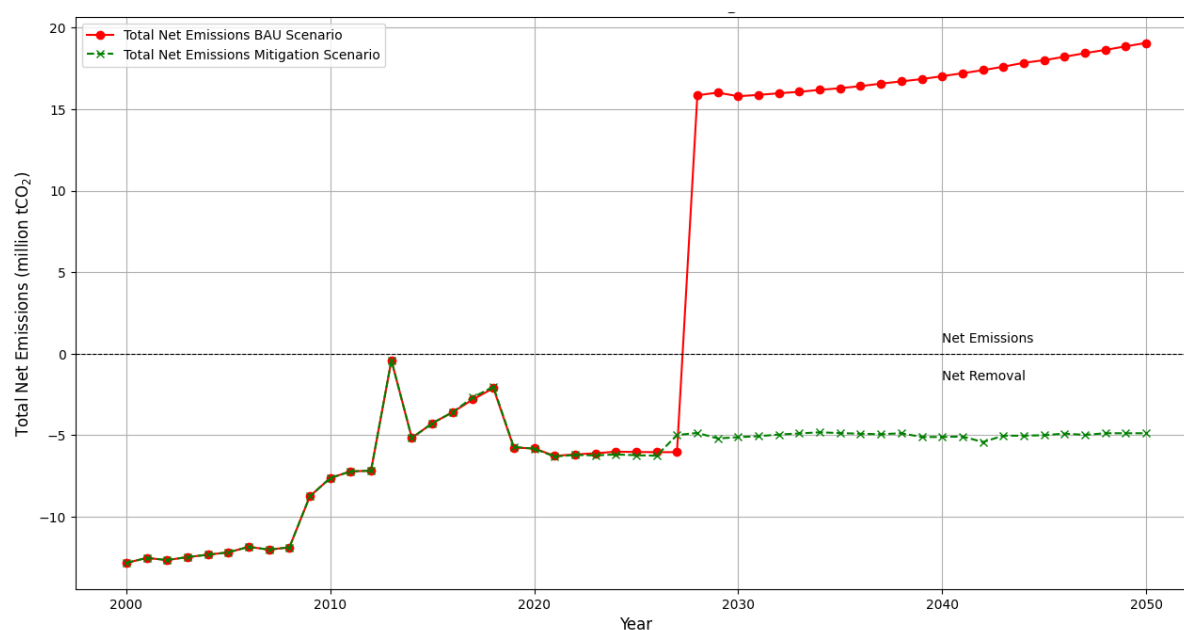
This graph compares the projected greenhouse gas emissions from Suriname's agricultural sector between 2000 and 2050 under two different scenarios. The orange line shows that expanding agricultural land with current practices will cause a steady and significant increase in emissions. In contrast, the blue line illustrates that implementing sustainable farming

techniques from 2030 will lead to a sharp and continuous decline in emissions, even with the same land expansion.

3.4.3 Total Net Emissions Trajectory

The projections for Suriname's total net emissions, illustrated in Figure 10, model two starkly different futures and underscore the urgency of the policy choices ahead.

Figure 10 Total Net Emissions BAU vs. Mitigation Scenario (2000-2050)



This graph compares the earlier defined "Business-as-Usual" (BAU) path with the "Mitigation Scenario" path. The horizontal dashed line at zero represents the critical threshold between being a net carbon sink (negative values, indicating more GHGs are removed than emitted) and a net emitter (positive values).

The Business-as-Usual (BAU) Scenario, represented by the red line, shows what is projected to happen if current trends continue. Historically a significant net carbon sink, Suriname is projected to reach a critical tipping point around 2028, transitioning into a net carbon emitter. This sharp spike is driven by the simultaneous impact of a rapid increase in emissions—primarily from the start of offshore oil and gas production—and the continued decline of the forest carbon sink from accelerating deforestation. By 2050, under this scenario, Suriname would become a significant net emitter, with total net emissions approaching +20 million tons of CO₂eq.

The Mitigation Scenario, represented by the green line, illustrates a future where Suriname successfully implements ambitious climate policies. While this path initially follows the BAU trajectory due to near-term fiscal constraints, it diverges sharply after 2028. Instead of rising, the green line drops and stabilizes as the country successfully avoids becoming a net emitter and maintains its status as a net carbon sink. This outcome is achieved through a combination of critical interventions, most notably the implementation of strong forest protection policies that maintain forest cover above 90%. This is complemented by an accelerated energy transition and the adoption of Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA). By 2050, this pathway allows

Suriname to remain a net sink, removing approximately -5 million tons of CO₂eq annually. These projections highlight the strategic imperative to protect the forest sink, as its health is the single most critical factor in determining Suriname's future climate trajectory.

Table 4 Expected Net Balance Gross Emissions and Net Removals

Year	Gross Emissions (BAU)	Gross Emissions (Mitigation)	Net Forest Emissions/ Removals (BAU)	Net Forest Emissions/ Removals (Mitigation)	Total Net Balance (BAU)	Total Net Balance (Mitigation)
2017	3.42	3.42	-7.11	-7.11	-3.69	-3.69
2025	4.29	4.12	-10.30	-10.30	-6.01	-6.18
2028	6.47	5.37	+9.39	-10.35	+15.86	-4.99
2035	7.06	5.48	+9.23	-10.43	+16.29	-4.96
2050	10.17	5.30	+8.90	-10.31	+19.07	-5.01

All figures are in million tonnes of CO₂eq

In summary, the data reveals two starkly different futures for Suriname, underscoring the critical importance of the policy choices made today.

- **Divergence by 2028:** Around 2028, the scenarios split sharply. Under Business-as-Usual (BAU), Suriname shifts from a net carbon sink to a net emitter, exceeding +15 Mt CO₂eq due to deforestation and rising energy emissions. In contrast, the Mitigation scenario—with robust forest protection—keeps the country a net sink, absorbing nearly -5 Mt CO₂eq.
- **Long-Term Trajectory:** By 2050, the divide grows. The BAU scenario reaches +19 Mt CO₂eq, while the Mitigation pathway sustains a -5 Mt CO₂eq sink, preserving Suriname's carbon-negative status through focused efforts in forestry, energy, and agriculture beyond 2033.
- **Strategic Imperative:** These trends underscore the need for decisive forest protection policies. The forest's integrity remains the key determinant of whether Suriname continues as a climate leader or becomes a net emitter.

3.5 The Path Forward: An Integrated Framework for Mitigation, Adaptation, and Enabling Action

The Mitigation Scenario outlined in this NDC was developed to be consistent with pathways that limit global warming to 1.5°C with no or limited overshoot, taking into account national circumstances. While a detailed quantitative modeling exercise is the next step, the scenario's alignment is based on several core principles derived from IPCC guidance:

- **Halting and Reversing Deforestation:** The scenario's primary pillar is maintaining forest cover at or above 90%, a critical action for global carbon balance recognized by the IPCC as essential for any viable 1.5°C pathway.
- **Rapid Decarbonization of Key Sectors:** The aggressive post-2033 transition in the energy sector—achieving a balanced mix of renewables and natural gas by 2035 and net-negative emissions by 2050—mirrors the pace of decarbonization required.

- *Addressing Non-CO₂ Emissions:* Suriname's NDC includes targeted measures to reduce methane emissions from the waste and agriculture sectors, another key recommendation from the Global Stocktake to stay on a 1.5°C track.

This approach ensures that Suriname's long-term emissions trajectory does not contribute to exceeding the global temperature goal and positions the country to achieve net-negative emissions by mid-century. However, achieving this ambitious trajectory requires more than emission reductions alone. A resilient and sustainable future for Suriname can only be secured through a holistic strategy that integrates three interconnected pillars: ambitious mitigation, comprehensive adaptation, and a robust framework of enabling measures. The success of Suriname's NDC and its long-term climate action depends on the balanced and simultaneous implementation of all three. Mitigation efforts must be complemented by proactive adaptation to protect our communities and economy from unavoidable climate impacts, while both must be underpinned by a strong enabling environment that ensures equity, mobilizes finance, and guarantees transparent governance.

To translate this integrated vision into concrete action, the subsequent chapters of this NDC provide a detailed roadmap. **Chapters 4 and 5** are dedicated to the specific mitigation measures required to curve the emissions trajectory, covering sectors from energy, waste, and industry to agriculture and forestry. Recognizing that mitigation alone is insufficient, **Chapter 6** outlines the comprehensive adaptation measures essential for building resilience in our communities, ecosystems, and economy against the climate impacts we already face. **Chapter 7** then addresses the unavoidable reality of climate-induced Loss and Damage, establishing a national framework for assessment and action. Finally, underpinning this entire effort, **Chapters 8, 9, and 10** detail the critical enabling framework—focusing on good governance, a just transition, sustainable finance, and transparent implementation—fundamental to the equitable and effective execution of Suriname's climate agenda.

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Chapter 4: Mitigation in the Energy, Waste, and Industry Sectors

4.1 Current Status and BAU Scenario

Suriname's development trajectory is at a pivotal point. While the country has historically maintained a low carbon footprint due to its high forest cover, recent trends indicate a rise in domestic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, particularly from the energy, waste, and industrial sectors. If left unchecked, these trends will result in a path dependency that not only undermines Suriname's carbon-negative status, but also its broader development ambitions. The BAU scenario — in which sectoral expansion continues without structural reform or climate-aligned investment — presents significant economic, environmental, and social risks.

Energy Sector: Fragmented Expansion and Emission Lock-in

The energy sector is currently shaped by inefficiencies, fossil fuel dependency, and institutional fragmentation. Suriname's national grid is heavily reliant on heavy fuel oil (HFO) and diesel, with hydropower supplying a fluctuating portion of electricity due to climate-sensitive rainfall patterns. Transmission and distribution (T&D) losses remain high, and access to modern, affordable energy is still limited in interior regions.

The offshore oil and gas sector — led by the Granmorgu project and other deepwater prospects — is expected to generate major revenues but also brings considerable risks. Without robust emissions control policies, the industry could significantly increase methane leaks, flaring, and upstream emissions, thereby reversing hard-won climate gains. Onshore operations, including processing and storage, also face risks from outdated infrastructure, weak permitting systems, and a lack of environmental monitoring.

Suriname's dependence on hydropower—mainly from the Afobaka Dam—makes its electricity supply vulnerable to climate variability. Historical data show a strong correlation (0.799) between rainfall in the Brokopondo area and inflows to the dam from 1990 till 2014, confirming the system's climate sensitivity¹⁰. Under projected climate scenarios (SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5), inflow could decline by 9–14% by the end of the century¹¹, reducing hydropower output significantly during dry periods. Although Suriname had planned to expand Afobaka's firm power output by 50% through the Tapajai project—originally envisioned as a 10-year undertaking—climate impact studies have made this option highly unlikely. This increases the urgency to identify short-term alternatives to meet growing power demand in the next two decades. At the same time, electricity demand is expected to increase not only due to rising temperatures and greater cooling needs, but also as a result of anticipated economic growth driven by the development of the oil and gas sector and its associated spin-off industries. These opposing trends—declining supply from hydro and rising peak demand—underscore the urgent need for grid diversification, investment in solar and battery storage, and climate-resilient infrastructure planning.

The transport sector, meanwhile, is one of the fastest-growing contributors to emissions. Rapid urbanization, increasing vehicle imports, and the absence of fuel efficiency standards have driven up consumption of gasoline and diesel. The vehicle fleet is aging, poorly maintained, and highly polluting. Public transport is underdeveloped, while non-motorized and

¹⁰ *Climate Change Impacts on Hydropower and Electricity Demand in Suriname*, IDB report, May 2022, p. 14

¹¹ *Climate Change Impacts on Hydropower and Electricity Demand in Suriname*, IDB report, May 2022, p. 21

electric mobility remain marginal. Without targeted policies, transport emissions are expected to continue growing sharply under the BAU scenario, particularly in urban corridors.

Waste and Industrial Sectors: Unmanaged Growth and Pollution Risks

Suriname's waste management system is under intense strain. Over 90% of generated waste is landfilled, often without sorting, treatment, or methane capture. The Ornamibo landfill is overburdened and receives both household and hazardous waste, while illegal dumping and open burning are common across peri-urban and rural areas. Recycling remains below 5%, and waste separation at source is virtually nonexistent. Without systemic intervention, the waste sector will continue to generate high levels of methane, contaminate ecosystems, and exacerbate flood risks in low-lying areas.

The Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) sector remains largely unregulated and unmonitored. Emissions from cement production, refrigerant gases (HFCs), ammonia, and chemical by-products are not systematically tracked. Industrial clusters are emerging near Paranam, Nickerie, and along coastal zones, but without strong mitigation regulations or environmental management systems in place. This presents a serious challenge as Suriname moves toward a more industrialized economy.

Spatial and Developmental Consequences of the BAU Pathway

According to spatial modeling, if current trends continue, urban and industrial expansion — coupled with infrastructure buildout and mining activities — will lead to a reduction in forest cover, declining to 87% by 2050. Such unstructured land-use change would compromise Suriname's carbon sinks, increase vulnerability to climate impacts, and place additional pressure on water, transport, and waste infrastructure.

Failure to effectively regulate offshore oil and gas development, modernize electricity systems, and decarbonize transport and industry would result in Suriname transitioning from a carbon sink to a carbon emitter, exposing the economy to the risks of volatile commodity cycles.

4.2 An Alternative Path: The Sustainable Economic Development Scenario

In contrast, the mitigation scenario, inspired by the Sustainable Development Scenario outlined in the GDS proposes a climate-resilient, diversified, and low-carbon economic model. Key features per sector include:

- *Energy*
 - *Renewable energy scale-up:* Large-scale solar PV, improved distribution, mini-grids in interior areas, and rehabilitation of existing hydropower assets.
 - *Energy transition and reform:* Improved regulatory frameworks for flaring and methane emissions, electrification of offshore platforms where feasible, and legal reforms to ensure emissions monitoring.
 - *Decarbonized transport system:* Electrification of public and private vehicles, development of charging infrastructure, and modal shifts toward sustainable urban mobility.
- *Wastemanagement*
 - *Circular and inclusive waste economy:* Methane capture at engineered landfills, expansion of composting and recycling, and waste-to-energy pilots.

- *Industrial Process and Product Use*
 - *Cleaner and climate-resilient industry:* Phasing out high-GWP refrigerants (HFCs), substituting clinker in cement production, and introducing MRV systems across industrial zones.
 - *Green spatial planning:* Guided by the NSVSD, future urban, industrial, and transport corridors will avoid high-risk ecological zones and integrate green buffers, stormwater systems, and sustainable land use management.

This mitigation scenario aims to secure long-term prosperity without compromising environmental integrity. It reduces vulnerability to climate shocks, opens access to international climate finance, creates green jobs, and strengthens public institutions. Most importantly, it aligns fully with Suriname's commitment to the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals. The specific mitigation measures for this scenario are detailed in the following sections; a comprehensive overview of each measure's costs, targets, conditionality, and SDG alignment is provided in Annex 1.

4.3 Mitigation Measures in the Energy Sector

Suriname's energy sector is both a key driver of emissions and a linchpin for enabling long-term, climate-resilient development. It spans oil and gas production (onshore and offshore), electricity generation and distribution, and transport—each posing distinct mitigation challenges, but also holding immense potential to support energy security, low-carbon transformation, and inclusive economic diversification.

As of 2025, Suriname's Energy Self-Sufficiency (ESS)—the share of primary energy demand met through domestic resources—stands at 65%, placing the country among the top 20 globally. This high ESS is primarily driven by domestic hydropower, HFO-based power generation, and limited but expanding solar energy capacity. The transport sector relies on a mix of locally refined and imported fuels (diesel and gasoline). Ensuring that Suriname maintains or improves this ESS level is central to the country's climate and energy strategy, as it directly contributes to national energy security and resilience to global supply shocks.

Suriname's energy transition strategy reflects its sovereign responsibility to safeguard national energy security while contributing meaningfully to the global 1.5°C goal. The pathway to net-zero by 2050 will require gradually reducing high-emission fuels like HFO and diesel in the electricity generation and transport sectors, optimizing the role of natural gas as a transitional enabler, and scaling up clean, renewable alternatives. This transition will not only reduce GHG emissions and enhance energy security but also yield significant public health co-benefits by improving air quality—particularly in urban and industrial areas—through the reduction of particulate matter and other pollutants from HFO and diesel combustion.

Suriname emphasizes an energy transition that is just, orderly, and nationally determined, in accordance with Item 28(d) of the First Global Stocktake (1/CMA.5). This means moving away from fossil fuel use—especially HFO and diesel—in a way that ensures social equity, economic stability, and job creation. Simultaneously, Item 29 of the same decision provides important global recognition that transitional fuels such as natural gas can facilitate this shift while ensuring energy security—a principle Suriname intends to actively apply.

The urgency of transition is underscored by the BAU scenario, which projects a significant increase in sectoral emissions by 2035 due to continued fossil fuel use, inefficient power

infrastructure, and limited deployment of clean technologies. Without intervention, the energy sector will become Suriname's largest source of GHG emissions. However, with targeted action, it can instead become a catalyst for sustainable growth and emissions mitigation.

By proactively managing this shift, Suriname aims to:

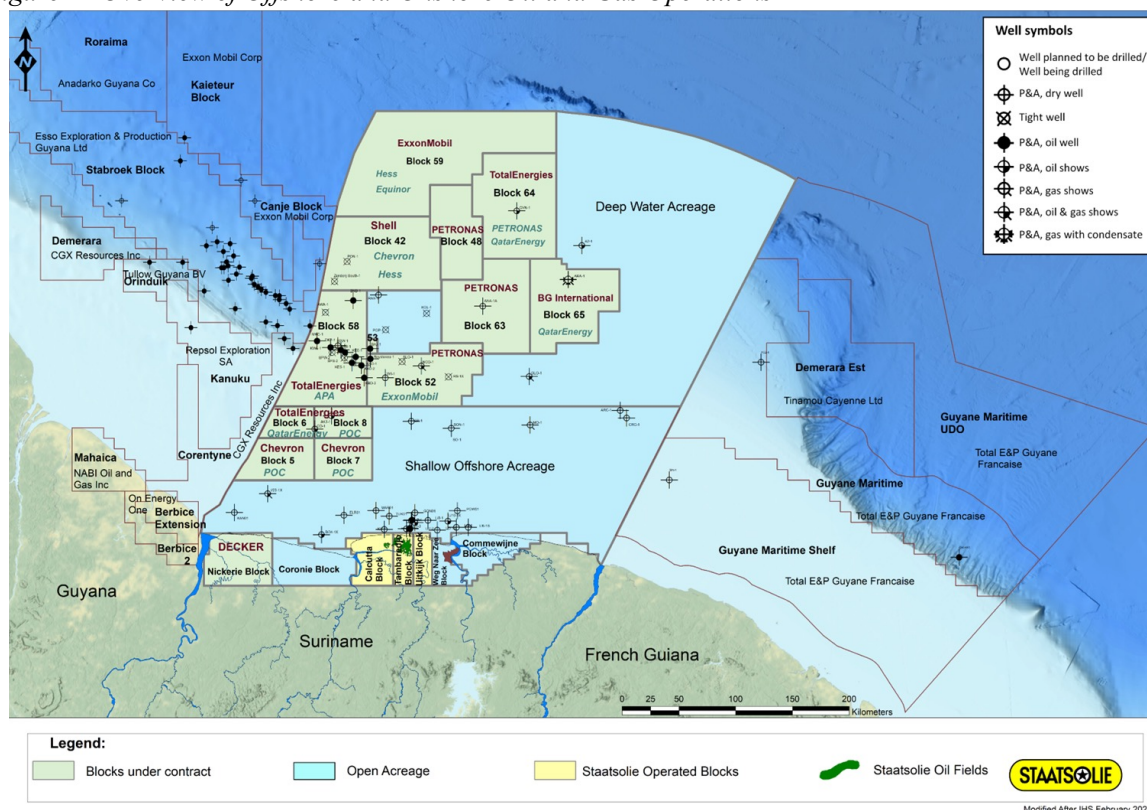
- Protect its globally recognized carbon-negative status;
- Avoid stranded fossil fuel infrastructure and related financial risks;
- Maintain a top-tier global position on energy self-sufficiency;
- Unlock green jobs and attract investments in low-carbon industries;
- Ensure a just transition for workers and communities dependent on fossil-based livelihoods;
- Strengthen eligibility for climate finance and carbon market access under Article 6.

Ultimately, Suriname's energy transition is about more than decarbonization—it is about aligning energy policy with national development goals, and positioning the country as a resilient, future-ready economy in a rapidly changing global energy landscape.

4.3.1 Oil and Gas Production

Suriname's oil and gas sector is at a transformational stage. Staatsolie continues to produce and refine onshore crude, supplying domestic diesel and gasoline. In 2024, output reached 6.41 million barrels (primarily from Tambaredjo and Calcutta fields), while the Tout Lui Faut refinery processed nearly 3 million barrels into diesel, gasoline, and bitumen. However, the sector's most transformative development lies offshore: following FID on the GranMorgu project (Block 58), operated by TotalEnergies, offshore production is expected to begin in 2028, unlocking over 750 million barrels of recoverable oil and large natural gas volumes.

Figure 11 Overview of Offshore and Onshore Oil and Gas Operations



Adjacent offshore blocks (notably Block 52 and Block 53) have confirmed non-associated gas discoveries such as Sloanea-1, Fusaea-1, and Roystonea-1, positioning Suriname to develop a domestic natural gas economy. Suriname can tap this gas not just for export but as a core transition fuel to decarbonize the power sector, replace diesel and HFO, and create fiscal and technical space for renewables.

If this transition is delayed or ignored, the BAU scenario foresees a sharp rise in sectoral emissions. Key drivers include:

- Increased flaring and methane leakage from both offshore and onshore operations;
- Rising domestic fuel consumption, encouraged by greater oil availability;
- Prolonged dependency on HFO-based power generation, in the absence of clean fuel substitution;
- Lack of emissions performance standards in existing Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs).

Such a path would not only undermine Suriname's carbon-negative status, but would also contradict the long-term sustainability goals laid out in the GDS and the Suriname 2050 Vision. Crucially, it would forfeit the opportunity to utilize natural gas—a transitional fuel with 20–30% lower GHG emissions than oil—as a bridge toward cleaner energy systems.

Natural Gas: A Transitional Opportunity

According to the 2023 Gas Exploitation Study Group report, Suriname's offshore resources include significant volumes of associated and non-associated natural gas, with potential for both domestic use and export (e.g. LNG, ammonia, hydrogen). Natural gas, if rapidly deployed, can:

- Serve as the core transitional fuel for electricity generation, replacing over 300 MW of thermal capacity by 2035;
- Lower GHG emissions by 25–30% compared to HFO and diesel-based power generation;
- Unlock regional integration with Caribbean partners via small-scale LNG exports;
- Create fiscal space to accelerate investment in renewables, institutional reform, and green industrialization
- Support the emergence of new low-carbon industries (e.g. fertilizers, methanol, urea, data centers, and aluminium production);

It is critical to recognize that without best-in-class monitoring and prevention, fugitive methane emissions from new gas infrastructure could undermine the climate benefits of transitioning away from HFO and diesel, making stringent leak detection and repair protocols essential.

The Study Group recommended that Suriname:

- Fast-track licensing and permitting for natural gas development and LNG infrastructure;
- Establish policy signals for switching electricity generation from HFO to Natural Gas;
- Support public-private partnerships to build gas-to-power projects and lay groundwork for green hydrogen in the long term.

Suriname's use of natural gas as a transitional fuel can reduce HFO and diesel systematically, and also reduce emissions, avoiding emission lock-in—while preparing its institutions and workforce for a renewable-powered future.

Mitigation Measures from 2025 till 2035

As Suriname moves towards its first offshore oil production by 2028, mitigation measures must proactively manage emissions from upstream and midstream oil and gas activities. While oil revenues are expected to support low-carbon development, a strong regulatory framework and best available technologies (BAT) are essential to minimize emissions during the transitional period.

Measure ID	Specific Action / Measure	Lead Institutions	Timeline
MIT-OG-01	Cleaner Offshore Production: Mandate and enforce the use of Best Available Technology (BAT) to limit the emission intensity of new offshore operations.	Staatsolie; NMA; EAS	2028– 2035
MIT-OG-02	Zero Routine Flaring and Methane Leak Reduction: Implement methane leak detection and recovery (LDAR) protocols and eliminate routine flaring in all new and existing production areas.	Staatsolie; MINOGE	2028– 2035

Contribution to the Sustainable Economic Development Scenario of the GDS

The inclusion of natural gas is a cornerstone of Suriname's sustainable energy transition and is a strategic tool for building a gas-based and electric-based economy in Suriname. Used strategically, it offers:

- Cleaner and more stable electricity supply, enabling grid decarbonization;
- Feedstock for new green industries, such as urea, ammonia, and methanol;
- Local economic diversification through gas-based jobs, training, and local content opportunities;
- Reduced exposure to fossil fuel volatility and carbon border taxes;
- Stronger alignment with global “Just Transition” norms for new producers.

Gas development also reinforces the country's eligibility to join the “New Producers Group”, ensuring access to transitional support while retaining its license to operate in a carbon-constrained world.

4.3.2 Electricity Generation, Transmission, and Distribution

The electricity sector is at the forefront of Suriname's climate transition and green economic transformation. As of 2023, total installed generation capacity stood at 485.6 MW¹², primarily based on HFO and diesel-fired thermal plants, Afobaka hydropower, and a nascent solar PV segment. Grid coverage is organized across three major systems—EPAR (coastal urban), ENIC (Nickerie), and a patchwork of isolated mini-grids in rural and interior regions. Hydropower remains important, but is increasingly vulnerable to shifting rainfall and reservoir inflows, expected to reduce generation capacity at Afobaka, especially during dry seasons. Renewable energy (solar and biomass) remains marginal but is expanding.

Under the BAU scenario, electricity demand is projected to more than double by 2035, increasing at an average annual growth rate of 4.6% from 1,572 GWh to 4,032 GWh¹³, driven

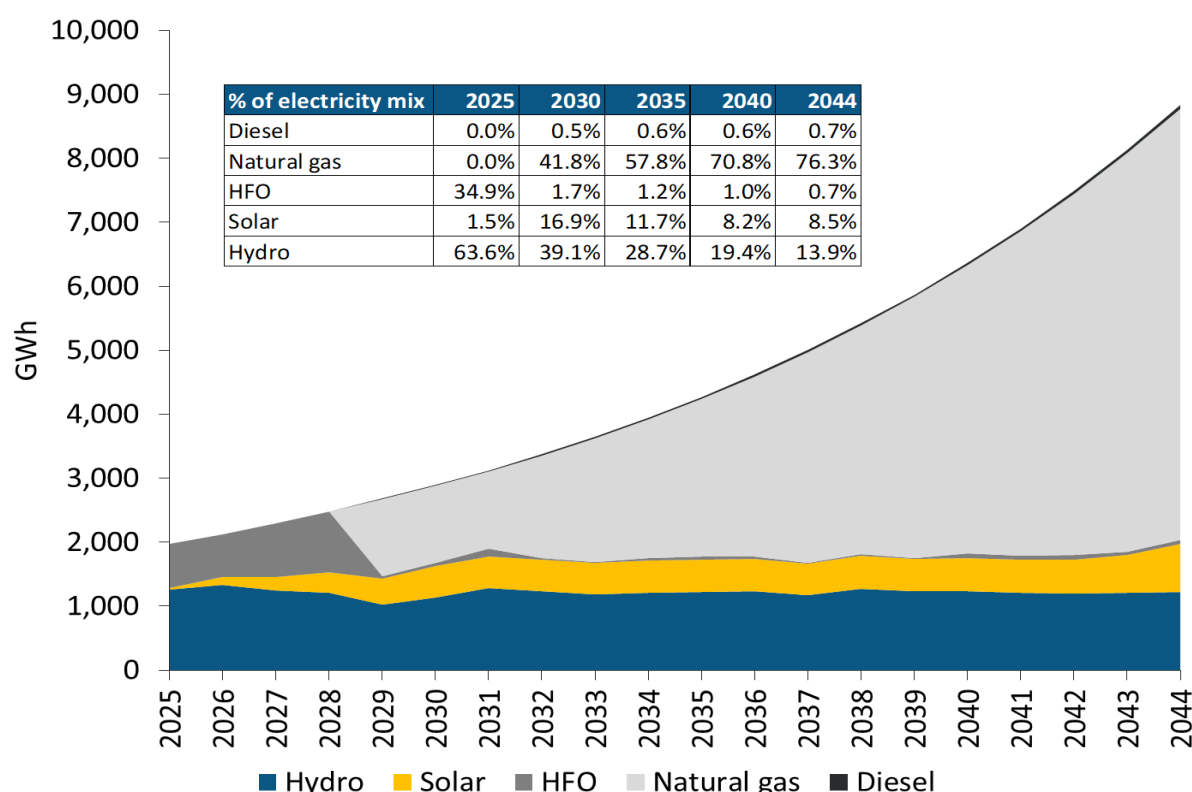
¹² *Electricity Sector Plan Volume II – Technical Plan*, Castalia, May 2025, page 28.

¹³ *Suriname ESP Expansion Plan*, Castalia, May 2025, page 14

by population growth, industrialization, and the electrification of rural communities. If this rising demand is met without structural change—i.e., continued reliance on fossil fuels—the consequences will be far-reaching:

- Greater GHG emissions, particularly from aging and inefficient HFO-fired power plants;
- Rising fiscal pressure due to electricity subsidies and import-linked fuel costs;
- Increased vulnerability to international fuel price volatility;
- Persistent energy insecurity in interior regions with poor service quality;
- System reliability risks due to outdated infrastructure and unresolved transmission bottlenecks.

Figure 12 Projected Generation Mix under the Optimal Generation Expansion Plan



Source: Suriname Electricity Sector Plan 2025 – 2045

This scenario directly threatens Suriname's long-term energy self-sufficiency and is fundamentally at odds with the country's climate ambition. The national context presents a complex challenge: although more than 50% of Suriname's electricity currently comes from renewable sources—primarily hydropower—this share is expected to decline as energy demand rises with economic growth. While Suriname envisions a future powered primarily by renewables, the ESP highlights a key limitation: current solar technologies, which achieve just 18% efficiency under Surinamese conditions, remain too costly to deploy at the scale required to achieve SDG 7—universal access to affordable, reliable, and clean energy. To navigate this challenge, a strategic, phased approach is required. In the coming years, Suriname must dedicate itself to a comprehensive, science-based investigation to determine the optimal portfolio of renewable technologies—such as solar, wind, and biomass—best suited for the national context. This foundational research is critical for the next phase of Suriname's energy transition.

While natural gas will serve as an essential transitional fuel to replace more carbon-intensive sources leading up to 2035, the long-term vision under the mitigation scenario is to scale up clean energy progressively. The ultimate goal is to achieve a renewable energy share of 50% or higher in the electricity mix by 2050. Between 2025 and 2035, Suriname will implement a phased energy transition centered on a balanced mix of natural gas and renewables supported by upgraded transmission and distribution infrastructure.

This diversified approach aligns with both national development priorities and international climate commitments. The transition is structured around the following strategic imperatives:

- Deploy natural gas as a transitional fuel, replacing heavy fuel oil (HFO) and diesel, in line with Item 29 of the Global Stocktake (GST);
- Accelerate investments in renewables, smart grid systems, and demand side efficiency programs, in support of Item 28(d) of the GST and aligned with the GDS Pillars;
- Avoid emissions lock-in by ensuring that near-term infrastructure choices enable long-term decarbonization pathways;
- Improve energy access and affordability, especially for underserved and interior regions (e.g. Distributed Generation).

This approach ensures that Suriname remains on a decarbonization trajectory that strengthens energy resilience, avoids costly fossil-fuel dependencies, and unlocks broader co-benefits for inclusive and climate-resilient development. The deployment of distributed renewable energy systems is key to this strategy, delivering both adaptation resilience and significant mitigation co-benefits by displacing diesel generators in remote communities.

Another key component of this strategy is addressing power grid inefficiencies in Suriname. In 2023, the EPAR system alone had transmission losses of 5.7% and distribution losses of 8%. These rising technical losses compel the country to generate more electricity than it consumes, often from carbon-intensive sources. Reducing these network losses is a direct and cost-effective mitigation action that will lower overall fuel consumption, decrease GHG emissions, and improve the financial sustainability of the energy sector.

Mitigation Measures from 2025 till 2035

The electricity sector will shift from hydro-HFO reliance toward a natural gas–renewable energy mix. While oil production will feed short-term gas expansion, long-term decarbonization requires scaled solar investments, smart grids, and IPP market reforms. The ESP serves as the core framework.

Measure ID	Specific Action / Measure	Lead Institutions	Timeline
MIT-ELEC-01	Gas Power Transition: Convert existing heavy fuel oil (HFO) power plants to run on natural gas and commission new gas-to-power facilities to serve as a transitional energy source.	EBS; Ministry of Natural Resources	2027–2035
MIT-ELEC-02	Utility-Scale Solar Deployment: Deploy 150 MW of solar power to diversify the grid and displace natural gas generation, particularly post-2033.	EBS; IPPs	2034–2035

MIT-ELEC-03	Grid Modernization for Loss Reduction and Stability: Upgrade transmission and distribution infrastructure to reduce technical losses and improve grid stability, supported by smart metering and BESS to facilitate renewable energy integration.	EBS; EAS	2025–2029
MIT-ELEC-04	Demand-Side Energy Efficiency: Implement and enforce Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) for high-consumption appliances (e.g., air conditioners, refrigerators).	EAS; Ministry of EZOTI	2028–2035
Enabling measure: TECH-ELEC-01	Facilitate the transfer and deployment of utility-scale solar PV, BESS, and smart grid infrastructure through technical assistance, concessional finance, and capacity building for grid integration.	MINOGE; EBS; EAS	2026–2035

Contribution to the Sustainable Economic Development Scenario of the GDS

The electricity sector's transformation contributes directly to:

- A climate-resilient infrastructure system aligned with the GDS goals;
- A more fiscally sustainable energy system, reducing the subsidy burden to a maximum 1% of GDP by 2035;
- Increased private sector participation in RE and distributed energy markets;
- Enhanced regional energy integration potential, especially through interconnections to Guyana and northern Brazil;
- A pathway to universal access to affordable, modern energy, with all rural communities electrified by 2030.

4.3.3 Transport

The transport sector is Suriname's third-largest GHG emitter, accounting for approximately 1,527 Gg CO₂e in 2017 (52% of the energy sector emissions), with over 200% emissions growth since 2000, primarily due to the sharp increase in second-hand internal combustion engine vehicles, subsidized fuel use, and weak regulatory oversight. Suriname's vehicle fleet exceeds 126,000, with nearly 80% concentrated in Paramaribo and Wanica, where congestion and poor air quality are growing concerns. The sector lacks fuel efficiency standards, offers minimal public transport, and has no emission targets for fleet transition. Under a BAU scenario, transport emissions are projected to rise sharply by 2030 and 2035. This challenge also includes emissions from heavy agricultural machinery, particularly in the rice sector, which will require its own targeted transition strategy.

The Mitigation Scenario: Electrification Where Feasible, Hybrids Where Practical

Suriname's economic reality places significant constraints on the widespread adoption of Electric Vehicles (EVs) in the short to medium term. Current income levels, high inflation, and macroeconomic uncertainty—compounded by limited access to concessional vehicle financing—mean that the average citizen cannot afford even low-end EV models, despite global price declines. According to the EV Gap Assessment (2023), a handful of EVs were registered in Suriname by 2023, and no public charging infrastructure currently exists. As such, large-scale private EV adoption is not feasible in the near term. Furthermore, given the energy sector's reliance on climate-vulnerable hydropower and transitional fossil fuels, a rapid,

large-scale shift to EVs could strain the grid and increase emissions if not managed carefully. The most viable entry point for electrification lies in public and commercial fleets, such as buses, taxis, and delivery vehicles. These segments offer:

- Higher utilization rates, making Total Cost of Ownership more favorable;
- Easier coordination for centralized charging hubs;
- Stronger regulatory oversight for standardization and data monitoring.

Public transport electrification—especially buses serving high-density corridors—can deliver early, visible, and measurable GHG reductions, as proven in other Latin American contexts. The aim is to pilot fleet electrification initiatives and installing centralized EV supply equipment (EVSE) at government depots, municipal parking zones, and commercial loading hubs. Therefore, Suriname aims for a realistic transport transition built on four pillars:

1. Fleet electrification for high-usage vehicles (e.g. buses, taxis, delivery fleets);
2. Promotion of hybrids as a transitional solution;
3. Public transport modernization;
4. Supportive infrastructure and regulation.

Hybrids: A Transitional Opportunity

Given economic constraints, hybrid and plug-in hybrid vehicles (PHEVs) are the most viable option for the general population in the next 5–10 years. They offer improved fuel efficiency (thus reducing diesel and gasoline consumption), lower GHG emissions, and can run on existing fuel infrastructure—eliminating the need for widespread charging deployment in the short term. Suriname already has a limited number of hybrid vehicles on the road, mainly concentrated in urban centers. While their current share remains small, this existing base demonstrates early consumer acceptance and technical viability in local conditions. This adoption can be significantly ramped up with the right policy mix.

Executed national studies and assessments (in 2023 and 2024) already recognize hybrids as a strategic interim solution, especially for private vehicle use where cost constraints limit EV uptake. The growing availability of affordable hybrid models, along with Suriname's post-subsidy fuel pricing reforms, creates strong incentives for a transition toward higher-efficiency vehicles. This can yield notable per capita emission reductions—even before full electrification becomes viable at scale.

Gaps and Structural Barriers to Address

Suriname's ability to scale up low-emission mobility is currently limited by several gaps:

- Lack of fuel economy standards and emissions testing for imported vehicles;
- No dedicated agency or working group coordinating transport decarbonization;
- Absence of EVSE regulation, technical standards, or smart charging protocols;
- Limited grid capacity and no mapping of urban charging zones;
- Weak public transport infrastructure, especially outside Paramaribo;
- Inadequate data systems for transport-sector emissions tracking and modeling.

These bottlenecks will be addressed through a coordinated policy package that includes:

- Establishing a national vehicle efficiency and emissions standard;
- Enforcing age and emissions restrictions on used vehicle imports;
- Launching a hybrid vehicle incentive program, possibly with concessional financing;
- Creating a dedicated Transport and Mobility Taskforce.

Geographic Prioritization and Just Transition

Consistent with the NDC's just transition and equity focus, the electrification rollout will be geographically prioritized:

- Phase I will target dense corridors in Paramaribo-Wanica, where grid access and vehicle concentrations are highest;
- Phase II may focus on coastal municipalities like Nieuw Nickerie and Commewijne;
- Rural and interior areas will require tailored solutions—including hybrid minivans and efficient combustion transport—until grid and road conditions improve.

Targeted pilots for electric public buses or government fleets in urban zones can be launched in 2026–2028, aligned with grid upgrades under the ESP and GDS investment plans.

Mitigation Measures from 2025 till 2035

Transport emissions are rapidly increasing due to vehicle imports, poor fuel quality, and the absence of public transport. This mitigation strategy focuses on introducing hybrids, gradually phasing in EVs, improving fuel standards, reducing subsidies, and investing in greener logistics.

Measure ID	Specific Action / Measure	Lead Institutions	Timeline
MIT-TRANS-01	Fleet Transition to Hybrids and EVs: Accelerate the adoption of hybrid and electric vehicles through fiscal incentives, focusing initially on public transport and commercial fleets.	Ministry of Transport; Ministry of Finance and Planning	2027–2035
MIT-TRANS-02	EV Charging Infrastructure Rollout: Plan and implement a nationwide network of EV charging stations, prioritizing urban corridors and public/commercial hubs.	EBS; MINPWSP; Private Sector	2027–2032
MIT-TRANS-03	Fuel Efficiency and Quality Gains: Implement and enforce fuel quality standards and emissions standards for all imported vehicles to phase out inefficient, high-polluting models.	Ministry of Transport; NMA	2028–2035
Enabling measure: TECH-TRANS-01	Accelerate the adoption of hybrid vehicles and electric (EV) fleets (especially public and commercial fleets), and charging infrastructure through financial incentives, Public-Private Partnerships, and the development of a skilled technical workforce.	Min. of Transport; MINOGE; Min. of Labour; SNTA	2026–2035

Contribution to Sustainable Economic Development Scenario of the GDS

The transformation of Suriname's transport sector contributes directly to the objectives of the GDS, Suriname's international commitments, and the SIDPS:

- Cuts GHG emissions while improving urban air quality and liveability;
- Reduces dependency on imported diesel and gasoline, saving an estimated USD 100–150 million per year by 2035;

- Spurs green jobs and new businesses in EV sales, charger installation, repair, fintech and shared mobility services;
- Enables a just transition for taxi drivers, fleet operators, and mechanics through incentive-linked upskilling;
- Builds a resilient and integrated mobility system that supports productivity and connectivity across the territory.

4.4 Mitigation Measures in Waste Management

Waste management in Suriname is widely recognized as one of the country's most underdeveloped environmental service sectors. The country ranks 173rd out of 180 globally in the 2024 Environmental Performance Index (EPI) for waste, reflecting deep institutional and infrastructural gaps. In 2022 alone, Suriname generated an estimated 253,000 tons of solid waste, of which over 95% was disposed of through open dumping—including hazardous, electronic, and medical waste streams. If this continues, total waste generation is expected to rise to 403,000 tons by 2040, increasing emissions and public health risks.

Core sector challenges include:

- Low collection coverage, especially in peri-urban and rural areas;
- Overreliance on the Ornamibo landfill near the capital, which lacks proper waste segregation, leachate treatment, and gas capture systems;
- Inadequate management of hazardous and medical waste, resulting in environmental health risks;
- Recycling rates below 5%, with limited private-sector involvement or formal Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) systems;
- Weak public awareness and enforcement, especially outside the capital.

Several studies and reports confirm that Suriname lacks both the infrastructure and institutional frameworks to manage solid waste in a way that meets either environmental or public health standards. The Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP, 2022) reveals that less than 5% of total waste is recycled or reused, and less than 1% of hazardous and e-waste is formally collected or treated. The rest is dumped, often burned, and left unmanaged—leading to the release of methane, dioxins, and fine particulates, especially from uncontrolled landfill fires and illegal burning sites. This also extends to agricultural waste, where large volumes of byproducts like rice husks are often unmanaged or illegally burned, causing serious environmental impacts while representing a key untapped opportunity for waste-to-energy and circular economy interventions.

The treatment of medical waste is even more alarming. The National Medical Waste Management Plan (2022) notes that Suriname has no overarching law or institutional coordination for medical waste, resulting in poor segregation, unsafe incineration, and open disposal. The COVID-19 pandemic sharply increased healthcare waste generation, revealing gaps in storage, transport, and treatment capacity across both public and private health facilities. This poses serious public health risks—from the spread of infectious diseases to the emission of persistent organic pollutants through low-efficiency incinerators and open burning.

If no corrective measures are taken, the BAU scenario will see increasing waste volumes, continued reliance on open dumping, and methane emissions rising sharply from unmanaged landfills—undermining both Suriname's climate goals and its obligations under international

environmental agreements. The mitigation measures that follow in this section provide a roadmap for transforming the waste sector through improved regulation, climate-resilient infrastructure, circular economy strategies, and better management of hazardous and medical waste streams. These measures represent a dual mitigation and public health imperative. By eliminating open dumping and capturing landfill gas, these actions will not only cut potent methane emissions but also drastically reduce the release of black carbon, dioxins, and hazardous air pollutants that directly contribute to respiratory illnesses and other health crises.

Mitigation Measures from 2025 till 2035

To reduce GHG emissions—primarily from methane (CH₄) from landfills—and improve sector performance, Suriname will implement the following mitigation measures:

Measure ID	Specific Action / Measure	Lead Institutions	Timeline
MIT-WST-01	Construction of Sanitary Landfills: Commission two engineered sanitary landfills (Paramaribo-Wanica and West Suriname) with modern liners, leachate collection, and monitoring systems to replace open dumps (safely closing the existing dumpsites).	MINPWSP; NMA; Private Operators	2027– 2031
MIT-WST-02	Landfill Gas (LFG) Recovery and Utilization: Install and operate landfill gas recovery systems at new sanitary landfills for either flaring or energy generation, significantly reducing methane (CH ₄) emissions.	MINPWSP; EBS; Private Operators	2029– 2035
MIT-WST-03	Nationwide Organics Diversion and Composting: Establish municipal composting hubs and scale up source separation programs to divert organic waste from landfills, thereby avoiding methane generation.	Municipalities; Ministry of LVV	2028– 2035
MIT-WST-04	Urban Wastewater Treatment with Biogas Capture: Implement Phase 1 of urban wastewater treatment in Paramaribo, featuring anaerobic digestion and biogas utilization to prevent methane and nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) emissions.	MINPWSP; Water Utilities	2029– 2035
MIT-WST-05	Recycling Infrastructure Scale-up: Establish Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) and collection points to increase the national recycling rate for key materials like plastics, paper, and metals.	Municipalities; Private Sector	2027– 2035
MIT-WST-06	Safe Medical Waste Treatment: Implement regional autoclave and sterilization facilities to replace the open burning and unsafe disposal of medical waste, eliminating associated emissions of black carbon and toxic pollutants.	Ministry of Health; NMA; Private Sector	2028– 2032
Enabling measure:	Enable the development of modern sanitary landfills with methane capture technology through international	Min. of Public Works; NMA	2026– 2032

TECH-WST-01	technology transfer, access to climate finance, and technical support for regulatory enforcement.		
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Contribution to the Sustainable Economic Development Scenario of the GDS

The transformation of Suriname's waste management contributes to multiple pillars of the GDS, Suriname international commitments, and SDG implementation:

- Improved environmental health and flood resilience in urban and coastal zones;
- Job creation in recycling, composting, and circular economy enterprises;
- Lower methane emissions, improving Suriname's NDC trajectory and enabling carbon market participation;
- Expansion of climate-smart infrastructure, as outlined in the Sustainable Infrastructure Development Plan (SIDPS 2050);
- Strengthened municipal capacity and data systems, critical for long-term green urban development.

4.5 Mitigation Measures in the Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) Sector

The IPPU sector in Suriname currently represents a very small share of total national GHG emissions, estimated at only 8.5 Gg CO₂eq in 2017—less than 0.5% of the total emissions profile. The main emission sources within this sector are:

- Lime production, particularly for construction and water treatment;
- Lubricant use, primarily in industrial operations;
- Asphalt production, associated with infrastructure development;
- Food and beverage industries, though very limited in scale;
- Asphalt and bitumen use, mainly by Staatsolie for roads and exports.

Only CO₂ and minor amounts of SF₆ are currently emitted in the IPPU sector. Methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) are negligible due to the limited industrial base and small volume of process-oriented industries. However, under the BAU trajectory, emissions from this sector are expected to rise moderately over time, particularly due to:

- Renewed expansion in the construction sector, which includes cement, asphalt, and lime-based materials;
- A rebound of industrial activity if the aluminum and bauxite refining industry is reactivated;
- The possible rise in use of refrigerants (HFCs) in commercial cooling and industrial refrigeration.

If left unchecked, Suriname risks falling behind on international reporting obligations for industrial GHGs and may face penalties under the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol if no system is in place to monitor HFCs and other fluorinated gases.

Mitigation Measures from 2025 till 2035

Even though emissions from IPPU are low, this sector offers low-hanging opportunities to demonstrate early compliance, integrate sustainability principles, and establish pathways for future carbon trading. Without targeted intervention, IPPU emissions could rise 3–5x by 2035. The mitigation strategy focuses on regulation of fluorinated gases, low-emission construction materials, and industrial efficiency standards, while aligning with the Kigali Amendment and SDG-aligned green industry goals. The proposed mitigation interventions are:

Measure ID	Specific Action / Measure	Lead Institutions	Timeline
MIT-IPPU-01	Phase-in of Low-GWP Refrigerants: Actively replace high-GWP refrigerants (HFCs) with low-GWP alternatives in all new air conditioning units, chillers, and cold rooms.	NMA; Ministry of EZOTI; Private Sector (Importers)	2028–2035
MIT-IPPU-02	Refrigerant Recovery and Leak Reduction: Implement improved servicing protocols and equipment for HVAC technicians to reduce HFC leakage rates from existing equipment by 60%.	NMA; Private Sector (HVAC technicians)	2028–2035
MIT-IPPU-03	Establish Refrigerant Recycling Hub: Establish a central hub for the collection and closed-loop recycling of used refrigerants to minimize the need for new HFC production.	Private Sector; NMA	2028–2035
MIT-IPPU-04	Promote Low-Carbon Cement and asphalt: Substitute 20–25% of clinker with fly ash and other supplementary materials in all new cement production or imports for the construction sector.	MINPWSP; Private Sector (Cement Importers)	2029–2035
MIT-IPPU-05	Scale Up Energy-Efficient Building Materials: Drive the adoption of thermal insulation and other energy-efficient materials in new construction through updated building codes and green public procurement policies.	MINPWSP	2029–2035
Enabling measure: TECH-IPPU-01	Promote the transition to low-GWP refrigerants and blended cement by enacting F-gas regulations, providing certified training for technicians, and offering financial support for piloting low-emission materials.	NMA; Min. of Labour; Min. of EZOTI, NOB	2026–2032

Contribution to the Sustainable Economic Development Scenario of the GDS

While small in emissions volume, the IPPU sector is key to supporting a greener and more resilient economic transformation. Within the framework of the GDS, the sector will support:

- Resource efficiency and cleaner industrial growth;
- Integration of climate considerations in public works, particularly through green infrastructure;
- Compliance with international treaties, enhancing Suriname's global credibility;
- Early participation in carbon market mechanisms, preparing for project-level crediting from low-emission industrial technologies.

Suriname's long-term vision sees a modernized industrial sector that supports inclusive growth while reducing GHG intensity per unit of output. With early reforms and smart regulation, the IPPU sector can become a model of low-emission growth and climate alignment, while staying ahead of international obligations.

Chapter 5: Mitigation in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Sector

5.1 Role of AFOLU in Suriname's Climate Agenda

Agriculture, Forestry, and Land Use (AFOLU) is a cornerstone of Suriname's national climate strategy. As one of the few High Forest Cover and Low Deforestation (HFLD) countries, Suriname's land use system contributes significantly to global carbon sequestration. With its landmass being approximately 93% forested, the sector acts as a critical carbon sink, responsible for a net removal of approximately -3.69 million tonnes of CO₂eq in 2017.

However, this climate advantage is threatened by land use pressures from planned large-scale projects in mining and agriculture. Recognizing this, Suriname has prioritized the sector within major strategic frameworks, including the GDS, NBSAP, and the National REDD+ Strategy. These frameworks establish Suriname's vision: to maintain its carbon-negative status by protecting its forests while enabling sustainable development.

The sector's importance also lies in its ability to deliver multiple outcomes:

- Climate mitigation through forest conservation, agroforestry, and low-emission land use.
- Adaptation through soil and watershed protection, drought-resilient agriculture, and ecosystem restoration.
- Socio-economic co-benefits include food security, rural livelihoods, and green employment opportunities.

In Suriname's NDC 3.0, AFOLU is identified as a dual-priority area, contributing to both conditional and unconditional targets for 2030 and 2035. It plays a key role in the low-emission development pathway by offering cost-effective mitigation—through forest conservation, REDD+, and blue carbon—and supporting adaptation via climate-smart agriculture (CSA), sustainable land management (SLM), and nature-based solutions (NbS).

The national vision is to remain carbon-negative while transforming land use systems to be more resilient, inclusive, and aligned with key Sustainable Development Goals—particularly SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 15 (Life on Land), and SDG 2 (Zero Hunger). This is supported by national frameworks, and is aligned with Suriname's global commitments under the Paris Agreement, CBD, and UNCCD.

5.2 Current State and BAU Scenario for AFOLU

Suriname's AFOLU is currently under growing pressure despite the country's global reputation as a High Forest Cover and Low Deforestation (HFLD) country. As of 2024, almost 93% of Suriname's land remains forested, yet a range of unsustainable land use trends in past decades—particularly artisanal mining and unregulated agricultural expansion—are eroding this status. Under a BAU scenario, which assumes the implementation of planned large-scale projects, the rate of deforestation is projected to more than triple after 2028 (see *Figure 1*). This trajectory would cause Suriname to transition from a net carbon sink to a significant net emitter around 2028.

Key drivers of this projected deforestation under the BAU scenario include:

- Planned large-scale projects, including palm oil plantations, the Bakhuis bauxite project, and the Nassau mining concession.
- Increased goldmining in the Greenstone Belt (including ASGM).
- Agricultural expansion, with cultivated land projected to quadruple from approximately 100,000 hectares to 400,000 hectares by 2050.

The environmental risks associated with this BAU path are substantial:

- A loss of up to 6% of primary forest cover by 2050.
- Growing fragmentation of habitats, reduced biodiversity, and increased vulnerability to forest fires and drought.
- Accelerated carbon emissions from land degradation, contributing to the erosion of Suriname's HFLD and net-negative emission profile.

The land degradation footprint, as captured in the SANAP, already affects 15–17% of the national territory, particularly in mining zones and savannah fringes. Degradation reduces land productivity, accelerates erosion, and undermines ecosystem services such as water retention and soil fertility—putting additional pressure on both food security and rural livelihoods.

Additionally, under BAU, institutional constraints are expected to persist:

- Weak enforcement of spatial zoning and limited cross-ministerial coordination continue to allow for unauthorized land use.
- Overlapping mandates and outdated land tenure records create legal uncertainty, disincentivizing long-term sustainable land management.
- Data and monitoring gaps, especially in ASGM zones and coastal landscapes, limit the state's ability to plan and intervene effectively.

Overall, if the current trajectory is left unaltered, Suriname faces a gradual but systemic erosion of its ecological, social, and climate resilience foundations. The forest cover—once a cornerstone of the country's global climate leadership—would shrink substantially, and with it, the ability to attract REDD+ finance, carbon market investments, and green development opportunities.

The next section explores the alternative: a sustainable AFOLU pathway that stabilizes forest cover, improves productivity, and builds resilience through targeted reforms and climate-smart land use systems.

5.3 Pathways Toward a Sustainable AFOLU Future

In contrast to the risks projected under the BAU trajectory, Suriname's national planning instruments present a transformative alternative: a development pathway that safeguards natural capital, maintains forest cover above 90%, and integrates climate-resilient agriculture, spatial planning, and ecosystem restoration as pillars of a sustainable, inclusive economy.

This mitigation scenario envisions a future where economic growth is decoupled from extractive activities and instead rooted in high-value services, eco-tourism, modern (agro-) industry, and sustainable land management. Key strategic actions in this pathway include:

- Transitioning to sustainable mining practices by implementing a full ban on mercury and increasing gold mining efficiency from 50% to 90%, which minimizes the land impact of the sector.

- Implementing effective land-use planning and rehabilitating deforested areas. Under the mitigation scenario, all lands deforested after 2028 are rehabilitated, absorbing carbon at a rate of 7 tCO₂/ha/year.
- Maintaining high forest cover by reducing the annual deforestation rate to 0.03% starting in 2035. This is further supported by phasing in climate-smart forestry practices from 2030 to reduce emissions from forest degradation.

The AFOLU sectors are central to this transition and will serve as both an engine of sustainable growth and a buffer against climate risks. The GDS outlines three interlocking levers for this transformation:

1. Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) and Agroecology

Suriname aims to transform its farming systems by promoting:

- Diversified crop production using drought- and salt-tolerant varieties;
- Sustainable soil and water management (e.g. contour farming, composting, irrigation efficiency);
- Reduced use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides;
- Integration of agroforestry and silvopastoral systems for enhanced productivity and resilience.

This will be supported through programs like SANAP and SOILCARE, which provide grants and training to rural producers.

2. Forest Conservation, Climate Smart Forestry (CSF) and Land Use Zoning

To preserve its HFLD status, Suriname will:

- Enforce zoning regulations and restrict land conversion in forested areas;
- Declare critical ecosystems—such as mangroves, wetlands, and upper watersheds—as protected or special-use zones;
- Integrate ecosystem services into spatial planning, including natural capital accounting and nature-based solutions (NbS);
- Promote CSF practices that integrate sustainable timber harvesting, ecosystem restoration, and community-based nature-positive forestry enterprises.

These efforts are supported by ongoing initiatives such as the GEF-funded ASL project and EU-funded activities, which contribute to improved forest management, reduced degradation from logging, and more efficient wood processing.

3. Ecosystem Restoration and Blue Carbon Development

- Restoration of degraded mangrove belts, wetlands, and peatlands along the coastal zone, which act as natural barriers against flooding and sequester significant carbon;
- Active implementation of Blue Carbon projects, which aim to combine conservation with community-based income generation;
- Incorporation of these ecosystems into the national MRV and REDD+ systems, making them eligible for carbon financing under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

To ensure cross-sectoral coordination, the proposed Spatial Planning Act, which is currently under preparation at Parliament to be placed on the agenda for discussion, will operationalize zoning frameworks (see *Figure 2*) and integrate land-use planning. This law will support:

- A national geospatial data hub (launching in 2026) for monitoring land-use change;
- Participatory land governance involving ITPs and local communities;

- Transparent land tenure systems to reduce conflicts and ensure equitable access to land resources.

Ultimately, the proposed sustainable AFOLU pathway aligns with Suriname's 2030 and 2035 NDC targets by enhancing climate resilience, maintaining negative net emissions, and unlocking new opportunities in eco-tourism, non-timber forest products (NTFPs), and green services. This pathway will be operationalized through an integrated 'Green Corridor and Blue Carbon' approach, connecting AFOLU and water management actions. This strategy positions it as a national priority for achieving the global 30x30 targets and enabling access to green finance, including REDD+ Result-Based Payments and Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs), to further support implementation.

5.4 Cross-Cutting Mitigation Contributions of AFOLU

AFOLU occupies a unique and strategic position in Suriname's climate framework—not only as a key source of emissions and removals, but also as a bridge between mitigation and adaptation goals. Unlike other sectors, AFOLU inherently links ecosystem health with socio-economic resilience, particularly in forest-dependent and agricultural communities. This integrated function makes AFOLU a critical enabler of Suriname's vision for climate-resilient, low-emission development.

Suriname's forests, wetlands, and agricultural landscapes deliver climate co-benefits that extend beyond sectoral boundaries. Forests and peatlands act as long-term carbon sinks, while healthy soils, watersheds, and biodiversity support livelihoods, reduce disaster risks, and stabilize food systems. This ecosystem-based resilience is especially important for rural areas facing increased climate variability.

In the national context, AFOLU plays a pivotal cross-sectoral role by:

- Supporting nature-based solutions (NbS) across water, energy, and infrastructure sectors, particularly through land and ecosystem restoration.
- Enhancing the resilience of vulnerable communities, especially ITPs, by integrating traditional ecological knowledge into land stewardship and resource governance.
- Contributing to national policy coherence, as the AFOLU sector anchors multiple strategic frameworks: GDS, NBSAP, NSVSD, and SANAP.

From an institutional perspective, AFOLU actions also underpin Suriname's participation in international climate instruments:

- The REDD+ mechanism and ITMO frameworks under Article 6 are being developed with a strong land-use component, ensuring that co-benefits—such as biodiversity, water regulation, and cultural values—are reflected alongside carbon outcomes.
- Carbon market readiness in AFOLU includes safeguards such as Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), equitable benefit-sharing, and community participation, reinforcing social and environmental integrity.

At the global level, the sector contributes directly to several SDGs:

- SDG 13 (Climate Action) through carbon removals and nature-based mitigation.
- SDG 15 (Life on Land) by protecting biodiversity and preventing degradation.
- SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) through sustainable food production systems.
- SDG 5 and SDG 10, via inclusive land governance and climate equity.

AFOLU is not only a sector of intervention—it is a platform for systemic transformation, linking carbon outcomes with ecological stability, social protection, and green economic diversification. The sector's potential lies in its ability to deliver climate action that is locally anchored, nationally integrated, and globally relevant.

5.5 Key Mitigation Measures in the AFOLU Sector (from 2025 till 2035)

To maintain Suriname's carbon-negative status and close the emissions gap projected under the BAU scenario, the following structured mitigation measures will be implemented in the AFOLU sector. These are organized under four core pillars, covering both forestry and agriculture, and are aligned with the GDS, the NSVSD, and the National CSA and CSF Strategies (in development). The Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB) serves as the lead policy institution for coordinating measures regarding FOLU, in line with its legal mandate over land issuance, forest concessions, and sustainable land-use planning. Annex 1 provides a detailed summary of each measure, including its associated estimated costs, conditionality, emission targets, and SDG linkages.

Measure ID	Specific Action / Measure	Lead Institutions	Timeline
MIT-FOLU-01	Enhanced Forest Protection and Enforcement: Establish and deploy a permanent, well-equipped, and technology-enabled National Inter-Institutional Enforcement Unit to halt illegal deforestation and mining activities in near-real-time.	Ministry of Defense; Ministry of Justice & Police; NMA; SBB	2025–2035
MIT-FOLU-02	Transition to Formalized, Mercury-Free Mining: Actively transition informal Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) into regulated zones, mandating and supporting the adoption of mercury-free technologies to reduce forest loss and contamination.	Ministry of Natural Resources (GMD); NMA	2025–2032
MIT-FOLU-03	Large-Scale Reforestation & Rehabilitation: Reforest 50,000 hectares of degraded lands, with a focus on post-mining areas, through community-based projects and private sector partnerships.	SBB; Ministry of GBB; NOB; Community Organizations	2030–2035
MIT-FOLU-04	Promotion of Sustainable Forest Management (SFM): Scale up the adoption of Reduced-Impact Logging (RIL) and other Climate-Smart Forestry practices across all legal forestry concessions to maintain carbon stocks in managed forests.	SBB; Private Sector (Forestry Concessions)	2028–2035
MIT-FOLU-05	Development of Sustainable Livelihood Alternatives: Implement a large-scale national program to develop viable, forest-friendly economic alternatives, including ecotourism, agroforestry, and the processing of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs).	Ministry of EZOTI; NOB; Ministry of LVV; ITP/Local Communities	2028–2035

The agricultural sector is projected to expand to almost 400,000 hectares by 2050. Without reform, this would raise emissions significantly. The mitigation pathway focuses on widespread adoption of CSA, sustainable land allocation, and emission reductions from rice cultivation and fertilizer use. While broad CSA builds resilience, targeted actions like rice methane reduction tackle major current agricultural emissions. The measures below form the core of Suriname's agriculture-based mitigation agenda, led by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries (LVV) in its capacity as the mandated ministry for the sector.

Measure ID	Specific Action / Measure	Lead Institutions	Timeline
MIT-AGRI-01	Widespread Adoption of CSA: Implement CSA practices—including sustainable soil and water management, use of organic fertilizers, and crop diversification—across the nation's farmlands.	Ministry of LVV; Farmer Cooperatives; CELOS	2027–2035
MIT-AGRI-02	Methane Reduction in Rice Cultivation: Apply improved water management techniques, such as Alternate Wetting and Drying (AWD), in rice cultivation to significantly reduce methane (CH ₄) emissions.	Ministry of LVV; Rice Farmers	2028–2035
MIT-AGRI-03	Scaling of Agroforestry Systems: Integrate trees into farming systems (agroforestry) and pastoral lands (silvopasture) to enhance carbon sequestration, improve soil health, and provide diversified, sustainable livelihoods.	Ministry of LVV; SBB; Local Communities; CELOS	2028–2035
MIT-AGRI-04	Restoration of Degraded Agricultural Lands: Implement Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) measures to restore Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) and productivity on degraded farmlands and pastoral areas, turning them from emission sources into carbon sinks.	Ministry of LVV; Ministry of GBB	2025–2030
Enabling measure: TECH-AGRI-01	Scale up the use of geospatial monitoring and precision agriculture technology by upgrading the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS), providing micro-credit for smallholders, and strengthening agricultural extension services.	Min. of Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB); Min. of LVV; SBB	2026–2035

These mitigation measures not only align with Suriname's long-term emission reduction pathway but also create enabling conditions for future participation in international carbon markets under Article 6, leveraging ITMOs and results-based finance for AFOLU. The effectiveness of AFOLU-related mitigation actions further depends on robust spatial planning and land-use governance. As outlined in Chapter 8, the adoption of the Spatial Planning Act and enforcement of the NSVSD are key prerequisites for sustainable land allocation and forest conservation.

Chapter 6: Enhancing National Adaptation and Climate Resilience

Suriname’s national adaptation strategy is closely aligned with the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience, the key outcome of the first Global Stocktake under the Global Goal on Adaptation. The country’s adaptation measures are structured to contribute directly to the framework’s thematic and dimensional targets for 2030 and 2035. While Suriname’s adaptation priorities are now clearly outlined in this report, the current National Adaptation Plan (2019–2029) requires urgent revision. It remains highly abstract, lacking specific targets, costed measures, KPIs, and a structured implementation framework. To align with the expectations of the Paris Agreement and Suriname’s own development ambitions, the NAP must be updated and operationalized by the end of 2026.

This strategic alignment ensures that efforts to protect coastlines, secure food and water systems, strengthen public health, and enhance resilient infrastructure respond not only to pressing national priorities but also support a unified global approach to climate resilience. Many of the adaptation measures outlined in this chapter are also designed to deliver significant mitigation co-benefits, reinforcing a holistic and efficient climate response. The following sections outline how these actions correspond to the core pillars of the international framework. A detailed overview of all adaptation measures—including their specific targets, costs, conditionality, and SDG alignment—can be found in Annex 1.

6.1 Water Security and Resilient Sanitation

Suriname’s water resources, while abundant, are exceptionally vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The nation’s low-lying coastal zone, where over 80% of the population and the majority of economic activities are concentrated, faces a dual threat: increased flooding from more intense rainfall events and saltwater intrusion into surface and groundwater sources due to sea-level rise. Recent years have seen a surge in extreme weather, with widespread flooding in 2021 and 2022 affecting communities, agriculture, and infrastructure, underscoring the urgent need for enhanced resilience. Furthermore, projected decreases in dry-season precipitation threaten sectors like agriculture and energy, while also impacting the availability of safe drinking water, particularly in the interior.

In response, Suriname is committed to a proactive and integrated approach to water resource management, building on the strategic priorities of the NAP and the GDS. This strategy directly aligns with the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience, which calls for a significant reduction in climate-induced water scarcity and enhanced resilience to water-related hazards. The following measures represent a comprehensive effort to safeguard Suriname’s water security by upgrading critical infrastructure, implementing sustainable management practices, and ensuring equitable access to safe water and sanitation for all citizens, thereby protecting both livelihoods and the nation’s development trajectory.

By 2030

Measure ID	Specific Action / Measure	Lead Institutions	Timeline
ADP-WATSAN-01	Adopt a National IWRM Plan, informed by comprehensive hydrogeological modeling under future climate scenarios, focusing on the sustainable and safe management of all	MINPWSP; Ministry of Natural Resources (NH)	2025–2028

	national water resources, with special attention to protecting drinking water sources.		
ADP-WATSAN-02	Establish a national water quality and salinity monitoring network by installing real-time monitoring stations in vulnerable coastal systems to provide early warnings and address critical data gaps for protecting drinking water.	MINPWSP; Meteorological Service of Suriname	2026–2030
ADP-WATSAN-03	Implement community-based rainwater harvesting and filtration systems in remote interior communities to enhance drinking water security and promote self-sufficiency for vulnerable Indigenous and Tribal Peoples.	Ministry of Regional Development and Sport; Local Communities	2025–2030

By 2035

Measure ID	Specific Action / Measure	Lead Institutions	Timeline
ADP-WATSAN-04	Implement comprehensive watershed management plans for three critical river basins to secure the nation's primary freshwater sources by reducing pollution from mining, agriculture, and settlements.	MINPWSP; NMA	2030–2035
ADP-WATSAN-05	Develop and enforce climate-resilient sanitation standards and pilot innovative, flood-resilient wastewater solutions in coastal towns to prevent public health crises and protect ecosystems.	MINPWSP; NMA	2030–2032
ADP-WATSAN-06	Achieve universal access to climate-resilient and safely managed drinking water services for 100% of the population, in line with national SDG 6 targets.	Ministry of Natural Resources (NH) / SWM	2030–2035

6.2 Climate-Resilient Food Systems and Agriculture

The agriculture sector is a cornerstone of Suriname's economy, food security, and rural livelihoods, yet it is highly exposed to climate change. Key vulnerabilities include crop damage from extreme rainfall and waterlogged soils, reduced yields from prolonged droughts, and the salinization of coastal farmlands. To address these threats, Suriname's strategy focuses on transforming the sector through the widespread adoption of Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) and the restoration of degraded lands. This approach, which also includes the sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture, directly supports the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience by aiming to attain climate-resilient food production, enhance the adaptive capacity of farmers and fishers, and ensure a stable and sustainable food supply for the nation. Effective implementation will require close coordination between the Ministry of LVV and the Ministry of GBB, particularly regarding agroforestry, land degradation, and watershed management linkages.

By 2030

Measure ID	Specific Action / Measure	Lead Institutions	Timeline
ADP-AGRI-01	Enhance agricultural resilience on at least 60% of farmland by applying CSA practices that specifically target crop vulnerability to floods, droughts, and soil salinization, thereby safeguarding food security and livelihoods.	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries (LVV)	2027–2030
ADP-AGRI-02	Implement Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) measures to restore at least 20,000 hectares of degraded agricultural and pastoral lands, enhancing ecosystem/soil health and supporting food systems.	Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB); Ministry of LVV	2025–2030
ADP-AGRI-03	Develop and implement sustainable management plans for at least three priority fisheries to ensure the long-term resilience of the fisheries sector and national food security.	Ministry of LVV (Fisheries Directorate)	2026–2030
ADP-AGRI-04	Strengthen the adaptation of ITPs community food systems by funding and implementing community-led adaptation plans that leverage cultural and traditional knowledge.	ITP Organizations; Ministry of Regional Development	2025–2030

By 2035

Measure ID	Specific Action / Measure	Lead Institutions	Timeline
ADP-AGRI-05	Mainstream climate-resilient agricultural value chains by investing in infrastructure to achieve a 25% reduction in post-harvest losses for priority crops, thereby building systemic resilience.	Ministry of LVV; Ministry of Economic Affairs, Entrepreneurship & Technological Innovation (EZOTI)	2030–2035
ADP-AGRI-06	Scale up climate-resilient aquaculture and mariculture to increase national production by 30%, creating alternative livelihoods and contributing to food security as a key goal of the Green Development Strategy (GDS).	Ministry of LVV	2030–2035
ADP-AGRI-07	Establish a national climate and agricultural risk insurance program to provide at least 50% of smallholder farmers and artisanal fishers with access to adaptive social protection, securing their livelihoods.	Ministry of Finance and Planning; Ministry of LVV	2030–2035
ADP-AGRI-08	Integrate agro-ecological zones in at least four districts to link food security and biodiversity,	Ministry of LVV; MINOGE, MINPWSP	2030–2035

	promoting land regeneration and creating synergies between agriculture and nature.		
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By embedding adaptation into land use systems and community practices, Suriname aims to ensure that the agriculture sector remains productive and resilient under a changing climate, while also reducing reliance on food imports and buffering against global supply chain disruptions.

6.3 Climate-Resilient Health Systems

The health and well-being of the Surinamese people are increasingly threatened by the direct and indirect impacts of climate change. Rising temperatures and altered precipitation patterns are expanding the habitats for vectors of diseases like dengue, malaria, and Zika, while extreme weather events, particularly floods, heighten the risk of water-borne illnesses and disrupt access to essential health services. These climate-driven pressures are compounding the existing systemic challenges facing the nation's healthcare sector, as identified in the Plan to restructure the Health Care sector (published in 2024). A resilient health system is therefore not only a climate adaptation priority but also a fundamental prerequisite for the successful recovery and long-term sustainability of national healthcare.

Suriname's strategy is to build a climate-resilient health system capable of anticipating, preparing for, and effectively responding to these growing risks. This involves a dual approach: strengthening the physical infrastructure of healthcare facilities to withstand climate shocks and enhancing public health systems through improved disease surveillance, early warning mechanisms, and targeted community outreach. By integrating climate change considerations into national health planning, Suriname aims to protect its population, especially vulnerable groups in coastal and interior regions, and ensure that progress made is both durable and climate-proof.

By 2030

Measure ID	Specific Action / Measure	Lead Institutions	Timeline
ADP-HEALTH-01	Develop and adopt a National Health Adaptation Plan (H-NAP) to mainstream climate resilience across the health sector, ensuring alignment with the national plan to restructure healthcare.	Ministry of Health	2026–2028
ADP-HEALTH-02	Establish an integrated climate and health early warning system to provide timely alerts for risks like heatwaves and disease outbreaks, enabling preventative public health action for 75% of the population.	Ministry of Health (BOG); Meteorological Service of Suriname	2027–2030
ADP-HEALTH-03	Climate-proof at least 50% of primary healthcare centers in high-risk flood-prone or remote interior regions to ensure operational continuity and protect the most vulnerable communities.	Ministry of Health; Ministry of Regional Development	2028–2030

ADP-HEALTH-04	Launch nationwide public health campaigns to raise awareness and educate on preventing climate-sensitive diseases, empowering individuals to protect their own health.	Ministry of Health (BOG)	2026–2030
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By 2035

Measure ID	Specific Action / Measure	Lead Institutions	Timeline
ADP-HEALTH-05	Upgrade and climate-proof the three main regional hospitals by retrofitting them with resilient energy, water, and structural systems to secure secondary and tertiary health services.	Ministry of Health	2033–2035
ADP-HEALTH-06	Implement a climate-resilient medical supply chain with decentralized storage and emergency protocols to ensure life-saving supplies can reach all communities, even during extreme weather disruptions.	Ministry of Health	2032–2035
ADP-HEALTH-07	Ensure 100% of healthcare facilities are compliant with the climate-resilient National Medical Waste Management Plan to prevent environmental contamination and public health hazards from medical waste.	Ministry of Health; NMA	2030–2035
ADP-HEALTH-08	Establish a climate-health research and capacity-building program at a national academic institution to monitor climate-health links and ensure adaptation strategies are improved based on local evidence.	Ministry of Health; Anton de Kom University of Suriname (AdeKUS)	2030–2035

6.4 Ecosystems, Biodiversity, and Nature-Based Solutions

As one of the world's most forested countries, Suriname's vast and pristine ecosystems are a cornerstone of its national identity, a globally significant carbon sink, and the foundation for its sustainable development future. The nation's immense biodiversity is the very asset that underpins a resilient economy. However, these systems face increasing pressure from climate change, including sea-level rise threatening coastal mangroves, altered rainfall affecting forest health, and rising temperatures impacting aquatic life. Coastal wetlands, including Ramsar sites and Multiple-Use Management Areas (MUMAs), are particularly vulnerable to degradation from erosion, pollution, and potential environmental damage from offshore oil and gas activities, threatening the natural defenses of the low-lying coastal zone and necessitating stringent prevention measures.

Suriname's adaptation strategy is therefore rooted in leveraging this natural capital as the first line of defense against climate impacts. This approach is guided by the recently updated NBSAP and led by the Ministry of GBB, the mandated authority for nature management and protected areas like the Coppenamemonding Ramsar Site. It prioritizes the protection, restoration, and sustainable management of ecosystems, with concrete

contributions from ongoing initiatives like the Blue Carbon Restoration Project and the IKI Wise Use of Wetlands Project. This strategy is a core component for achieving the global 30x30 target and is central to developing a high-value, low-impact eco-tourism sector. By safeguarding biodiversity, Suriname aims to create resilient livelihoods and new revenue streams, a vision of harnessing nature for prosperity that is key to the GDS and implemented via Nature-based Solutions (NbS) and Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA).

By 2030

Measure ID	Specific Action / Measure	Lead Institutions	Timeline
ADP-ECO-01	Implement climate-informed management plans, including monitoring of climate impacts on forest health and resilience, for 100% of major Protected Areas (PAs), also covering Ramsar sites, to enhance their resilience as prioritized in the NBSAP.	Ministry of GBB (Nature Conservation Division); STINASU	2025–2030
ADP-ECO-02	Restore at least 5,000 hectares of degraded mangrove and coastal ecosystems using Nature-based Solutions (NbS), including Blue Carbon projects, as an urgent measure to protect coastlines from erosion and storm surge.	Ministry of GBB; MINPWSP; WWF Guianas; CELOS	2025–2030
ADP-ECO-03	Develop a national sustainable eco-tourism strategy through a participatory process to diversify livelihoods and create economic value from conservation, with a focus on community-led initiatives.	Ministry of Transport, Communication, and Tourism	2026–2028
ADP-ECO-04	Integrate biodiversity and ecosystem service values into national budgeting and sectoral land-use planning to ensure development decisions account for natural capital and climate resilience.	Planning Office of Suriname; Ministry of Finance and Planning	2025–2030
ADP-ECO-05	Expand the National Protected Area Network to ensure at least 30% of inland water and marine / coastal areas are effectively conserved, aligning with the global "30x30" target and the NSVSD.	Ministry of GBB	2025–2030
ADP-ECO-06	Develop and implement a National Wetlands Management Plan to guide restoration, and monitoring of all coastal wetlands.	Ministry of GBB; NMA; SBB	2026–2029

By 2035

Measure ID	Specific Action / Measure	Lead Institutions	Timeline
ADP-ECO-07	Operationalize community-led eco-tourism by establishing at least 10 new community-owned	ITP Organizations; Ministry of	2030–2035

	enterprises in and around PAs, with clear benefit-sharing mechanisms to create resilient livelihoods.	Transport, Communication, and Tourism	
ADP-ECO-08	Establish at least two functional biodiversity corridors to connect key Protected Areas, facilitating species migration and enhancing landscape-level resilience for long-term wildlife viability.	Ministry of GBB; Conservation International Suriname	2030–2035
ADP-ECO-09	Achieve no net loss of mangrove ecosystems by operationalizing a national policy and enforcement mechanism that balances any unavoidable conversion with robust, equivalent restoration.	Ministry of GBB; MINPWSP; NMA	2030–2035
ADP-ECO-10	Strengthen community-based co-management of wetlands, including Ramsar sites, by supporting diversified sustainable livelihoods (e.g., eco-tourism, artisanal fisheries).	Ministry of GBB; Ministry of EZOTI; ITP Organizations	2030–2035

6.5 Resilient Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Suriname's physical infrastructure is the nation's backbone—linking communities, enabling economic activity, and delivering essential services. It is simultaneously the country's single greatest vulnerability to climate change and the most critical enabler of a resilient, sustainable future. With over 80% of the population and a majority of economic assets concentrated in the low-lying coastal zone, the country faces an existential threat from sea-level rise, coastal erosion, and more frequent and intense flooding from extreme rainfall. These climate impacts threaten the integrity of roads, ports, energy grids, water systems, and housing, jeopardizing decades of development gains and future prosperity.

In response, Suriname has adopted a strategic, long-term vision for infrastructure transformation, guided by a suite of national plans (including GDS and SIDPS). These national policies collectively call for a paradigm shift: from reactive repairs to proactive, systemic resilience. The strategy is multi-faceted, prioritizing not only the construction of coastal defenses but also the climate-proofing of entire networks—transport, energy, and digital—to ensure they can withstand and recover from climate shocks. A core principle is ensuring that new infrastructure is designed to be both resilient and low-emission, embedding green building standards, energy efficiency, and sustainable materials into all future public works.

This undertaking represents the most significant adaptation investment in Suriname's history, with needs estimated to exceed USD 2.5 billion in the coming decade. Acknowledging the profound challenges in accessing sufficient and predictable international climate finance, Suriname is committed to a pragmatic approach that leverages all available resources. This includes a strategic decision to allocate a significant portion of domestic resources, including future revenues from the offshore oil and gas sector, to capitalize a national infrastructure and resilience fund. This approach ensures that the development of new economic sectors directly contributes to securing the nation's long-term climate resilience, forming a cornerstone of Suriname's just transition pathway.

By 2030

Measure ID	Specific Action / Measure	Lead Institutions	Timeline
ADP-INFRA-01	Mandate climate risk screening for 100% of new major public and private infrastructure projects using a national standardized tool to prevent the creation of new vulnerabilities.	MINPWSP; NMA	2025–2028
ADP-INFRA-02	Finalize and enforce a climate-resilient national building code with standards for energy efficiency, flood resilience, and cooling to ensure the long-term resilience of the built environment.	MINPWSP	2026–2028
ADP-INFRA-03	Establish a National Climate Infrastructure Unit (NCIU) to oversee the climate-resilient design and implementation of all public works, ensuring effective coordination and monitoring.	Ministry of Finance and Planning; MINPWSP	2026–2029
ADP-INFRA-04	Climate-proof 15 critical electricity sites and 3 major landfills in flood-prone areas as an urgent measure to protect essential services based on national vulnerability assessments.	EBS; MINPWSP	2025–2030
ADP-INFRA-05	Upgrade urban drainage systems in Greater Paramaribo by improving 1,200 culverts and 240 km of drains to address recurring flash floods intensified by climate change.	MINPWSP	2025–2030
ADP-INFRA-06	Establish emergency backup power (e.g., solar-battery systems) at 100 critical public facilities, including hospitals and shelters, to ensure continuity of essential services during grid failures.	MINPWSP; Ministry of Health	2026–2030
ADP-INFRA-07	Develop and adopt a National Integrated Waste Management Strategy (IWMS), including cabinet approval and municipal alignment for its operationalization.	MINPWSP; NMA	2025–2028
ADP-INFRA-08	Roll out national waste awareness and source separation programs in schools and communities, focusing on reuse, recycling, and the climate-health nexus.	MINPWSP; Ministry of Education (OWC)	2026–2028
ADP-INFRA-09	Formalize informal waste collection and recycling through cooperatives and small enterprises to support the circular economy and social inclusion in urban zones.	MINPWSP; Ministry of Labor	2026–2030
ADP-INFRA-10	Strengthen capacity for climate-resilient infrastructure design by training and certifying 300	MINPWSP; Professional Associations	2026–2030

	professionals (engineers, architects, planners) in climate-resilient and low-emission design.		
ADP-INFRA-11	Establish contingency plans for business continuity for 100% of large-scale industrial operations to prepare for climate-related disruptions like floods and droughts.	Ministry of EZOTI; Suriname Trade and Industry Association (VSB)	2026–2030
ADP-INFRA-12	Introduce national design standards for climate-resilient electricity infrastructure and apply them to 100% of new public investments.	EAS; NMA; MINPWSP	2025–2030
ADP-INFRA-13	Establish early warning systems and disaster protocols at key oil and gas sites, focusing on Saramacca, Coronie, and coastal/offshore terminals.	Staatsolie; NCCR	2025–2030
ADP-INFRA-14	Mandate climate risk assessments, integrated into permitting processes, for all new offshore oil and gas infrastructure like FPSOs and terminals.	Staatsolie; MINOGE	2025–2030
ADP-INFRA-15	Integrate a climate risk module into the national electricity expansion planning (ESP) to strengthen planning, project prioritization, and MRV.	EAS; EBS	2025–2030
ADP-INFRA-16	Improve water management protocols for the Afobaka Hydro Lake by updating procedures to mitigate drought impacts on hydropower generation and secure backup power.	Staatsolie	2025–2030

By 2035

Measure ID	Specific Action / Measure	Lead Institutions	Timeline
ADP-INFRA-17	Implement large-scale coastal protection to protect 50% of the highly vulnerable coastline through a combination of hard infrastructure and Nature-based Solutions.	MINPWSP	2026–2035
ADP-INFRA-18	Upgrade and climate-proof at least 150 km of the most climate-vulnerable primary road segments to ensure national connectivity and supply chain security during extreme weather.	MINPWSP	2028–2035
ADP-INFRA-19	Deploy distributed renewable energy (solar mini-grids or hybrid systems) in 75 vulnerable interior communities to ensure resilient power for essential services and support livelihoods.	EBS; Ministry of Regional Development	2028–2035
ADP-INFRA-20	Enhance and diversify transport modalities by reactivating/upgrading 3 key inland ferry systems	Ministry of Transport,	2026–2035

	to create resilient alternatives to climate-vulnerable road networks.	Communication, and Tourism	
ADP-INFRA-21	Establish a national disaster waste management plan with mobile response units in the 5 most disaster-prone districts to prevent secondary health and environmental crises.	NCCR; MINPWSP	2028–2034
ADP-INFRA-22	Ensure waste management is integrated into municipal adaptation plans and spatial zoning schemes to reduce climate vulnerability by preventing unregulated dumping.	Ministry of Regional Development; District Commissariats	2027–2035
ADP-INFRA-23	Introduce decentralized composting and reuse systems in rural and interior communities through pilot projects to reduce climate-related supply chain risks.	Ministry of LVV; Ministry of Regional Development	2027–2032
ADP-INFRA-24	Incentivize the use of adaptive and sustainable materials (e.g., green cement, recycled inputs) in construction and industrial input chains through tax breaks and procurement policies.	Ministry of Finance and Planning; Ministry of EZOTI	2026–2035
ADP-INFRA-25	Expand resilient waste management to 50 underserved interior and coastal communities with basic collection and disposal services to improve public health and reduce pollution.	MINPWSP ; Ministry of Regional Development	2026–2035
ADP-INFRA-26	Require climate resilience clauses in 100% of new oil and gas licenses, embedding this into licensing reforms.	Staatsolie; Ministry of Natural Resources (NH)	2028–2035
ADP-INFRA-27	Establish a dedicated Power Sector Climate Risk Unit within the EBS and EAS structure to strengthen planning, monitoring, and verification.	EBS; EAS	2030–2035

6.6 Adaptive Social Protection and Livelihood Resilience

Climate change in Suriname is not only an environmental and infrastructural challenge but also a profound threat to social equity and human development. Climate shocks, such as floods and droughts, disproportionately impact the most vulnerable segments of the population—including low-income households, female-headed households, children, and interior communities—who have the least capacity to cope and recover. According to the latest Suriname Poverty and Equity Assessment, these climate-related events can instantly erase development gains, destroy livelihoods in agriculture and the informal sector, and push thousands into poverty. The impacts exacerbate existing inequalities, disrupt access to essential services, and undermine the national vision for inclusive growth.

In response, Suriname is committed to building a robust ASP system that addresses both immediate climate shocks and builds long-term household resilience. This modern approach

moves beyond traditional social safety nets by designing programs that are intentionally flexible, scalable, and shock-responsive. The goal is to create a system that can rapidly expand to provide support (such as cash transfers or public works employment) to affected households immediately following a climate disaster, preventing them from falling deeper into poverty. This strategy is a cornerstone of the national DWCP, which prioritizes the extension of social protection and the creation of resilient employment.

The following measures are designed to construct this ASP system and build long-term livelihood resilience. They focus on strengthening institutional capacity, diversifying economic opportunities away from climate-sensitive activities, and empowering communities with the skills and financial tools needed to thrive in a changing climate. By placing the well-being of its most vulnerable citizens at the center of its adaptation strategy, Suriname ensures that its path to resilience is both just and equitable, leaving no one behind.

By 2030

Measure ID	Specific Action / Measure	Lead Institutions	Timeline
ADP-SOCPRO-01	Develop and adopt a comprehensive, costed national Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) strategy with clear protocols for scaling up support after climate shocks.	Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing	2026–2028
ADP-SOCPRO-02	Establish a unified, digitized national registry of vulnerable households, integrated with climate risk data to enable rapid targeting for post-disaster support and proactive inclusion in programs aimed at building long-term climate resilience.	Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing; ABS	2027–2030
ADP-SOCPRO-03	Pilot a parametric insurance scheme to provide coverage for at least 2,000 smallholder farmers and artisanal fishers, testing the feasibility of this innovative financial tool for a national rollout.	Ministry of Finance and Planning; Ministry of LVV	2028–2030
ADP-SOCPRO-04	Integrate climate resilience into Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) curricula to prepare the workforce for green and climate-resilient jobs.	Ministry of Education (OWC); SNTA	2027–2030
ADP-SOCPRO-05	Launch a green enterprise development program to provide technical assistance and seed funding for 50 new MSMEs in adaptation-related sectors, fostering private sector engagement.	Ministry of EZOTI	2028–2030

By 2035

Measure ID	Specific Action / Measure	Lead Institutions	Timeline
ADP-SOCPRO-06	Achieve full national rollout of the shock-responsive safety net system, enabling social assistance programs to automatically scale up	Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing (SoZaVo)	2030–2035

	coverage by 50% within 3 months of a declared climate disaster.		
ADP-SOCPRO-07	Scale up the national climate and agricultural risk insurance program to ensure at least 50% of all smallholder farmers and artisanal fishers have access.	Ministry of Finance and Planning; Ministry of LVV	2030–2035
ADP-SOCPRO-08	Implement a permanent "Green Works" public employment program to provide temporary employment in ecosystem restoration and climate-resilient infrastructure maintenance.	Ministry of Labor; MINPWSP	2030–2035
ADP-SOCPRO-09	Implement livelihood diversification programs in at least three highly vulnerable districts, promoting alternatives like aquaculture and community-based tourism to reduce economic dependence on climate-sensitive sectors.	Ministry of Regional Development	2030–2035
ADP-SOCPRO-10	Mainstream Adaptive Social Protection principles into the next cycle of national development and poverty reduction strategies to ensure all future social policy is climate-aware.	Planning Office of Suriname; Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing	2030–2035

6.7 Protection of Cultural Heritage and Indigenous Knowledge

Suriname's national identity is defined by its extraordinary multicultural fabric, with the ancestral lands and living heritage of its ITPs representing a cornerstone of the nation's soul. This cultural heritage is not merely a collection of historical artifacts; it is a living system of knowledge, practices, and social structures that have sustainably managed the country's rich ecosystems for centuries. This invaluable traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) is one of Suriname's greatest assets in building a truly resilient future. However, this heritage is now under direct threat from climate change. Sea-level rise and coastal erosion endanger historical sites along the coast, while altered weather patterns disrupt the traditional agricultural, fishing, and hunting practices that are central to cultural identity and food security in the interior.

Recognizing that a loss of cultural heritage is an irreversible loss for the nation and the world, Suriname is committed to a dual strategy for its protection. This approach, firmly rooted in the GDS and the NSVSD, aims to both protect tangible and intangible heritage from climate impacts and to integrate the invaluable traditional knowledge of ITPs into national adaptation planning. This is not just about preservation, but about empowerment.

By ensuring the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of ITPs and creating platforms for genuine partnership, Suriname will leverage these ancient knowledge systems to inform modern, effective, and culturally appropriate adaptation solutions. To ensure this is done ethically, clear protocols will be co-developed with ITPs to protect traditional knowledge against appropriation or misuse, ensuring that its use is properly acknowledged and benefits the community. This includes placing the development of specific policies and legislation for the protection of intangible cultural heritage on the agenda of the national adaptation platform. A key priority will be safeguarding traditional medicine and associated knowledge systems

from loss and exploitation. As envisioned, this strategy will safeguard the nation's cultural heart while strengthening its collective capacity to adapt.

By 2030

Measure ID	Specific Action / Measure	Lead Institutions	Timeline
ADP-HERIT-01	Conduct and publish a national vulnerability assessment of cultural heritage to identify and prioritize at-risk historical sites, sacred lands, and traditional livelihoods.	Ministry of Education (OWC) (Directorate of Culture)	2026–2029
ADP-HERIT-02	Establish a formal, multi-stakeholder national platform, co-chaired by government and ITP representatives, to facilitate the integration of TEK into adaptation planning, ensuring adherence to FPIC principles.	ITP Organizations; Ministry of Regional Development	2027–2030
ADP-HERIT-03	Fund at least 10 community-led projects to document at-risk oral histories, traditional agricultural practices, and ecological knowledge as an urgent measure to preserve intangible heritage.	ITP Organizations; Ministry of Education (OWC) (Directorate of Culture)	2028–2030

By 2035

Measure ID	Specific Action / Measure	Lead Institutions	Timeline
ADP-HERIT-04	Implement climate adaptation and conservation plans for at least five high-priority, climate-vulnerable heritage sites to physically protect tangible heritage.	Ministry of Education (OWC) (Directorate of Culture); MINPWSP	2030–2035
ADP-HERIT-05	Systematically integrate Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) into the adaptation strategies of at least three key sectors (e.g., water, forestry, agriculture) to inform on-the-ground actions.	Relevant Sectoral Ministries (e.g., LVV, GBB, OW)	2030–2035
ADP-HERIT-06	Develop at least five new community-owned and operated cultural tourism enterprises as a resilient livelihood strategy based on the sustainable use of cultural heritage.	Ministry of Transport, Communication, and Tourism; ITP Organizations	2030–2035

Chapter 7: Addressing Climate-Induced Loss and Damage

7.1 The Reality of Loss and Damage in Suriname

Suriname recognizes that despite its most ambitious adaptation and mitigation efforts, the nation is already experiencing, and will continue to face, significant and unavoidable loss and damage from the adverse effects of climate change. This reality, where the limits of adaptation are being reached, moves the climate challenge into the realm of climate justice. As a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) with a historically negligible contribution to global emissions, Suriname is bearing a disproportionate burden of impacts it did little to create. These impacts extend beyond what can be adapted to and threaten the national development, economic stability, and cultural heritage.

The adaptation finance gap is a critical driver of loss and damage; when adaptation needs are underfunded, the resulting impacts are magnified. For SIDS, this gap is particularly severe, with access to global climate finance remaining shockingly low. This underfunding often forces nations like Suriname, already managing a high public debt burden, to finance climate-related recovery through new loans, which in turn deepens fiscal constraints and hampers long-term development and resilience.

The impacts in Suriname manifest as both economic and non-economic losses.

- *Economic losses* include the destruction of critical coastal infrastructure from sea-level rise and flooding, the permanent loss of productive agricultural land at Weg naar Zee (District Wanica) and in districts like Nickerie and Coronie due to saltwater intrusion, and damage to vital ecosystems that support Suriname's fisheries and tourism sectors.
- *Non-economic losses*, which are equally devastating, include the erosion of cultural heritage sites, the potential displacement of communities from low-lying areas, the loss of traditional knowledge and practices, and irreversible damage to Suriname's unique biodiversity.

7.2 A National Framework for Action, Reporting, and Support

To address this growing challenge, Suriname commits to developing a national framework for systematically assessing, tracking, and reporting on climate-induced loss and damage. This framework is not only a tool for domestic planning but is essential for transparently communicating Suriname's needs to the international community. This commitment aligns directly with the voluntary reporting guidance under the Paris Agreement. Decision 18/CMA.1 (Chapter IV.G) allows Parties to provide information related to averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage. Suriname's framework will enable the provision of such information, including on observed and potential impacts from extreme weather and slow-onset events, activities being undertaken to address these impacts, and the institutional arrangements established to facilitate this work.

The plan involves the following key actions, which are further detailed in Annex 1:

1. **Strengthening Anticipatory Action:** This includes bolstering the National Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS) to ensure actionable warnings reach vulnerable communities, aligning with global calls to anchor disaster response in science and anticipatory systems (Measure LD-TECH-01).
2. **Conducting a National Loss and Damage Needs Assessment:** A comprehensive

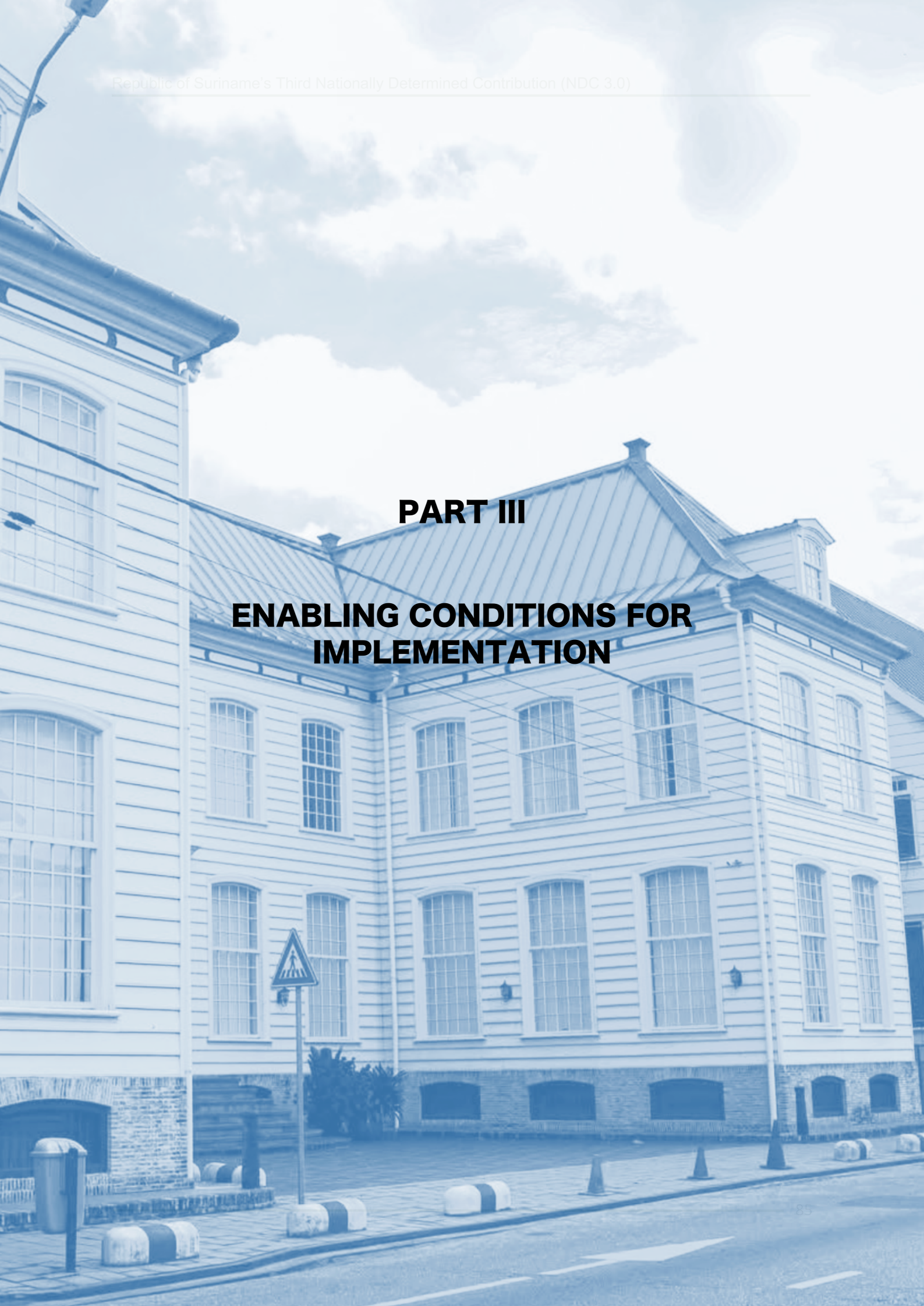
assessment will be completed by 2027 to map and quantify both economic and non-economic impacts across all vulnerable sectors (Measure LD-TECH-02).

3. **Integrating L&D into National Reporting:** Loss and Damage indicators will be formally integrated into Suriname's national monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) system and National Disaster Management platforms (Measure LD-TECH-02).
4. **Establishing Institutional Arrangements:** Clear institutional mandates will be established for the systematic collection and analysis of data related to both slow-onset events (like sea-level rise) and extreme weather events.
5. **Engaging with the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD):** A primary goal of this framework is to engage proactively with the newly established FRLD. Suriname's national strategy aligns with the FRLD's mandate to act as a "global coordination platform" and its stated focus on "bottom-up, community-driven interventions" and "meaningful participation of affected local communities", which is critical for protecting Suriname's Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ITPs).

The National Loss and Damage Needs Assessment will prioritize quantifying impacts across the following critical sectors:

- *Infrastructure and Human Settlements:* Assess damage to coastal defenses, roads, public buildings, and housing from flooding and sea-level rise, and evaluate the costs of retrofitting or relocating critical infrastructure and at-risk communities.
- *Agriculture and Food Systems:* Quantify the permanent loss of arable land in coastal districts due to unplanned housing projects, crop yield reductions from soil salinization and extreme weather, and damage to critical fisheries and aquaculture infrastructure.
- *Water Resources:* Inventory the loss of freshwater sources due to saltwater intrusion in coastal aquifers and the economic impact of prolonged droughts on water availability for domestic, agricultural, and industrial use.
- *Ecosystems and Forests:* Evaluate irreversible damage to mangrove ecosystems, biodiversity loss in climate-sensitive habitats, and the diminished carbon sequestration capacity of degraded forests and wetlands.
- *Human Health:* Assess the increased burden on the public health system from climate-sensitive diseases and the costs of damage to health facilities located in flood-prone areas.
- *Cultural Heritage:* Document the erosion and loss of tangible heritage sites and the disruption of intangible heritage, including the traditional livelihoods and knowledge systems of ITPs.
- *Tourism:* Quantify economic losses from damage to nature-based tourism assets, such as coastal ecosystems and protected areas, and the costs of business interruption from extreme weather events.
- *Energy:* Assess risks and damages to critical energy infrastructure, including hydropower facilities affected by severe drought and coastal thermal plants and transmission lines exposed to flooding and storm surges.

Addressing the scale of loss and damage facing Suriname is beyond the country's national capacity and fiscal means. Therefore, Suriname underscores the critical importance of predictable, adequate, and accessible international support through the FRLD and other funding arrangements. The development of this national framework and the associated reporting efforts are intended to provide the clear, transparent, and robust evidence base needed to mobilize this essential, non-debt-creating support and ensure that Suriname can manage the unavoidable consequences of a crisis it did little to create.



PART III

ENABLING CONDITIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Chapter 8: Good Governance, Just Transition, and Social Inclusion

8.1 Introduction

Suriname's approach to good governance, equity, social inclusion, and just transition in its NDC 3.0 is strongly aligned with the evolving global consensus under the Paris Agreement. In particular, Decision 1/CMA.5 reaffirms that ambitious climate action must be pursued in ways that are fair, inclusive, and responsive to national contexts. Equally important, Decision 3/CMA.5 launched the *Just Transition Work Programme*, which specifically acknowledges the different pathways countries must take and emphasizes the importance of social dialogue, stakeholder participation, and decent work in climate transitions.

An initial assessment of the potential socio-economic impacts of the proposed climate measures at the national level informed the development of this NDC. This analysis underscored the importance of the robust 'Just Transition' framework and the social inclusion measures detailed in this chapter. The aim is to ensure that the transition towards a climate-resilient and low-carbon economy creates opportunities, minimizes negative consequences, and distributes benefits equitably, with particular attention to the most vulnerable groups in society. A more detailed, sector-specific impact analysis will form an integral part of the further elaboration and implementation of the NDC measures, enabling adaptive management and targeted support.

This broader framing of just transition—extending beyond the traditional sectors to include gender equality, intergenerational equity, Indigenous rights, and the protection of vulnerable communities—is especially relevant for Suriname. As an SIDS and an HFLD country undergoing structural transformation, Suriname faces intersecting challenges: economic volatility, deep social inequalities, and rising climate risks. In this context, just transition is not a peripheral concern—it is central to ensuring that climate action reduces, rather than reinforces, existing vulnerabilities.

Suriname's NDC 3.0 reflects this understanding. It was informed by a wide-reaching consultation process, starting in August 2025, that brought together over 75 stakeholders—ministries, private sector, civil society, ITPs, women's groups, youth organizations, and technical experts (refer to Annex 4 for the complete list). These stakeholders shaped the direction of this chapter by contributing lived experiences and clear recommendations:

- ITP representatives emphasized land rights and environmental protection as essential for cultural and ecological resilience;
- Women's groups demanded institutional accountability, including measurable gender targets and focal points;
- Youth advocates called for climate-smart education, innovation platforms, and access to green jobs;
- The private sector urged for stronger governance, investment certainty, and incentives to transition to clean energy;
- Technical experts requested clarity on baselines, finance pathways, and data systems to support informed policymaking.

These inputs directly informed the design of Suriname's just transition logic, underscoring that climate policy must be participatory and equity-driven to succeed.

In alignment with Suriname's GDS, this NDC 3.0 defines climate resilience not only in environmental terms, but also through job-rich growth, inclusive governance, and social cohesion. For Suriname, this is especially critical given:

- High rates of youth unemployment and NEET status;
- Stark inequalities between coastal and interior regions;
- Limited access to basic services in ITP and rural communities.

This context makes the Just Transition Work Programme (3/CMA.5) highly relevant: it encourages countries like Suriname to pursue tailored, inclusive approaches to climate ambition—grounded in national circumstances, driven by social dialogue, and focused on ensuring that the benefits of climate action are shared broadly across society.

Suriname's NDC 3.0 is thus built on two foundational principles:

- Whole-of-society inclusion, with special focus on women, youth, ITPs, and underserved communities;
- Just transition as a development strategy, ensuring that climate measures support decent work, human rights, and long-term prosperity for all.

Without these foundations, transformative actions like fossil fuel transitional reform, land-use zoning, or transport decarbonization may risk social resistance or exacerbate inequality. With them, Suriname positions climate action as an engine for equity and opportunity.

The following sections (8.2–8.7) explore how just transition principles are put into practice through inclusive climate action, good governance, gender equality, youth empowerment, and rights-based engagement. While this chapter discusses the broader strategies, Annex 1 provides a detailed list of the specific enabling measures that support these principles.

8.2 Good Governance

An essential enabling condition for the successful implementation of this NDC, and the broader national transition it represents, is an unwavering commitment to good governance. This is not a parallel objective but the foundational bedrock upon which successful mitigation, adaptation, and a just transition are built. This principle is deeply embedded in Suriname's GDS, which establishes "Good Governance and Institutional Strengthening" as one of its four strategic pillars, recognizing that without transparency, accountability, and robust institutions, effective enforcement, long-term climate action and sustainable development are unattainable. Acknowledging existing challenges such as institutional inefficiencies, policy fragmentation across political cycles, weak enforcement, and a deteriorating Corruption Perception Index (CPI), this NDC commits to a transformative governance agenda that will enhance public trust, attract sustainable investment, and ensure the effective and equitable implementation of all climate measures.

This agenda moves beyond abstract principles to a set of concrete, interlocking reforms designed to create a transparent, accountable, and resilient governance architecture. These interventions, drawn directly from the national vision articulated in the GDS, are essential for translating climate ambition into tangible and lasting outcomes. The key pillars of this governance transformation are:

- *Finalizing and operationalizing a comprehensive National Climate Law as a matter of priority.* This landmark legislation will provide a durable legal foundation for climate action, moving beyond ad-hoc policies. It will legally mandate the roles, responsibilities, and coordination mechanisms of key implementing bodies—including the National Environmental Authority (NMA) and sectoral ministries—ensuring policy coherence and continuity that transcends individual political cycles.
- *Developing and enforcing a national anti-corruption strategy* specifically for climate-related investments. This strategy will establish clear protocols for the transparent management of public and international climate funds, require independent audits for major climate projects, and will be complemented by the timely launch of a publicly accessible climate finance transparency portal. This portal will provide real-time data on funding sources, disbursements, and project outcomes, fully aligning with the principles of the Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).
- *Strengthening the environmental judicial and enforcement chain.* This includes providing specialized legal and procedural training for environmental inspectors, police, and prosecutors, and working towards appointing dedicated judges to ensure the swift and expert adjudication of environmental offenses.
- *Systematically integrating NDC targets into national budgetary and planning cycles.* To ensure climate action is a central part of national economic policy, a mandatory climate budget tagging system will be made operational in the short term. This tool will track and report on climate-related expenditure within the Multi-Annual Development Plan (MOP) and annual budgets, guaranteeing that public spending is aligned with climate priorities and that major infrastructure investments are climate-proofed.
- *Establishing an independent Multi-Stakeholder Oversight Council for climate finance early in the implementation period.* With a clear mandate and dedicated budget, this council will ensure inclusive and transparent governance. It will provide a formal and empowered platform for representatives from civil society, the private sector, academia, and Indigenous and Tribal Peoples to actively participate in monitoring the use of funds and verifying that the benefits from climate projects are shared equitably.
- *Implementing a continuous program for strengthening institutional and human capacity.* Through a targeted strategy and strong international partnerships, the NMA and key ministries will gain the necessary expertise to implement the NDC. This includes training for a significant number of key staff in critical technical areas such as GHG accounting, Article 6 carbon market implementation, adaptation monitoring, and climate project management, thereby building a sustainable pool of national expertise and reducing long-term reliance on external support.
- *Developing and implementing a comprehensive National Fire Management Strategy* to protect the nation's vital carbon sinks, rich biodiversity, and communities from the growing threat of climate-induced fires (such as prolonged droughts and extreme heat, significantly increasing the risk of large-scale forest and peatland fires). This includes establishing advanced early warning systems, rolling out community-based prevention programs, and significantly enhancing the technical and equipment capacity of the

NCCR and national firefighting units, thereby integrating climate risk management into national security and disaster response frameworks.

- *Strengthening national border security and customs enforcement* to combat transnational environmental crime. This pillar focuses on disrupting the illegal cross-border movement of persons and hazardous materials, such as mercury, that directly fuels illicit ASGM—the single largest driver of deforestation. This involves a targeted investment in modern surveillance technology, strengthened maritime and port security, increased staffing, and enhanced inter-agency cooperation to secure national territory and protect Suriname's forests.

By embedding these comprehensive governance reforms at the heart of the NDC implementation, Suriname aims to create a stable, predictable, and fair policy environment. Achieving this marks a significant departure from the past, which was often undermined by weak enforcement and poor policy continuity.

Success will require sustained political commitment, dedicated budgets for oversight bodies like the NMA, and transparent accountability mechanisms. This new architecture, anchored by Suriname's strong tradition of tripartite social dialogue between the government, workers', and employers' organizations, is designed to finally break historical cycles of mismanagement and build a durable, climate-resilient future based on institutional integrity and public trust.

8.3 Integrated Spatial Planning

Spatial planning is a core governance enabling measure that determines how land, resources, and infrastructure are allocated and managed, directly shaping the success of climate mitigation and adaptation efforts. Its effectiveness relies on key enabling conditions, including vertical integration between national and subnational levels, horizontal coordination across ministries and sectors, and broad stakeholder engagement to ensure buy-in and social acceptance. Other critical conditions are data integration for evidence-based planning and embedding climate-resilient development principles to align land-use with mitigation and adaptation goals.

Without a legally enforced spatial framework, Suriname's efforts to reduce emissions and build resilience—particularly in high-impact sectors like AFOLU, energy, transport, and infrastructure—risk being fragmented, inefficient, or counterproductive. The absence of an enacted Spatial Planning Act (WRO), combined with weak institutional integration of spatial dimensions in climate policy, poses a major barrier to achieving the goals outlined in this NDC.

National development frameworks call for spatial sustainability and coordinated land-use governance to manage development pressures and protect ecological systems. Spatial planning is essential to steer growth away from vulnerable zones, support climate-smart land use, preserve carbon sinks, and guide climate-resilient infrastructure. Effective spatial planning also requires the clear legal demarcation and zoning of areas designated for sustainable production forestry, ensuring alignment with conservation goals and land rights. This strategic approach is embodied in the NSVSD, the national plan that the Spatial Planning Act is intended to empower legally. The NSVSD provides this exact framework by dividing the territory into differentiated planning regions based on land use (see Figure 2). These designations include, for example, *Urban and Suburban Development* (Region Types 1 and

3) guided by greener design; *Protected Areas* (Region Type 2) and a *Biodiversity Belt* (Region Type 6) focused on nature management and combating climate change effects; and specialized zones like the *Greenstone Belt* (Region Type 5) for mining and the *Forestry Belt* (Region Type 7), which require coordinated, sustainable resource use. Enforcing this vision through the WRO is essential to coordinate these uses, steer growth away from vulnerable zones, and balance economic activity with ecological protection. Without it, Suriname risks losing up to 6% of its forest cover by 2050. A green spatial planning scenario, by contrast, would preserve over 90% forest cover and reinforce Suriname's carbon-negative trajectory.

Central to this effort is the formal protection of the largely untouched southern forest area below the 4th degree northern latitude—known as the “4 Degrees Line.” This ecologically critical zone, among the most intact tropical forests globally, regulates rainfall, maintains biodiversity, and secures freshwater systems. Declaring it a protected area under the new Spatial Planning Act would strengthen national conservation targets and maintain north-south ecological connectivity. Protecting large inland forest areas like the '4 Degrees Line' zone not only secures carbon stocks but also provides critical adaptation benefits through watershed regulation, local climate moderation, and biodiversity resilience. By formalizing the 4 Degrees Line and designating corridors and buffer zones, Suriname can secure a key natural asset while anchoring integrated spatial planning in climate goals. Sustainable use of this zone prevents destructive land use, supports eco-tourism, non-timber forest product economies, and traditional livelihoods. It also sustains vital river basins such as the Corantijn and Marowijne, essential for agriculture and water regulation in coastal zones.

Adopting and enforcing the Spatial Planning Act, aligning sectoral plans with climate priorities, institutionalizing spatial planning regulations across all levels of government, and recognizing the 4 Degrees Line as a strategic zone will transform spatial planning into a climate resilience tool—protecting ecosystems, enabling livelihoods, and securing a sustainable future.

8.4 Just Transition and Inclusive Climate Action

Achieving Suriname's climate goals in energy, AFOLU, waste, and industry requires more than technical strategies. It demands a just transition—a purposeful shift that ensures economic restructuring and climate policies are socially fair, inclusive, and opportunity-generating for all segments of society. This means minimizing transitional risks, especially for vulnerable communities, and maximizing benefits through green jobs, capacity development, and regional equity.

In Suriname's context, a just transition involves a rebalancing of the economy, which has long been dependent on natural resources and fossil-fuel-linked growth. With the rapid emergence of an offshore oil and gas industry, the country faces the dual challenge of avoiding carbon lock-in while seizing this opportunity to fund diversification and clean energy innovation. As emphasized in the GDS, the energy transition must be anchored in long-term planning that protects workers, communities, and ecosystems—while creating new value chains in solar, bioenergy, eco-tourism, waste management, and climate-resilient agriculture.

The just transition agenda is also central to the Decent Work Country Programme (DWCP) 2023–2026, which identifies the promotion of green, decent jobs as a national priority. The DWCP frames the transition as a significant opportunity to diversify away from environmentally

harmful economic activities and create new employment in sectors like agro-business, sustainable forestry, and eco-tourism, particularly in the rural economy where the demand for decent work is most acute. This includes aligning TVET, and higher education systems with new labour market demands; scaling up entrepreneurship support for youth and women; and offering targeted support for micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs).

The private sector plays a pivotal role—not only as a job creator, but as a partner in innovation, emissions monitoring, renewable deployment, and supply chain reform. In response to the Suriname business community's demand for fiscal incentives, regulatory certainty, and institutional transparency as necessary enablers for private-sector climate action, a dedicated Private Sector Engagement Strategy will be developed to position the private sector as a core implementation partner. To anchor this partnership, the private sector will be formally integrated into the NDC governance structure, ensuring their representation and technical expertise are included in the national working group for climate change and its relevant thematic taskforces (as detailed in Chapter 10). This operational engagement is critical for co-designing policy, de-risking investments, and accelerating clean technology deployment. The forthcoming strategy will therefore move beyond just finance to create clear, non-financial incentives—such as streamlined permitting for green projects, public recognition, and technical support for accessing carbon markets—to empower businesses, especially SMEs, as proactive leaders in Suriname's climate-resilient development.

This strategy will outline clear partnership frameworks and actively promote local-content development and the participation of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) in climate-related investments, ensuring domestic enterprises, particularly those led by women and youth, benefit directly from emerging green markets. To operationalize this, targeted supplier development and skills programs will be established as integral components of the national Just Transition framework. To institutionalize this multi-stakeholder approach, a tripartite National Just Transition Commission was established in March 2025. Guided by the ILO's "Resolution concerning a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all", the Commission is tasked with formulating and coordinating a national just transition policy that integrates climate action with the principles of decent work, ensuring broad stakeholder support and policy coherence across all sectors. Progress will be tracked by monitoring the creation of green jobs and enterprises, ensuring the transparent allocation of climate finance to support these socio-economic transition goals.

Suriname's just transition strategy for the coming decade is being designed around five pillars:

1. Green Employment and Skills Development
 - Scale-up national investment in training centers and curricula for renewable energy, agroecology, circular economy, and eco-tourism.
 - Embed green skills in national qualifications frameworks and education policies.
 - Establish climate innovation labs for youth and women-led businesses, especially in the interior.
2. Livelihood Protection and Regional Equity
 - Support informal workers to transition into formal sectors through tax incentives, business support services, and micro-finance schemes.
 - Expand social safety nets and retraining opportunities for workers in high-emission or declining industries (e.g., diesel transport, traditional mining).

- Address geographic disparities by prioritizing climate-proof infrastructure and service delivery in interior and underserved coastal areas.
- 3. Community-Based Adaptation and Inclusion
 - Promote community-based agroforestry, restoration, and small-scale solar solutions to build local resilience and income streams.
 - Provide targeted support for communities dependent on extractives to shift toward sustainable economic activities.
 - Strengthen civic engagement and feedback loops between communities and NDC implementing institutions.
- 4. Institutional Coordination and Governance
 - Integrate social equity goals into climate project pipelines, feasibility studies, and financing criteria.
 - Establish a dedicated Just Transition Working Group under the national NDC coordination body, involving public, private, and civil society stakeholders.
 - Operationalize an Equity and Safeguards Implementation Manual to ensure that climate policies do not exacerbate inequality.
- 5. Monitoring and Financing Framework
 - Track green job creation, skill development, and vulnerability reduction through disaggregated indicators aligned with the DWCP Results Framework.
 - Secure concessional and blended finance instruments that prioritize social co-benefits, local ownership, and climate justice.
 - Ensure that carbon revenues and climate finance are transparently allocated, with a portion earmarked for socio-economic transition support.

This integrated approach to Suriname's just transition framework is a direct strategy for implementing the 'Leave No One Behind' principle. By scaling up green jobs and skills, the country supports SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), while prioritizing women, youth, persons with disabilities, and the elderly in new green value chains advances SDGs 5 (Gender Equality) and 10 (Reduced Inequality). Ensuring all climate policies consider their impact on these groups and that all new public climate infrastructure is universally accessible by 2030 reinforces Suriname's commitment to SDG 13 and SDG 1.

8.5 Gender Equality and the Role of Women

Achieving a just and climate-resilient future for Suriname requires intentional and sustained investment in gender equality. While Suriname has made progress in education and maternal health outcomes, structural inequalities in economic participation, climate decision-making, land tenure, and access to green finance continue to limit the full engagement of women in the country's climate transition. Climate change is not gender-neutral, and its impacts—particularly in agriculture, energy, water, and informal employment—disproportionately affect women, especially those in rural and Indigenous and Tribal communities.

The SDG VNR 2025 reveals that women in Suriname remain underrepresented in leadership and formal employment, with labour force participation for women still trailing that of men by over 15 percentage points. The majority of unpaid care work continues to fall on women, particularly in low-income and multi-generational households. Moreover, women are underrepresented in science, technology, and engineering fields—precisely the sectors critical for a future green economy. The DWCP 2023–2026 further flags the limited alignment

between national training curricula and the specific barriers faced by women in accessing green jobs or transitioning out of informal work.

Suriname's GDS recognizes that gender equity is essential to the legitimacy, impact, and sustainability of climate action. As such, Suriname's NDC 3.0 embeds a rights-based and results-driven gender perspective across mitigation and adaptation measures. This includes ensuring that women are not just seen as vulnerable populations, but as key actors, knowledge-holders, and leaders in designing and delivering climate solutions.

Concrete priorities include:

- *Gender-Responsive Budgeting and Program Design*: Ministries, SOEs, and climate-financed projects will apply gender budgeting principles (guided by the Ministry of Finance and Planning in collaboration with the Bureau for Gender Affairs) to ensure fair access to benefits, capacity building, and income opportunities.
- *Sectoral Gender Integration Strategies*: Targeted gender actions will be embedded into key climate sectors—e.g. agroforestry (women-led producer groups), solar energy (technical training and financing access), water management (community leadership), ASP, and climate education.
- *Leadership and Representation Targets*: Suriname will adopt minimum representation thresholds for women in NDC governance bodies, technical working groups, REDD+ oversight, and local adaptation planning units (aiming for at least 30-40% by 2030).
- *Support for Women Entrepreneurs and Cooperatives*: Boost women's entrepreneurship in climate-smart sectors by expanding access to finance, training, and business services, particularly for ITP and rural women.
- *Safeguards and Grievance Mechanisms*: Strengthen policies to prevent and address gender-based violence (GBV) in disaster settings and climate programs, and ensure access to redress and support services.

This aligns with SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 13 (Climate Action), and draws on the DWCP's commitment to cross-cutting inclusion of underserved groups in all employment and development priorities. Ultimately, a gender-equitable NDC is not only a matter of fairness—it is a multiplier for resilience, productivity, and innovation. Suriname's climate transition will be stronger and more sustainable when it is shaped and led by both women and men, with equal power and equal opportunity to thrive.

8.6 Youth Engagement and Intergenerational Equity

Suriname's demographic structure offers a unique opportunity for climate transformation. With over one-third of the population under 30, and a growing segment of youth completing secondary or tertiary education, young people are positioned to become the backbone of the country's green transition. At the same time, they remain one of the most vulnerable and underutilized segments of the population. High unemployment, limited job prospects in interior regions, and structural exclusion from policy-making processes continue to marginalize Surinamese youth from decisions that will shape their future.

The SDG VNR 2025 highlights youth unemployment rates hovering between 30–40%, with

especially high NEET (Not in Employment, Education, or Training) rates¹⁴ among female, rural, Indigenous, and Tribal youth. The DWCP 2023–2026 emphasizes that addressing this challenge will require not only labour market reforms, but targeted investment in green and digital skills, entrepreneurship, and access to finance. Young people consistently express a desire to contribute to climate solutions—whether through tech innovation, social entrepreneurship, climate education, or sustainable agriculture—but lack the platforms, financing, or policy voice to do so at scale.

To ensure intergenerational equity and create genuine pathways for youth leadership in climate action, Suriname will advance the following actions through NDC 3.0 implementation:

1. Skills Development and Employment Pathways

- Mainstream green economy modules (renewable energy, climate-smart agriculture, circular economy) into national TVET and higher education curricula.
- Support dual-learning systems (education + apprenticeships) in climate-relevant sectors through public-private partnerships (e.g. solar installers, agro-processors, eco-tourism guides). Emphasis will be placed on bridging the experience gap often faced by young entrants into the green job market.
- Strengthen the role of the Suriname National Training Authority (SNTA) in setting standards for green jobs and accrediting training providers.
- Create a national scholarship program for studies and internships in climate-relevant fields, financed through public-private partnerships.

2. A Healthy, Safe, and Inclusive Future

- Integrate the impacts of climate change on physical and mental health into national health policy, including providing support for climate-related stress and anxiety among youth.
- Ensure adaptation measures, such as improved water security and flood protection, are specifically designed to protect children and youth in the most vulnerable communities.
- Guarantee that all programs are inclusive and consider the specific needs of girls, youth with disabilities, and Indigenous and Tribal youth.

3. Youth Entrepreneurship and Innovation

- Expand funding and incubation opportunities for youth-led climate startups, including innovation hubs, grants, and pitch competitions focused on digital and green technologies.
- Integrate youth in programs that link sustainable agriculture, forestry, and biodiversity with income-generating value chains.
- Enable access to credit and technical assistance for young entrepreneurs through MSME and cooperative support structures.

4. Youth Participation in Climate Governance

- Institutionalize youth representation in the NDC coordination framework, REDD+ implementation teams, local adaptation planning committees, and climate finance oversight bodies.

¹⁴ *Suriname Second Voluntary National Review (VNR) on the SDGs*, Report by Government of Suriname, July 2025, p. 34

- Promote school- and university-based climate education and advocacy programs, linking science, arts, and civic engagement. Outreach will utilize diverse communication channels and local languages to reach youth in the interior, prioritizing practical learning opportunities.
- Create climate-focused youth councils or forums at the district level, especially in regions vulnerable to flooding, land degradation, or economic transition (for example, mining communities shifting to eco-tourism).

5. Digital and Rural Inclusion

- Expand internet and device access in interior and remote areas to ensure digital equity and access to e-learning for green skills.
- Support the development of community-based ICT platforms for climate awareness, youth organizing, and climate early warning dissemination.
- Strengthen partnerships with telecoms and local authorities to roll out solar-powered ICT hubs in underserved districts.

This agenda aligns with:

- SDG 4 (Quality Education): by reforming curricula and expanding green learning
- SDG 8 (Decent Work): by facilitating youth employment in growth sectors
- SDG 13 (Climate Action): by empowering young leaders and innovators
- DWCP Priority 2: by investing in human capital and supporting productive livelihoods for the next generation

Recognizing youth not merely as passive beneficiaries but as active agents of change and essential partners, this NDC aligns with Suriname's GDS vision of "unlocking the potential of young people as designers of tomorrow's economy". Suriname commits to ensuring their meaningful engagement through co-design processes in climate policies and programs. Achieving this requires dedicated capacity building to enable effective participation, establishing clear feedback mechanisms and follow-up procedures to demonstrate how youth input translates into action, and periodically evaluating the effectiveness of engagement mechanisms. Initiatives like 'Youth Environment Ambassadors' will also be considered to foster leadership. Ultimately, the creativity, resilience, and ambition of Surinamese youth will be crucial in shaping an inclusive and sustainable national climate transition.

8.7 ITPs, Local Communities, and Rights-Based Implementation

ITPs and other local communities are both vital stewards of Suriname's ecosystems and among the most vulnerable groups to climate change impacts. Their livelihoods, cultural heritage, and traditional ecological knowledge are intricately tied to land, forests, and water resources that are increasingly under threat from deforestation, extractive pressures, biodiversity loss, and climate-induced flooding. At the same time, ITPs have historically faced systemic exclusion from national policy-making and land governance, which undermines both equity and climate resilience. Therefore, it is a core principle of this NDC that these communities are proactively included in capacity-strengthening and decision-making processes across all relevant sectors, including water security, food systems, health, and resilient infrastructure.

Suriname's GDS explicitly calls for a rights-based development model that recognizes the

contributions and protections owed to ITPs and rural communities. This includes legal recognition of collective land rights, access to basic services, and meaningful participation in environmental and spatial planning. The SDG VNR 2025 echoes this need by calling attention to persistent inequalities between the coastal urban centers and the interior, where public investment and institutional reach remain limited.

Within the NDC 3.0, Suriname is committed to making ITPs and local communities integral actors—not passive beneficiaries—of climate mitigation and adaptation strategies. This means building their inclusion into every phase of policy design, financing, implementation, and monitoring. It also means ensuring that the transition to a low-emission economy is not pursued at the expense of cultural survival, food sovereignty, or territorial rights. To operationalize this commitment, Suriname will prioritize the following:

1. Recognition and Protection of Rights

- Accelerate the legal recognition of land rights and communal tenure systems for Indigenous and Maroon villages by establishing a time-bound roadmap, developed in full partnership with ITP organizations, to formalize collective land titles. This process will be guided by recent constitutional interpretations and ongoing legal reform efforts.
- Ensure that all climate-related projects and any new or expanded extractive activities affecting ITP territories do not proceed without Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) processes, in accordance with international human rights standards. This commitment forms a core principle of Suriname's rights-based approach to both climate action and natural resource governance.

2. Culturally Tailored Climate Measures

- Develop ITP-led and designed climate adaptation plans, including flood risk strategies, traditional food security systems, and early warning mechanisms adapted to local context and language.
- Promote and fund community-based mitigation efforts, such as agroforestry, fire management, ecotourism, and biodiversity stewardship—anchored in Indigenous knowledge systems.

3. Equitable Benefit Sharing and Resource Access

- Ensure that ITPs and local communities have direct access to finance under the NDC implementation framework, especially in REDD+, carbon markets, adaptive social protection programs, and nature-based solution initiatives.
- Establish a transparent and co-managed benefit-sharing mechanism, to be developed in partnership with ITP organizations, to ensure that a significant and predetermined proportion of public climate funds and carbon revenues is reinvested directly into community-prioritized projects, such as healthcare, education, climate adaptation initiatives, and climate-resilient infrastructure (aiming for disbursing funds by 2028).

4. Local Participation and Institutional Representation

- Guarantee representation of ITP and rural voices in national NDC implementation structures (e.g. NDC Coordination Mechanism, Safeguards Implementation Units, Climate Finance Advisory Boards), with clear ToR defining their decision-making influence ensuring these representatives have genuine decision-making authority and

are provided with the necessary capacity-building and technical support to participate effectively. The processes for selecting these representatives will be led by ITPs' own organizations to ensure legitimate and accountable representation.

- Strengthen partnerships with organizations such as VIDS, KAMPOS, and other federations that represent ITP communities, ensuring capacity support for participation in technical and policy platforms.

5. *Transparency, Safeguards, and Grievance Mechanisms*

- Establish culturally accessible, locally anchored grievance redress mechanisms for climate-related conflicts, particularly where land, water access, or resource use are involved. These mechanisms will be co-designed with communities (with dedicated budgets and independent oversight), and will utilize ITP-led mediation, ensuring swift, fair resolutions that include provisions for compensation where harm has occurred.
- Integrate social and environmental safeguards into all sectoral programs—especially in mining, forestry, and infrastructure—to avoid adverse impacts on ITP communities and ecosystems.

These priorities directly support:

- SDG 10 (Reduced Inequality) and SDG 13 (Climate Action)
- The DWCP cross-cutting principle to support underserved and vulnerable groups
- The ETF (Enhanced Transparency Framework) of the Paris Agreement, which calls for accountability in how benefits and burdens are distributed

Regional examples such as the Indigenous forest co-management model and participatory climate resilience planning show that national climate goals are most effective when they include the knowledge, agency, and priorities of frontline communities. In Suriname's case, achieving an equitable, climate-resilient transition depends on empowering its interior populations—both as rights-holders and as partners in long-term development.

8.8 Ensuring No One is Left Behind: Addressing the Needs of All Vulnerable Groups

Suriname's just transition framework recognizes that achieving climate resilience and inclusive development requires targeted attention not only to women, youth, and Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, but also to a broader range of vulnerable groups whose risks are exacerbated by climate change. These include the elderly, persons with disabilities, and low-income households—many of whom face compounded barriers to accessing basic services, infrastructure, information, and decision-making processes. As Suriname operationalizes its NDCs, it commits to embedding principles of universal inclusion and equitable benefit-sharing throughout all mitigation and adaptation efforts.

For Low-Income Households:

- *Resilient Livelihoods and Housing:* Programs will prioritize affordable, climate-resilient housing, access to green jobs, and mechanisms to reduce energy and food insecurity in underserved communities (ensuring linkages with adaptive social protection programs).
- *Pro-Poor Policy Design:* Fiscal and regulatory policies will incorporate equity safeguards to prevent widening of socio-economic disparities in the transition to a low-

carbon economy.

For Persons with Disabilities:

- *Accessible Infrastructure:* All climate-resilient infrastructure—such as public buildings, emergency shelters, and transport systems—will comply with universal accessibility standards, enforced through mandatory inclusion in public procurement and building codes, ensuring safety and mobility for all.
- *Inclusive Early Warning Systems (EWS):* EWS will use multi-format alert mechanisms—audible alarms, visual signals, and text-based notifications—ensuring that individuals with hearing, visual, or cognitive impairments are reached effectively.
- *Targeted Support in Adaptation Plans:* Persons with disabilities will be explicitly included in social protection programs, with access to *climate-resilient livelihoods, healthcare services, and safe housing solutions.*

For the Elderly:

- *Health and Well-being:* Public health adaptation plans will specifically address risks such as heat stress, respiratory illnesses, and climate-sensitive diseases that disproportionately affect older adults.
- *Access to Information and Services:* Climate education and support programs will utilize trusted, non-digital communication channels to overcome the digital divide often faced by older persons.
- *Valuing Traditional Knowledge:* The role of elders as strong custodians of traditional ecological knowledge will be recognized and integrated into community-based adaptation planning, particularly in areas such as natural resource management and land stewardship.

By applying these principles, Suriname reinforces its commitment to inclusive climate action. The integration of vulnerability-responsive policies into NDC implementation ensures that the country's transition to a green economy is both *just* and *equitable*—leaving no one behind.

8.9 Public Awareness, Climate Education, and Societal Engagement

A successful and just transition to a climate-resilient, low-emission future is not merely a technical or financial challenge; it is a societal one. Achieving the ambitious whole-of-society approach envisioned in this NDC requires an informed, engaged, and empowered public. Currently, limited climate literacy can act as a barrier to behavioral change, policy acceptance, and inclusive participation.

To bridge this gap, Suriname will prioritize a multi-faceted national strategy for climate communication and education. This strategy is essential for building public trust, ensuring accountability, and fostering the broad-based buy-in necessary for implementation. This approach will be structured around three core pillars:

1. **Mainstreaming Climate Education and Green Skills:** Climate action will be systematically integrated into all levels of the national education system. This includes integrating sustainability modules into primary and secondary school curricula and aligning TVET and university programs (e.g., at AdeKUS and CELOS) with the demands of the green economy, focusing on skills for renewable energy, climate-smart agriculture, and sustainable resource management.

2. **National Public Awareness Campaigns:** A comprehensive "National Climate Communication and Public Awareness Strategy" (as identified in measure EN-CAP-04) will be implemented. These campaigns will be continuous, accessible, and tailored to specific audiences:
 - *Vulnerable Communities:* Providing actionable information on climate risks (floods, health impacts) and adaptation measures, using trusted channels for coastal, interior, elderly, and ITP communities.
 - *Private Sector:* Engaging businesses on the risks and opportunities of climate change to promote investment in green technologies and sustainable practices.
 - *General Public:* Building a national consensus on the urgency of climate action and its co-benefits for public health, economic opportunity, and cultural preservation, including specific campaigns on topics like waste separation.
3. **Communicating the NDC and Building Accountability:** Following this NDC's submission, a dedicated communication plan will translate its complex goals into tangible, relatable information for all citizens. It will clearly articulate "what this means for you"—be it new green job opportunities, more resilient infrastructure, or participation in community-based adaptation projects. This transparency is fundamental to the adaptive learning feedback loops and good governance that underpin this entire framework, ensuring all Surinamese people can see their role in, and hold the government accountable for, achieving this shared national vision.

Through these integrated efforts in education and communication, Suriname aims to empower every citizen to become an active participant in building a climate-resilient and sustainable future.

Chapter 9: Climate Finance and Investment Strategy

9.1 The Investment Challenge in a Constrained Fiscal Environment

Suriname's commitment to a climate-resilient and low-emission future requires a significant mobilization of capital. Drawing on the detailed sectoral analysis presented in this NDC, the total investment required to implement the proposed mitigation, adaptation, and enabling measures from 2025 to 2035 is estimated at approximately **USD 4.5 billion**. The vast majority of this—nearly 75%—is required for adaptation, driven by the critical need to protect Suriname's coastal population, infrastructure, and agricultural sector from severe climate impacts. Annex 2 provides a detailed breakdown of the estimated costs for all proposed enabling, mitigation, and adaptation measures.

However, Suriname is currently navigating a challenging fiscal landscape. The nation is implementing a comprehensive debt restructuring program under an agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which imposes strict limitations on public expenditure and borrowing until at least 2033. This reality means that traditional financing models reliant on sovereign debt are not a viable option for the immediate future.

This fiscal constraint demands a paradigm shift in Suriname's approach to climate finance. Business-as-usual is not an option. Instead, Suriname must adopt an innovative, proactive, and multi-faceted strategy that leverages the country's greatest natural asset—the forests—and systematically unlocks international and private capital.

9.2 The Strategic Response: A Phased, Multi-Pillar Financing Model

Suriname's strategy is grounded in realism and ambition, recognizing two distinct implementation phases dictated by its fiscal capacity:

- **Phase 1 (2025–2033):** The Foundational Period. During this period of fiscal consolidation, the strategy will overwhelmingly rely on mobilizing external resources. Suriname will intensively focus on international green financing mechanisms and attracting private sector investment for bankable projects. The contribution from the national budget will be minimal, primarily focused on creating the necessary enabling environment. The key objective is to build the pipelines, policies, and institutional capacity required for large-scale investment.
- **Phase 2 (Post-2033):** The Acceleration Period. Following the completion of the debt restructuring program, and with offshore oil and gas revenues expected to provide greater fiscal space, the national budget will play a more substantial role. Domestic public finance will complement and scale up the flows from international and private sources, allowing for the full implementation of the country's climate ambition.

This phased approach is operationalized through three interconnected pillars:

1. *Domestic Resource Mobilization & Fiscal Innovation:* Leveraging future revenues from the oil and gas sector and implementing innovative fiscal policies to create self-sustaining domestic funding streams for climate action.
2. *Unlocking International Green Financing:* Proactively engaging with the full spectrum of global climate finance to monetize the country's ecosystem services and fund its transition.

3. *Strategic Partnerships & Private Sector Co-Investment*: Creating a de-risked and attractive investment climate to mobilize private capital for green growth.

Together, these pillars are designed to build a national inclusive green finance architecture that ensures the benefits of climate investment support broad-based, sustainable economic growth. To operationalize this approach, Suriname will develop a Climate Investment Plan and Green Investment Pipeline—under the GDS framework—to translate NDC 3.0 priorities into bankable projects for public, private, and blended-finance investment.

9.3 Mobilization Strategy and Targets (2025–2035)

To meet Suriname's investment goal, Suriname has set the ambitious target of mobilizing **USD 4.5 billion**¹⁵ by 2035, sourced as follows:

- *International Green Financing*: USD 2.5 billion
- *Private Sector Investment*: USD 1.0 billion
- *National Budget*: USD 1.0 billion

The following sections detail the specific strategies to achieve each of these targets.

9.3.1 Mobilizing USD 2.5 Billion from International Green Financing

During the foundational period (2025-2033), this pillar will be the primary source of funding. Suriname will deploy a targeted strategy to unlock capital from a diverse range of international mechanisms by leveraging Suriname's status as one of the world's most forested nations.

- *Markets and Performance-Based Finance*¹⁶:
 - Carbon Markets (Article 6): Actively develop high-integrity Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) under Article 6.2 cooperative approaches, sourcing these from REDD+, renewable energy, and waste management projects. Specifically for REDD+, this leverages verified results generated from 2021 onwards within the current 2020–2030 NDC implementation period.
 - Debt-for-Nature/Climate Swaps: Proactively negotiate with bilateral and commercial creditors to restructure a portion of Suriname's sovereign debt in exchange for measurable investments in conservation and climate resilience.
 - Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES): Develop and implement national PES schemes, starting with pilot projects in critical watersheds.
- *UN-based Climate Funds*:
 - Suriname will systematically pursue funding from the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and the Adaptation Fund (AF) by building a robust pipeline of strategic, large-scale projects and seeking accreditation for a National Implementing Entity.
- *Non-UN Based Mechanisms*:
 - Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs): Deepen partnerships with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), World Bank (WB), and Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) to access concessional loans and grants for resilient infrastructure and sectoral transformation.

¹⁵ *Green Development Strategy 2025 -2050*, Published by the Government of Suriname (February 2025), Annex 4 page 118

¹⁶ *National Forest Financing Strategy for Suriname*, Published by the Government of Suriname (May 2025), pages 22 - 26

- **Philanthropic Foundations:** Actively court major environmental foundations (e.g., Moore, Bezos Earth Fund) to secure grant financing for biodiversity conservation and community-led adaptation projects.

Engagement in Non-Market Approaches (Article 6.8)

Regarding Article 6.8 of the Paris Agreement, which covers non-market approaches to international cooperation on mitigation and adaptation, Suriname has no specific plans at this time to formally engage in such arrangements. The country's national strategy for international cooperation prioritizes the development of robust frameworks for market-based mechanisms under Articles 6.2 and 6.4, which is seen as the most direct pathway to mobilizing the climate finance required for Suriname's mitigation and adaptation goals.

However, Suriname remains open to exploring the potential of non-market approaches in the future should specific opportunities arise that align with the national sustainable development priorities and contribute meaningfully to the ambition outlined in this NDC.

9.3.2 Mobilizing USD 1.0 Billion from Private Sector Investment

Attracting private capital requires a focus on bankable projects and a de-risked investment environment. Suriname's strategy will focus on:

- *Developing Bankable Project Pipelines:* Prioritizing projects with clear revenue streams in sectors like renewable energy (utility-scale solar), sustainable agro-industry (including targeted de-risking instruments for CSA), eco-tourism, and waste-to-energy.
- *Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs):* Utilizing PPP models to finance, build, and operate climate-resilient infrastructure, including renewable energy plants and modern waste management facilities.
- *Blended Finance:* Using public and concessional funds strategically to provide guarantees, first-loss protection, and other de-risking instruments that lower the barrier for commercial investment.

9.3.3 Mobilizing USD 1.0 Billion from the National Budget

The contribution from the national budget will be phased, with the majority of this funding becoming available post-2033. This will be achieved through:

- *Earmarking Oil and Gas Revenues:* A legally mandated portion of future hydrocarbon revenues will be channeled into a National Environmental Fund to provide a sustainable, long-term source of domestic climate finance.
- *Carbon Tax Implementation:* Phasing in a national carbon tax will generate a dedicated revenue stream to be reinvested in mitigation and adaptation activities.

9.4 Creating the Enabling Environment: Foundational Actions

The success of this entire financing strategy hinges on creating a robust and transparent enabling environment. Suriname will therefore prioritize the following foundational actions between now and 2028:

1. **Establish a Dedicated Green Financing Unit:** A central Green Finance Coordination Unit (GFCU) will be established, mandated under the strategic oversight of the Ministry of Finance and Planning. This unit will act as the national hub for developing project pipelines, coordinating with international partners, managing climate finance data, and ensuring strategic alignment across all government agencies.

2. **Strengthen the Legal and Regulatory Framework:** Provide legal certainty and a stable policy environment by passing the GDS Act and fully implementing the Environmental Framework Law (Milieu Raamwet). This includes developing clear regulations for carbon rights, ITMO generation under Article 6, and benefit-sharing mechanisms to ensure equitable outcomes.
3. **Invest in Institutional and Human Capacity:** Systematically build the capacity of key institutions (NMA, SBB, Ministries) in project development, climate finance management, procurement, and MRV. This will ensure we can effectively absorb and deploy mobilized funds.
4. **Uphold Good Governance and Transparency:** Enhance transparency and accountability in all climate-related finance and resource management. This is non-negotiable for building domestic public trust and international investor confidence. A Multi-Stakeholder Oversight Council will be key to this effort.
5. **Develop a Robust National MRV System:** A fully functional, ETF-compliant Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system is a prerequisite for accessing performance-based finance like REDD+ and Article 6. This system will be a top investment priority, providing the credible data needed to unlock international markets.

Institutional Anchors for Green Investment and Financing

To translate its climate finance strategy into tangible economic outcomes, Suriname will focus on export diversification and climate-resilient value chains. This will be driven by the synergistic efforts of two key national institutions—SITA and the NOB—alongside the broader financial sector.

SITA will serve as the primary engine for market creation and investment promotion, tasked with mobilizing climate-aligned investment and exports from both the private sector and diaspora. A key function will be developing a Green Investment Pipeline by translating national climate priorities into bankable projects. This involves supporting market access for sectors like sustainable agro-processing and eco-tourism while ensuring that local SMEs, particularly those led by women and youth, benefit from these emerging green markets. Anchoring the financing strategy, the NOB—as a nominee for Green Climate Fund (GCF) accreditation—will operate as the nation's primary green bank. It will be responsible for channeling international climate funds, de-risking private investment, and providing targeted financing for initiatives across the portfolio, from reforestation to skills training for green jobs.

Complementing these efforts, the broader financial sector is a critical partner. The Central Bank of Suriname, in collaboration with the Suriname Bankers Association, is developing a Sustainable Finance Protocol aimed at integrating environmental, social, and governance (ESG) criteria into the lending and investment operations of commercial banks. This protocol is designed to de-risk and unlock local capital for climate-resilient projects, with a particular focus on improving access to affordable finance for SMEs seeking to invest in green technologies.

Together, the complementary roles of SITA in building a project pipeline, the NOB in providing strategic financing, and the commercial banking sector in mobilizing private capital create a powerful and comprehensive framework to drive the green growth central to Suriname's climate and development agenda.

Chapter 10: Implementation, Monitoring, and Reporting Framework

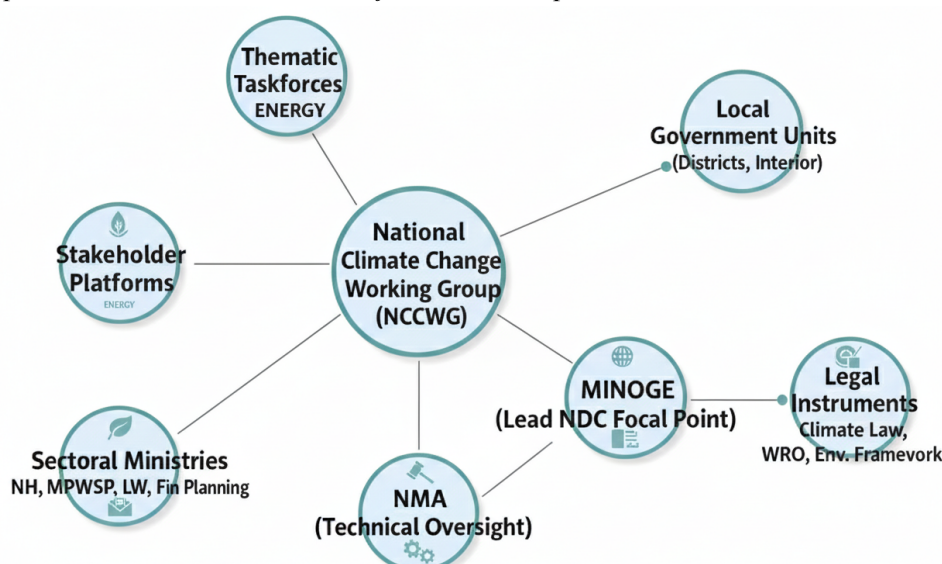
Effective implementation of Adaptation and Mitigation-related measures under Suriname's NDC 3.0 depends heavily on a coherent and coordinated institutional landscape. Strengthening institutional mandates and data systems is therefore a critical enabling condition for achieving the 2030 and 2035 climate targets.

10.1 Institutional Arrangements and Governance Coordination

The implementation of Suriname's NDC 3.0 will be further anchored in a multi-level institutional architecture that integrates climate governance across sectors and administrative levels. The Ministry of Oil, Gas and Environment (MINOGE), through its Directorate of Environment, serves as the national focal point to the UNFCCC and the lead coordinating body for NDC implementation. It works in close collaboration with the NMA, which supports regulatory oversight, environmental monitoring, and technical validation of sectoral climate measures.

MINOGE will lead a National Climate Change Working Group (NCCWG), the inter-ministerial platform responsible for coordinating implementation, tracking progress, and ensuring cross-sectoral alignment. The NCCWG will therefore be tasked with overseeing the development and annual review of operational plans as a prerequisite for effective implementation and monitoring. The working group will include representation from sectoral ministries such as the Ministry of Natural Resources (NH), Ministry of Public Works and Spatial Planning (MINPWSP), Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries (LVV), and the Ministry of Finance and Planning. It will be supported by thematic taskforces on key priorities—such as Energy Transition, Land Use & REDD+, and Carbon Market Readiness—which bring together experts from line ministries, academia, NGOs, and the private sector.

Figure 13 Updated Institutional Architecture for NDC 3.0 Implementation



Horizontal and vertical coordination is essential. Local governments—particularly in vulnerable coastal and interior areas—will be aligning development plans with climate goals, supported through decentralization and local action plans under the NAP and REDD+.

Furthermore, a joint government-ITP monitoring body will be established to specifically track the implementation and progress of NDC measures that directly impact ITP territories and livelihoods, ensuring accountability and adaptive management.

Key Institutional Roles:

- MINOGE & MINPWSP: Lead on environmental policy, spatial planning, land use, REDD+, and geospatial data (new GIS Hub in 2026).
- NMA: Technical lead for ESIA's and environmental monitoring, REDD+/AFOLU safeguards, and MRV systems.
- Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries: Promotes climate-smart agriculture, sustainable land use, and food security research.
- Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management: Oversees land tenure, MI-GLIS, forest concessions, production forestry, and NFMS (via SBB).
- Ministry of Natural Resources: Regulates extractives and ASGM formalization.
- Ministry of Finance and Planning: Directly linking climate action with national budgeting, to ensure a true 'whole-of-government' approach.
- Ministry of Justice and Police: Leads environmental law enforcement, prosecution, and development of sanctions and compliance mechanisms.
- Ministry of Education, Science and Culture (OWC): Integrating climate resilience and green skills into educational curricula, including TVET.
- Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing (SoZaVo): Leading the development and implementation of the Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) strategy.
- Planning Office: Integrates mitigation and adaptation targets into national planning.

Stakeholder inclusion is formalized via platforms such as the Multi-Stakeholder Group and REDD+ mechanisms, ensuring participation of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, civil society, youth, and private sector actors.

The Environmental Framework Law will be amended to institutionalize these arrangements by formalizing the roles of MINOGE, NMA, and other agencies. The amendments will also establish legally binding reporting requirements and inter-agency coordination mechanisms, and will align with the Spatial Planning Act (WRO) and upcoming legislation such as the Energy Transition Act.

10.2 National MRV System and Data Architecture

Suriname's MRV system is a critical pillar for the successful implementation and tracking of NDC 3.0. The MRV system is designed to align with the ETF under the Paris Agreement and enables transparent, accurate, and consistent monitoring of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, mitigation and adaptation actions, and climate finance flows.

The MRV framework is being built around three core components:

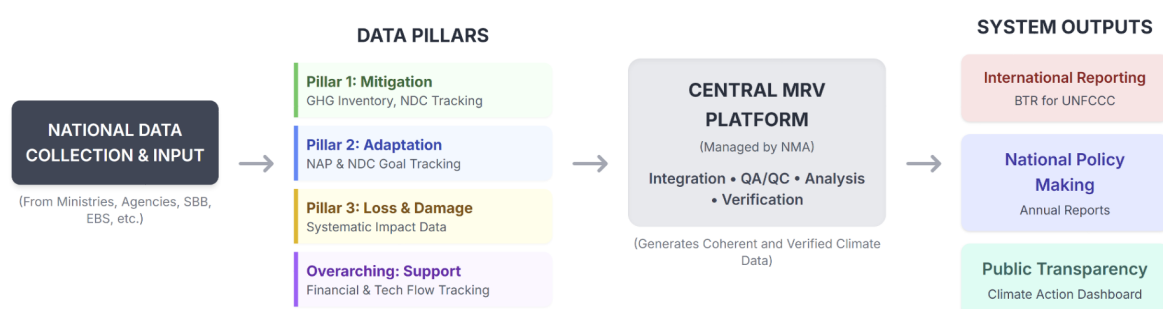
1. *GHG Emissions Tracking*: Using IPCC 2006 guidelines, emissions from Energy, AFOLU, IPPU, and Waste sectors are monitored by designated lead entities (e.g., EBS, NH, LVV, SWM), with tools like LEAP, IPCC Inventory Software, and the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) supporting projections and BAU analysis. To elevate the accuracy, transparency, and credibility of this system, a key strategic priority is the Development of Country-Specific Emission Factors. This crucial next step involves a systematic transition from relying on IPCC Tier 1 default values to adopting more robust Tier 2 and Tier 3 methodologies. By investing in national

research and capacity to generate country-specific data, Suriname will establish a more precise and reliable emissions profile. This enhancement is fundamental for designing effective, targeted mitigation policies and is a prerequisite for unlocking international, results-based climate finance.

2. **Mitigation and Adaptation MRV:** MRV for mitigation actions (e.g., renewable energy expansion, reforestation, transport electrification) and adaptation measures (e.g., coastal protection, resilient agriculture) is handled through the National Climate Change Working Group (NCCWG) and its thematic task forces. Indicators and baselines are currently being standardized, with progress aligned to sectoral targets defined in Chapters 4, 5 and 6. Performance metrics include both quantitative KPIs (e.g., tCO₂e reduced, hectares restored, MW of renewables installed) and qualitative metrics (e.g., institutional readiness, gender responsiveness, and stakeholder participation). Adaptation monitoring will align with Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) best practices and integrate with the overall MRV system for ETF reporting. Developing the adaptation MEL system in parallel with mitigation MRV components will leverage institutional synergies and cost-effectiveness.
3. **Support (Finance, Capacity, Technology):** In line with UNFCCC requirements, Suriname tracks support received and support needed through centralized reporting mechanisms. Inputs come from the Ministry of Finance and Planning, donor coordination units, ABS, and the NMA. Carbon finance instruments—including REDD+, ITMOs (Article 6), and carbon taxation mechanisms—are being integrated into the MRV system. The country is also exploring a credit registry for future Article 6 reporting under the Paris Agreement.

To operationalize this system, Suriname is developing a digital MRV platform that connects government databases, climate finance registries, land registration, and spatial datasets (e.g., deforestation rates, hydrological risks). This platform will enable centralized data collection, validation, analysis, and public reporting, and will serve as the backbone for the country's Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs). Stakeholders emphasized the importance of establishing a national emissions factor database, a grid emission baseline, and community-level monitoring protocols, all of which are now in development.

Figure 14 Suriname's Integrated National MRV System



The system's foundation consists of four distinct but interconnected Data Pillars that reflect the comprehensive scope of Suriname's climate action agenda: Mitigation, for tracking greenhouse gas inventories and progress towards NDC targets; Adaptation, for monitoring progress on the NAP; Loss & Damage, for systematically assessing climate impacts; and an overarching Support pillar to track financial, technological, and capacity-building flows.

Data from national sources—such as government ministries, agencies, and the national statistics bureau (ABS)—will feed into a Central MRV Platform. This digital hub, managed by the NMA, will serve as the system's core, responsible for data integration, quality assurance and control (QA/QC), analysis, and verification. This centralized approach ensures data consistency and prevents the creation of isolated data silos.

The verified data generated by the platform will serve three critical system outputs:

- *International Reporting*: Producing the Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) required under the UNFCCC's Enhanced Transparency Framework.
- *National Policy Making*: Informing annual reports and evidence-based decision-making for government agencies.
- *Public Transparency*: Providing accessible data to the public through a "Climate Action Dashboard," fostering accountability and national ownership.

Capacity gaps remain, particularly in data management, digital tools, and sectoral engagement—see Paragraph 10.6 for the full capacity development strategy. To address these, Suriname is mobilizing support through the GCF Readiness Program, EU-funded transparency projects, and bilateral support from UNDP and UNEP-CCC. A national MRV Capacity-Building Roadmap will be finalized in 2026 to guide these interventions.

10.3 Monitoring of NDC Targets and Climate Action

Suriname's NDC 3.0 outlines ambitious targets for 2030 and 2035, both conditional and unconditional, across multiple sectors. Monitoring progress toward these targets is essential not only for domestic accountability but also for compliance with the ETF and future Global Stocktake (GST) cycles under the Paris Agreement. As such, a robust and integrated monitoring system is being developed to capture real-time progress on mitigation, adaptation, and just transition outcomes.

The monitoring system is structured around a tiered KPI and indicator framework, which links directly to the sectoral measures in Chapters 4 (Energy, Transport, IPPU, Waste) and 5 (AFOLU). Each mitigation or adaptation action is associated with at least one quantifiable indicator and a target year (2030 or 2035). For instance:

- In the energy sector, indicators include installed MW of renewables, emissions avoided (tCO₂e), and grid efficiency improvements.
- In AFOLU, tracking includes hectares under climate-smart agriculture, deforestation rates, and restored mangrove coverage.
- For adaptation, sector-specific indicators include % of coastline with protective infrastructure, % of communities with early warning systems, or % of farming households adopting resilient practices.

A dedicated KPI Matrix is being finalized under the guidance of NMA and the NDC Technical Taskforce. It categorizes KPIs across the following themes:

- Sectoral performance (e.g., GHG reductions, energy diversification, land use change).
- Resilience outcomes (e.g., disaster risk reduction, infrastructure adaptation).
- Equity and social inclusion (e.g., gender, youth, ITP participation).
- Finance mobilization, disaggregated by source (public/private, domestic/international) and sector (e.g., % of climate finance disbursed, REDD+ revenues).

Each KPI includes a baseline (mostly 2017 or 2020), an indicator definition, a responsible reporting agency, data sources, and a timeline for measurement. Where data gaps exist, proxy indicators or qualitative monitoring approaches are applied—particularly for community-based adaptation, traditional knowledge, and gender-responsive impacts.

Monitoring will be implemented at three levels:

1. Project and Program Level – where executing agencies (e.g., EBS, LVV, NH) collect data through reporting templates.
2. Sectoral Level – where data is aggregated and validated by sector ministries and NMA.
3. National Level – where indicators are consolidated within the digital MRV platform and linked to national reporting tools (GHG inventory, adaptation M&E, climate finance tracking).

An annual “Climate Action Dashboard” will be launched in 2027, designed as a public-facing tool to visualize progress against NDC 3.0 indicators. It will allow decision-makers and citizens to track sectoral trends, gaps, and progress in a transparent and interactive way. Tracking will include indicators related to ITP land rights recognition, FPIC application, and benefit-sharing from climate finance mechanisms. Results are reviewed and adjusted through adaptive mechanisms outlined in Paragraph 10.4. This creates a dynamic monitoring system that is not only performance-driven but adaptive to change—whether it be technological developments or emerging climate impacts.

10.4 Adaptive Learning, Feedback Loops, and Knowledge Management

Suriname's NDC 3.0 embraces a dynamic, learning-oriented approach to climate policy. Rather than treating implementation as a static plan, the country is embedding adaptive learning and continuous improvement into its climate governance system. This is essential not only to respond to uncertainties—such as shifting rainfall patterns, international price shocks, or technological innovations—but also to ensure that Suriname's climate actions remain relevant, effective, and inclusive.

The National Climate Change Working Group (NCCWG), supported by the NMA, will function as the central mechanism for evaluating progress, identifying implementation bottlenecks, and recommending corrective actions. Every year, the NCCWG will conduct an internal progress and performance review across sectors, assessing the extent to which NDC targets are being met, which indicators are lagging, and what policy, budgetary or regulatory adjustments may be needed.

This is supported by a tiered feedback loop architecture:

- Operational Feedback: Project-level implementers (e.g., in agriculture, forestry, energy, transport) report lessons learned, enabling mid-course corrections and knowledge exchange between sectors.
- Policy Feedback: Sectoral ministries assess whether enabling policies (laws, regulations, incentives) are working as intended and propose adjustments where needed.
- Strategic Feedback: National-level entities review alignment with development goals (e.g., GDS, SDGs, UNFCCC decisions) and ensure Suriname's long-term transition pathway remains robust.

The results of these reviews will feed directly into:

- Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and NC's submitted to the UNFCCC
- The national NDC stocktake cycles aligned with the Global Stocktake (GST)
- Periodic updates of Suriname's NDC, National Adaptation Plan (NAP), Adaptation Communication, and REDD+ strategies.

To support learning, Suriname is also investing in knowledge management systems, including:

- A digital Climate Knowledge Hub, hosted by MINOGE and NMA, which will centralize data, case studies, maps, technical guidelines, and sector reports
- Public access to real-time implementation dashboards and progress visualizations
- National climate dialogues and consultation events every 2 years, designed to gather perspectives from communities, youth, academia, Indigenous Peoples, and the private sector

Capacity-building remains integral to this adaptive approach. Suriname will implement a rolling climate training program for public servants, local authorities, and civil society actors—focusing on climate science, policy instruments, data interpretation, and gender-inclusive planning. Lessons from these programs, including failures and unintended outcomes, will be documented in an annual "Climate Learning Report" coordinated by MINOGE alongside the Ministry of Labour. This iterative and reflexive governance model ensures that Suriname's NDC implementation is not just technically sound but also responsive to local realities, socio-economic shifts, and international climate negotiations—placing the country in a stronger position to update and scale up its climate ambition in future cycles.

10.5 Reporting under the Enhanced Transparency Framework

Suriname is committed to full alignment with the ETF of the Paris Agreement, which mandates regular, comparable, and robust reporting of climate-related information. The ETF covers three major dimensions: GHG emissions and removals, progress toward NDC implementation, and support received and needed (including finance, technology, and capacity building). Suriname is gradually phasing out its Biennial Update Reports (BURs), and is transitioning to the required Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) starting in 2026.

As previously outlined in Paragraph 10.1, MINOGE supported by NMA coordinates all MRV and ETF reporting efforts. Together, they will coordinate ETF reporting efforts in collaboration with line ministries, technical institutes, civil society, and development partners. Suriname is enhancing its institutional, legal, and technical capacities to meet ETF requirements across all sectors.

Key ETF-related reporting components include:

1. GHG Emissions and Removals

- Full inventory using IPCC 2006 Guidelines, with planned upgrades to Tier 2 approaches for energy, waste, and AFOLU sectors.
- Expansion of activity data collection systems (e.g., satellite data for forest cover, energy balance sheets, solid waste statistics).
- Quality assurance/control (QA/QC) protocols under development with support from UNDP and UNEP-CCC.

2. Progress on NDC Implementation

- Tracking mitigation targets using the KPI framework detailed in Paragraph 9.3.
- Reporting on adaptation measures using sectoral M&E systems (e.g., NAP tracker, IWMP outcomes, early warning systems).
- Just transition and equity indicators will be incorporated to align with Article 13's emphasis on inclusivity and co-benefits.

3. Support Received and Support Needed

- Finance reporting aligned with OECD-DAC and UNFCCC modalities.
- Detailed tracking of climate-related expenditures (public budget tagging) and international support (e.g., GCF, GEF, EU, IDB).
- Reporting on technology transfer, capacity building, and institutional readiness actions, as outlined in Chapter 8.

To ensure transparency and avoid double-counting for cooperative approaches under Article 6, Suriname confirms that this NDC 3.0 serves as an update to the 2020-2030 implementation period. This approach ensures that all Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) generated from 2021 onward are accounted for consistently within their original NDC implementation period, in line with UNFCCC guidance.

Suriname is also preparing to participate in Article 6.2 reporting requirements related to Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs). The country is developing:

- A national registry (digital, interoperable) to track carbon assets, including both ITMOs and emission units eligible for the CORSIA.
- A mechanism for corresponding adjustments.
- Legal provisions under the Climate Law to ensure integrity and transparency.

The first BTR is expected by the third quarter of 2026, covering the 2020–2025 period. Draft guidelines and templates are under review, and a national BTR preparation team has been formed. Suriname will request targeted ETF support through the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) and the GCF Readiness Programme. To build public trust and ensure accountability, ETF reports will also be published online, and key findings will be translated into accessible formats (infographics, summary briefs) for parliamentarians, civil society, youth, and Indigenous communities.

10.6 Capacity Needs, Digital Tools, and System Strengthening

Despite institutional progress, Suriname still faces significant capacity constraints and systemic gaps that may hinder the full operationalization of its NDC 3.0 monitoring and implementation framework. These challenges—already identified in the BUR1, TNC, and stakeholder consultations—span human resources, digital infrastructure, legal clarity, and inter-agency coordination. Addressing them is essential for achieving ETF compliance and long-term climate governance resilience.

A 2024 institutional assessment conducted by ROM identified the following priority gaps:

- Human capacity limitations within key sector ministries and decentralized agencies, especially for GHG inventory compilation, geospatial analysis, MRV, and data interpretation
- Lack of standardized data protocols, with inconsistencies in data quality, collection frequency, and responsibility across sectors

- Insufficient digital infrastructure, including outdated hardware, fragmented systems, and limited cloud-based data storage or integration
- Weak private sector engagement, especially from industries with high emissions potential (e.g., mining, transport, manufacturing)
- Limited climate literacy among key implementing staff at the national and local levels

To address these gaps, Suriname is rolling out a comprehensive capacity strengthening strategy encompassing key actors across all relevant sectors, structured around six pillars:

1. Climate Workforce Development

- Annual training-of-trainers (ToT) programs for climate officers in ministries, districts, and agencies
- Short courses and certification in GHG accounting, Article 6 implementation, carbon pricing, and adaptation monitoring
- Integration of climate modules into civil service training and school curricula (in partnership with AdeKUS and other institutions)

2. Digital Transformation for MRV and Climate Data

- Launch of an integrated Climate MRV Platform in 2026.
- Development of a national emissions factor database, standardized geospatial layers (e.g., mangrove loss, land degradation), and a renewable energy project registry
- Interoperability with other platforms: Statistical Bureau (ABS), GIS Hub, EBS Energy Data Portal, REDD+ NFMS, and customs import/export databases
- Inclusion of disability- and age-disaggregated data in adaptation monitoring to track the effectiveness of interventions for these groups

3. Legal and Institutional Anchoring

- Finalization of the Climate Law.
- Embedding climate reporting obligations into sectoral legislation (e.g., energy regulation, spatial planning codes)
- Formalization of inter-ministerial MOUs and legally binding data-sharing protocols under the framework of the National Climate Law among all relevant national data providers

4. Stakeholder Capacity-building and Inclusion

- Provide direct financial and technical support to ITPs, women's, and youth organizations to strengthen their autonomous capacity for effective participation in all levels of climate action, from community-based monitoring and policy co-design to advocacy in national and international forums.
- Private sector climate awareness programs focusing on ESG disclosure, emissions reporting, and sustainable procurement
- Grants and incentives for MSMEs to adopt low-carbon technologies and participate in domestic crediting mechanisms

5. Resource Mobilization and Sustainability

- Expanded engagement with the GCF Readiness Programme, CBIT, and EU-funded MRV projects to finance long-term institutional strengthening
- Establishment of a national climate implementation fund with windows for data systems, training, and innovation pilots
- Development of a resource mobilization plan to co-finance MRV upgrades with private sector and donor contributions

6. Bolstering National Scientific and Research Capacity

- Investment in academic programs at AdeKUS and CELOS focused on climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- Focusing curricula on critical research fields like forestry, climate modeling, soil science (pedology and edaphology), and coastal ecology.
- Establishment of joint climate research projects and curriculum development partnerships with international and regional universities.
- Creation of a dedicated research program to strengthen local data on how climate change affects public health and livelihoods.
- Development of certification programs in specialized skills like GHG accounting, geospatial analysis, and adaptation monitoring to build a national "climate workforce".

These actions enable a continuous improvement cycle, moving beyond ad-hoc reporting to sustain and scale climate capacity.

10.7 Technology Needs, Gaps, and Transfer Strategy

Implementing Suriname's NDC 3.0 requires the accelerated transfer and deployment of key climate technologies. While committed to an enabling policy environment, Suriname faces significant financial, technical, and institutional barriers. This section assesses priority technology needs, adoption gaps, and required support, forming the basis for engagement with the UNFCCC's Technology Mechanism and international partners.

Priority Sector	Key Technology Needed	Identified Gaps and Barriers	Support and Actions Required
Energy (Electricity)	• Utility-scale solar PV with integrated battery energy storage systems (BESS). • Smart grid infrastructure for managing variable renewables.	• Financial: High upfront capital costs for solar and storage. • Technical: Limited local capacity for grid integration studies and managing a solar-heavy grid. • Institutional: Lack of a clear framework for Independent Power Producers (IPPs)."	• Access to concessional finance and blended finance instruments. • Technical assistance for grid modernization and stability analysis. • Capacity-building for EBS engineers and energy regulators (EAS).
Energy (Transport)	• Electric Vehicle (EV) fleets (especially public buses, taxis). • Nationwide EV charging infrastructure (EVSE), including solar-powered stations.	• Financial: Prohibitively high purchase cost of EVs for the public and commercial operators. • Infrastructural: Complete absence of a public charging network. • Technical: Lack of skilled technicians for EV maintenance and repair.	• Financial incentives and subsidies (e.g., EV Access Fund). • Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) for charging infrastructure rollout. • "Train-the-trainer" programs for vocational schools (TVET)."

Waste	• Sanitary landfill engineering with leachate and gas management systems. • Methane capture and flaring/utilization technology for new landfills.	• Technical: Lack of domestic engineering expertise in modern landfill design. • Financial: High investment costs for construction and operation. • Institutional: Weak enforcement of waste management standards.	• Technology transfer and technical assistance from international partners. • Access to climate finance for capital-intensive waste infrastructure. • Support for developing and enforcing technical landfill regulations."
IPPU	• Low-GWP refrigerants and alternative cooling technologies. • Refrigerant recovery and recycling equipment • Technology for blended cement production (clinker substitution).	• Policy: Lack of a national F-gas regulation and import quotas. No green building codes for low-carbon materials . • Technical: Uncertified technicians and need for upskilling on handling low-GWP gases . • Data: F-gases are not yet covered in the national GHG inventory.	• Enact a National F-gas Regulation in line with the Kigali Amendment . • Provide training and certification for technicians on refrigerant handling and leak detection . • Financial support for MSMEs piloting low-emission industrial materials.
AFOLU	• Geospatial monitoring systems (satellite, drone) for tracking deforestation (NFMS). • CSA technologies to improve resilience along climate hotspots throughout the value chain • Precision agriculture technology (e.g., soil sensors, efficient irrigation systems).	• Data & Technical: Need for higher-resolution data and local capacity for data analysis. • Financial: High cost of equipment for smallholder farmers. • Information: Limited awareness and access to modern farming techniques among rural communities.	• Support for upgrading the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS). • Micro-credit funds and incentives for CSA technology adoption. • Strengthening of agricultural extension services.

Suriname will use this technology needs assessment as a living document to guide its requests for international support. Suriname intends to engage with the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) for targeted technical assistance and to develop large-scale technology projects for submission to financing bodies like the GCF. Bridging these technology gaps is essential for Suriname to accelerate its transition and fully realize the ambition outlined in this NDC.

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ANNEXES

Annex 1 Overview of NDC 3.0 Measures for Suriname

This annex provides a comprehensive and detailed overview of all measures outlined in Suriname's Third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0). The tables are structured to offer clarity and transparency, translating the strategic objectives of the NDC into specific, actionable interventions.

The measures are organized into four distinct categories:

- Loss and Damage Measures
- Enabling Measures
- Mitigation Measures
- Adaptation Measures, which are further divided into two timeframes: actions to be implemented by 2030 and additional actions by 2035.

For each measure, the annex details crucial information, including the lead implementing institutions, the timeline for execution, a specific Key Performance Indicator (KPI) for tracking progress, and the estimated total cost. It also specifies whether a measure is Conditional (C) upon receiving international support or Unconditional (U).

Furthermore, each action is linked to its contribution to the Global Stocktake (GST) outcomes and specific Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets. For mitigation measures, the tables also provide the cumulative emission reduction potential in million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. This annex serves as the foundational matrix for the implementation, monitoring, and financing of Suriname's climate commitments.

Loss and Damage Measures

Measure ID	Specific Action / Measure	Lead Institution(s)	Timeline	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Type (C/U)	GST Item	SDG Target	Contribution to 1.5°C Pathway	Total Costs (M USD) (Estimate)
LD-TECH-01	Strengthen the National Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS) to ensure last-mile connectivity and provide actionable warnings.	NCCR; Meteorological Service of Suriname (MDS)	2026–2032	95% of the national population has access to and understands early warnings by 2032.	C	71	13.1, 11.5	This measure directly builds resilience to the unavoidable impacts of climate change. A 1.5°C world will still experience more frequent and intense extreme weather events. An effective Early Warning System is a critical adaptation tool that saves lives, protects livelihoods, and reduces economic damage from these events. It is a cornerstone of the adaptation and resilience-building efforts required under the Paris Agreement to cope with the consequences of a 1.5°C pathway.	18.00
LD-TECH-02	Conduct a National Loss and Damage Needs Assessment by 2027 , comprehensively mapping economic and non-economic impacts across eight priority sectors (Infrastructure, Agriculture, Water, Ecosystems, Health, Culture, Tourism, Energy) and integrate the findings into the national MRV system.	Planning Office of Suriname (SPS); National Coordination Center for Disaster Relief (NCCR); All line ministries	2026–2027	Comprehensive National Loss and Damage Needs Assessment report is published by Q4 2027, with its indicators integrated into the national MRV system.	C	64(a), 82	13.1, 11.b	Provides the essential evidence base to understand and prepare for the unavoidable impacts of climate change that will occur even if the world meets the 1.5°C target.	4.00

(C = Conditional / U = Unconditional)

Enabling Measures

Category	Measure ID	Specific Action / Measure	Lead Institution(s)	Timeline	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Type (C/U)	GST Item	SDG Target	Contribution to 1.5°C Pathway	Total Costs (M USD) (Estimate)
Governance	EN-GOV-01	Amend and fully implement the Environmental Framework Law to legally mandate all NDC targets, institutional roles, and climate integration in all sectoral planning and budgeting.	Min. of Oil, Gas & Environment (MINOGE); Parliament	2026–2030	Climate change is fully integrated and legally mandated in national planning and budgeting cycles by 2030.	C	70, 114	13.2, 16.6	Legally anchors all climate action, providing the certainty and authority needed for a national transformation aligned with the Paris Agreement.	1.00
	EN-GOV-02	Establish a single, high-level National Climate Coordination Unit (NCCWG) within MINOGE to oversee the integrated implementation of all Mitigation, Adaptation, and Loss & Damage actions.	MINOGE	2026–2028	National Climate Coordination Unit is legally established and fully operational by Q4 2028.	C	75	13.2	Ensures coherent and efficient implementation of all climate policies, avoiding silos and maximizing synergy between mitigation and adaptation.	3.00

	EN-GOV-03	Develop and implement a national Just Transition Plan , including concrete provisions and support mechanisms to ensure all climate actions are equitable and protect vulnerable groups.	Min. of Labour; Min. of Social Affairs (Sozavo); Bureau Gender Affairs (BGA)	2026–2029	A published and budgeted Just Transition Plan is used as a mandatory screening tool for all climate projects.	C	84, 86	8.5, 5.5, 10.2	Guarantees that the rapid economic and social shifts required for a 1.5°C transition are equitable and protect the most vulnerable communities.	2.00
	EN-GOV-04	Establish a National Mechanism on Loss and Damage as a dedicated working group under the National Climate Coordination Unit to guide policy and research.	MINOGE	2026–2028	National L&D Mechanism is legally established, staffed, and has published its first annual report on climate impacts by Q4 2028.	C	82, 114	13.2, 13.3	This measure builds the institutional capacity to manage the unavoidable impacts of climate change that will occur even in a 1.5°C world. By creating a dedicated body to guide policy on loss and damage, it addresses the third pillar of the Paris Agreement, ensuring a just and comprehensive response. This strengthens national resilience and contributes to the global solidarity required to maintain the ambition of the 1.5°C pathway.	1.50
	EN-GOV-05	Develop and implement a National Fire Management Strategy , including protocols, community prevention programs, and enhanced capacity/equipment for NCCR and firefighting units.	NCCR; Min. of Defense; Min. of Justice & Police; Fire Department; MINOGE	2026–2031	National Fire Management Strategy adopted and operational by 2028; 30% reduction in uncontrolled forest fire incidents by 2031 compared to a 2025 baseline.	C	33, 63e	13.1, 11.5, 15.2	Protects critical carbon sinks from destruction by climate-induced fires, a growing threat in a 1.5°C world, while safeguarding communities and biodiversity.	7.00
	EN-GOV-06	Strengthen border and customs control to combat environmental crime by increasing staffing, deploying modern surveillance technology, strengthening maritime and port security, and enhancing inter-agency cooperation to halt the illegal influx of persons and hazardous materials (e.g., mercury) fueling deforestation.	Min. of Justice & Police; Customs; Immigration; Min. of Defense	2026–2031	At least 3 major border posts equipped with modern surveillance by 2030; a 40% reduction in verified seizures of illegal mercury and other hazardous materials by 2031.	C	33, 70	15.2, 16.6, 12.4	Directly tackles the primary driver of deforestation (illegal ASGM) by disrupting its supply chain, which is essential for preserving Suriname's globally significant carbon sink.	9.50
Spatial Planning	EN-GOV-07	Finalize, enact, and enforce the Law on Spatial Planning to create legally binding land-use zones that protect forests and direct agricultural expansion to degraded lands.	MINPWSP; MINOGE	2026–2029	Law on Spatial Planning and associated land-use zoning map are legally gazetted and enforced by Q4 2029.	C	33, 70	15.2, 11.a	This law provides the fundamental legal instrument to prevent large-scale deforestation, which is Suriname's single most important contribution to the global 1.5°C goal. By creating legally binding zones, it directly enforces land-use decisions that keep massive carbon stocks in the ground and prevents the conversion of forests into a major source of emissions.	1.00
	EN-GOV-08	Update and enforce the Law on Nature Management to strengthen the legal status of protected areas and biodiversity corridors, contributing to forest conservation.	Min. of Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)	2026–2029	Amended Law on Nature Management is gazetted, and management plans for all major protected areas are updated and under active implementation by 2030.	C	33, 35	15.1, 15.5	This law strengthens the resilience of Suriname's carbon sinks. By protecting biodiversity and ecosystem integrity, it ensures that forests remain healthy and better able to withstand climate impacts, securing their long-term capacity to absorb CO ₂ . This contributes to both mitigation and adaptation, a core principle of a robust 1.5°C pathway.	1.00

	EN-GOV-09	Legally designate the largely intact southern forest belt below the 4° Northern latitude line as a national protected area, including establishing a robust MRV system and the deployment of effective enforcement mechanisms to prevent illegal activities.	MINOGE, Min. of Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB) and MINPWSP	2027-2032	The forest south of the 4° parallel will be legally established as a protected area under national law by the end of Q3 2030	C	28e, 28f, 29a	6.6, 13.2, 15.1	Protecting the forest below the 4° line prevents emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in one of the most carbon-rich ecosystems globally. It safeguards an estimated 3.5 million hectares of intact rainforest, avoiding ~10–20 MtCO ₂ e between 2027–2032, and helps maintain Suriname's >90% forest cover commitment.	3.00
Data & Transparency	EN-DATA-01	Establish and enhance an integrated Monitoring, Verification & Reporting Unit , coordinated by NMA and SBB (NFMS) and supported by MINOGE, to manage all data streams for Biennial Transparency Reports and other reporting obligations.	National Environmental Authority (NMA), SBB, MINOGE	2026–2029	A single, integrated M&E report covering mitigation and adaptation is produced annually, starting in 2029.	C	76, 172	13.2, 13.b	Ensures transparency and accountability for all climate actions, a core requirement of the Paris Agreement for a 1.5°C world.	14.00
	EN-DATA-02	Develop and operationalize a National Climate Services and Data Platform as a core component of the National Geo-Spatial Data Hub, led by NMA.	National Environmental Authority (NMA) (Lead); MINPWSP (Spatial Planning), MDS; NCCR; ABS	2027–2032	A public-facing, operational climate data web portal is launched with at least three sectoral decision-support tools by 2032.	C	64, 71, 173	13.1, 13.3, 17.18	Provides the essential data and tools for evidence-based decision-making to build resilience against unavoidable climate impacts.	7.00
	EN-DATA-03	Development of Country-Specific Emission Factors (Transition from Tier 1 to Tier 2/3)	NMA; SBB, MINOGE, Anton de Kom University	2026–2029	By 2029, country-specific emission factors are developed and applied in national GHG reporting for at least three priority sectors. (energy, AFOLU, and waste).	C	28.f, 70, 84	4.3, 4.4, 12.4, 13.2	Improves emissions accuracy and transparency to support credible mitigation aligned with a 1.5°C pathway.	8.00
Green Finance & Investment Planning	EN-FIN-01	Establish a central Green Finance Coordination Unit (GFCU) to develop and manage a national pipeline of bankable mitigation and adaptation projects.	MINOGE; Min. of Finance and Planning	2026–2028	GFCU legally established and has developed a pipeline of at least 10 bankable projects by Q4 2028.	C	110, 114	13.a, 17.3	Unlocks the international and private finance required to fund the transition at the speed and scale demanded by the 1.5°C goal.	3.00
	EN-FIN-02	Develop a comprehensive NDC Implementation and Investment Plan , which includes a clear National Adaptation Investment Plan (NAIP) as a core component.	MINOGE; Min. of Finance and Planning; SPS	2026–2029	Published National Adaptation Investment Plan is used to engage international climate funds by 2029.	C	110, 114	13.a, 17.3	Creates a strategic, evidence-based roadmap for attracting finance to the most critical adaptation priorities.	2.50
	EN-FIN-03	Operationalize a dedicated Climate Action Window within the existing Environmental Fund, incorporating windows for Adaptation & Resilience and a Loss & Damage Solidarity / Contingency Fund.	Min. of Oil, Gas & Environment (MINOGE); Min. of Finance and Planning	2028–2032	The Climate Action Window is operational with clear disbursement protocols by Q4 2032.	C	84, 116	1.5, 13.a	Provides a dedicated national mechanism to effectively channel and manage funds for climate action on the ground.	1.00
Capacity Building	EN-CAP-01	Conduct a National Green Skills Audit and launch a nationwide Climate Action Capacity Building Program.	Min. of Labour; Min. of Regional Development &;	2026–2035	Based on the audit, a national training program is launched and has trained 500 stakeholders by 2035.	C	114	13.3, 13.b	Builds the human capital and workforce needed to deploy and maintain the low-carbon technologies essential for a 1.5°C-aligned economy.	4.00

			MINOGE; Min. of Youth Affairs.							
	EN-CAP-02	Develop a National Framework for Loss and Damage.	MINOGE; Min. of Social Affairs; EZOTI	2028–2035	National L&D Framework and associated policies (e.g., for climate mobility) are adopted by 2035.	C	82, 88	1.3, 10.7	Prepares for and manages the unavoidable impacts of climate change in a just and orderly way.	2.00
	EN-CAP-03	Modernize national immigration laws and create a 'Green Talent' fast-track visa program to attract essential foreign experts.	Min. of Justice and Police; Min. of Labour; Min. of Foreign Affairs, Int. Business & Cooperation (BIS)	2026–2028	"Green Talent" visa program is established and operational by Q4 2028.	C	114	17,6	Addresses critical short-term expertise gaps to accelerate the transition, ensuring projects are not delayed due to lack of human capital.	0.50
	EN-CAP-04	Develop and implement a National Climate Communication and Public Awareness Strategy , using multi-channel, accessible formats to inform the public—especially vulnerable coastal and interior communities—on climate risks, adaptation options, and just transition pathways.	MINOGE; Min. of Education (OWC); NCCR; Min. of Regional Development (RO)	2026–2030	National strategy adopted by 2027; 75% of the population in high-vulnerability districts reached by targeted campaigns by 2030.	C	86, 114	13.3	Builds the whole-of-society consensus and public participation required to implement difficult but necessary 1.5°C-aligned transition policies (e.g., land-use reform, energy transition).	3.50
	EN-CAP-05	Establish a National Climate Research Program to provide grants and institutional support to AdeKUS, CELOS, and other centers for foundational research on climate modeling, forestry, soil science, and coastal ecology.	Min. of Education (OWC); MINOGE; Min. of GBB; AdeKUS; CELOS	2026–2035	At least 3 national climate research programs (e.g., modeling, ecosystems) are established and funded by 2030.	C	114, 173	4.4, 9.5, 13.3	Provides the foundational science and local data needed to accurately model climate impacts, refine mitigation/adaptation strategies, and improve the accuracy of future NDCs.	5.00
Just Transition	EN-SOC-01	Launch a National Green Skills and Employment Program by scaling up training centers, embedding green skills in national curricula, and establishing climate research and innovation labs for youth and women.	Min. of Labour; Min. of Education (OWC); Min. of Youth Affairs	2026–2035	National Green Skills framework adopted by 2028; at least 3 climate innovation labs are operational in the interior by 2030.	C	86	8.5, 8.6, 4.4	Ensures that the rapid economic and social transformations required for a 1.5°C pathway are socially equitable and politically durable. By creating green jobs, protecting vulnerable workers, and ensuring fair outcomes, it builds the broad public support necessary for ambitious, long-term climate action.	6.00
	EN-SOC-02	Implement a Livelihood Protection and Regional Equity Program to support informal workers transitioning to the formal sector and expand social safety nets for workers in declining high-emission industries.	Min. of Social Affairs (Sozavo); Min. of Regional Development (RO); Min of Labour	2027–2035	At least 10,000 informal workers supported in formalization; retraining programs for high-emission sectors are operational by 2029.	C	84, 86	1.3, 8.3, 10.2	Ensures that the rapid economic and social transformations required for a 1.5°C pathway are socially equitable and politically durable. By creating green jobs, protecting vulnerable workers, and ensuring fair outcomes, it builds the broad public support necessary for ambitious, long-term climate action.	8.00
	EN-SOC-03	Establish a Community Climate Action Fund to promote community-based adaptation (e.g., agroforestry, restoration, solar), with targeted support for communities dependent on extractives.	Min. of Regional Development (RO); Min. of Land Policy and Forest	2028–2035	Community Climate Action Fund is legally established and has financed at least 20 community-led projects by 2035.	C	86, 109	1.5, 7.1, 13.b	Ensures that the rapid economic and social transformations required for a 1.5°C pathway are socially equitable and politically durable. By creating green jobs, protecting vulnerable workers, and ensuring fair outcomes, it builds	5.50

			Management (GBB)						the broad public support necessary for ambitious, long-term climate action.	
Gender Equity	EN-SOC-04	Develop and implement a National Gender and Climate Action Plan (NGCAP) , mandating gender-responsive budgeting, sectoral integration strategies, leadership representation targets, dedicated support for women entrepreneurs, and safeguards against GBV.	Bureau Gender Affairs (BGA); Min. of Social Affairs (Sozavo); MINOGE; EZOTI	2026–2028	NGCAP is officially adopted and its principles (e.g., gender budgeting, representation targets) are integrated into at least 5 major climate projects by 2030.	C	86	5	Leverages the full potential of the entire population for climate action. By empowering women as leaders and entrepreneurs and ensuring equitable access to resources, it leads to more effective, sustainable, and resilient outcomes, which are essential for achieving the 1.5°C goal.	1.00
Youth Empowerment	EN-SOC-05	Develop and implement a National Youth in Climate Action Plan , ensuring meaningful participation through co-design, institutionalizing youth representation in climate governance, mainstreaming green skills into education, fostering youth entrepreneurship, and promoting digital inclusion.	Min. of Youth Affairs; Min. of Labour (SNTA); Min. of Education (OWC); MINOGE	2026–2035	National Youth in Climate Action Plan adopted by 2027; youth representation is institutionalized in at least 3 major NDC governance bodies by 2029.	C	86	4, 8, 13	Ensures intergenerational equity, a core principle of the 1.5°C goal. By empowering youth and building their skills, it creates the next generation of leaders and innovators who will drive and sustain the long-term climate transition beyond 2030.	5.00
Indigenous Peoples & Local Communities	EN-SOC-06	Develop and implement a National ITP Climate Action Plan , ensuring the legal recognition of land rights, mandating Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), guaranteeing representation in governance, and establishing direct benefit-sharing mechanisms.	Min. of Regional Development (RO); VIDS; KAMPOS; MINOGE	2026–2030	Legal framework for ITP land rights advanced by 2028; FPIC protocols are mandatory for all climate projects by 2027; direct benefit-sharing mechanism for carbon revenues is operational by 2029.	C	86, 109	10, 13, 16.7	Empowers the most effective guardians of the world's critical carbon sinks. Securing ITP land rights and integrating their traditional knowledge is a proven, cost-effective strategy for preventing deforestation, making it a cornerstone of any credible 1.5°C pathway that relies on nature-based solutions.	4.50
Social Inclusion	EN-SOC-07	Develop and implement a Climate Vulnerability and Social Equity Framework , mandating universal accessibility in infrastructure, inclusive multi-format early warning, targeted support for persons with disabilities and the elderly, and pro-poor policy safeguards.	Min. of Social Affairs (Sozavo); Min. of Health; Min. of Public Works; NCCR	2026–2029	Climate Vulnerability and Social Equity Framework officially adopted by 2028; universal accessibility and inclusive EWS standards are mandatory for all new climate-resilient infrastructure projects by 2030.	C	86	10.2, 11.7, 1.5	This framework operationalizes the core principle of "leaving no one behind," which is fundamental to a just and equitable 1.5°C pathway. By embedding safeguards for the most vulnerable groups, it ensures that the rapid societal transformation required for ambitious climate action is fair and does not exacerbate inequality. This builds the social consensus and political durability needed to sustain the transition in the long term.	1.00
Energy (Electricity)	TECH-ELEC-01	Facilitate the transfer and deployment of utility-scale solar PV, BESS , and smart grid infrastructure through technical assistance, concessional finance, and capacity building for grid integration.	MINOGE; EBS; EAS	2026–2035	Grid integration studies for utility scale solar PV completed by 2028; at least 50 engineers and regulators trained in smart grid management by 2030.	C	114, 127	7.2, 9.1	Provides the core technologies needed to decarbonize the national power grid, a fundamental requirement for any 1.5°C-aligned energy transition.	4.00
Energy (Transport)	TECH-TRANS-01	Accelerate the adoption of hybrid vehicles and electric (EV) fleets (especially public and commercial fleets), and charging infrastructure through financial incentives, Public-Private Partnerships, and the development of a skilled technical workforce.	Min. of Transport; MINOGE; Min. of Labour (SNTA)	2026–2035	National EV technician certification program established by 2027; PPP framework for charging infrastructure is operational by 2028.	C	114, 127	9.1, 11.2	Enables the electrification of the transport sector, a critical step in reducing emissions from a major source of fossil fuel consumption.	3.50

Waste	TECH-WST-01	Enable the development of modern sanitary landfills with methane capture technology through international technology transfer, access to climate finance, and technical support for regulatory enforcement.	Min. of Public Works; NMA	2026–2032	Feasibility study and engineering design for a landfill methane capture project completed by 2028.	C	114, 127	9.4, 12.4	Deploys essential technology to capture methane, a potent GHG, directly contributing to near-term warming reduction in line with the Global Methane Pledge.	3.00
IPPU	TECH-IPPU-01	Promote the transition to low-GWP refrigerants and blended cement by enacting F-gas regulations, providing certified training for technicians, and offering financial support for piloting low-emission materials.	NMA; Min. of Labour; Min. of EZOTI	2026–2032	National F-gas Regulation enacted by 2027; 300+ technicians certified in low-GWP handling by 2032.	C	114, 127	9.4, 12.2	Facilitates the phase-down of highly potent F-gases and reduces the carbon footprint of the construction sector, aligning with global 1.5°C industrial transition pathways.	3.00
AFOLU	TECH-AFOLU-01	Scale up the use of geospatial monitoring and precision agriculture technology by upgrading the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS), providing micro-credit for smallholders, and strengthening agricultural extension services.	Min. of Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB); Min. of Agriculture (LVV); SBB	2026–2035	High-resolution deforestation alert system is operational within the NFMS by 2028; at least 1,000 smallholder farmers have access to CSA tech funds by 2032.	C	114, 127	2.4, 15.3	Provides the tools for transparently managing land use and forests, which is Suriname's most critical contribution to the global 1.5°C goal.	4.00

(C = Conditional / U = Unconditional)

Total number of enabling measures: 32

Mitigation Measures (2025 -2035)

Sector	Measure ID	Specific Action / Measure	Lead Institution(s)	Timeline	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Type (C/U)	Contribution to 1.5°C Pathway	Cumulative Emission Reduction (Million Tonnes CO ₂ eq)	Type of Impact (Reduction/Avoidance)	GST Item	SDG Target	Total Costs (M USD)
Energy: Oil & Gas	MIT-OG-01	Cleaner Offshore Production: Mandate and enforce the use of Best Available Technology (BAT) to limit the emission intensity.	Staatsolie; NMA; EAS	2028–2035	Emission intensity is capped at or below 13 kg CO ₂ eq per barrel for all new production.	C	Caps oil emissions intensity, avoiding long-term fossil lock-in.	1,18	Reduction	28e	9.4, 12.4	15.00
	MIT-OG-02	Zero Routine Flaring and Methane Leak Reduction: Implement methane leak detection and recovery (LDAR) protocols and eliminate routine flaring.	Staatsolie; MINOGE	2028–2035	Methane emissions from the oil and gas sector reduced in line with national standards by 2035.	C	Cuts methane via recovery systems, reducing short-term warming.	1,81	Reduction	28f	7.3, 12.4	25.00
Energy: Electricity	MIT-ELEC-01	Gas Power Transition: Convert existing heavy fuel oil (HFO) power plants to run on natural gas and commission new gas-to-power facilities.	EBS; Ministry of Natural Resources	2027–2035	All heavy oil generation is replaced by natural gas-based power plants by 2031.	C	Converts all oil-based plants to gas, enabling cleaner transitional energy.	5,24	Reduction	29	7.3, 9.4, 13.2	201.00
	MIT-ELEC-02	Utility-Scale Solar Deployment: Deploy 150 MW of solar power to diversify the grid and displace natural gas generation.	EBS; IPPs	2034–2035	150 MW of new solar PV capacity is operational by 2035.	C	Adds 150 MW of solar, displacing fossil generation.	3,99	Reduction	28a	7.2, 9.4	150.00
	MIT-ELEC-03	Grid Modernization for Loss Reduction and Stability: Upgrade transmission and distribution infrastructure to reduce technical losses and improve grid stability, supported by smart metering and BESS to facilitate renewable energy integration.	EBS; EAS	2025–2029	At least 2 BESS systems (10-20 MW) operational by Q2 2029; all conventional meters replaced by smart meters by Q4 2028.	C	Improves efficiency and facilitates renewable grid integration, displacing diesel-based backup generation.	0,07	Reduction	28a, 127b	7.1, 7.3	30.00
	MIT-ELEC-04	Demand-Side Energy Efficiency: Implement and enforce Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) for high-consumption appliances	EAS; Ministry of EZOTI	2028–2035	A 15% improvement in the average energy efficiency of newly imported appliances by 2035.	C	Cuts demand via efficient appliances, easing grid fossil pressure.	0,42	Reduction	28a	7.3, 12.2	10.00
Energy: Transport	MIT-TRANS-01	Fleet Transition to Hybrids and EVs: Accelerate the adoption of hybrid and electric vehicles through fiscal incentives, focusing initially on public transport and commercial fleets.	Ministry of Transport; Ministry of Finance and Planning	2027–2035	20% of new vehicles are electric by 2035; 1,500 commercial EVs deployed with fund support.	C	Initiates EV and hybrid shift, lowering transport emissions.	1,77	Reduction	28g	7.3, 11.2	40.00

	MIT-TRANS-02	EV Charging Infrastructure Rollout: Plan and implement a nationwide network of EV charging stations, prioritizing urban corridors and public/commercial hubs.	EBS; MINPWSP; Private Sector	2027–2032	100 EV charging stations are operational in major cities by 2032.	C	Builds EV charging network, supporting broad electrification of mobility.	0,06	Reduction	28g	7.2, 9.1	15.00
	MIT-TRANS-03	Fuel Efficiency and Quality Gains: Implement and enforce fuel quality standards and emissions standards for all imported vehicles.	Ministry of Transport; NMA	2028–2035	Average fuel economy of the national vehicle fleet improves by 20% compared to a 2025 baseline.	C	Enhances fuel economy to reduce transport-related CO ₂ .	0,26	Reduction	28g	3.9, 11.6, 12.2	5.00
IPPU	MIT-IPPU-01	Phase-in of Low-GWP Refrigerants: Actively replace high-GWP refrigerants (HFCs) with low-GWP alternatives in all new air conditioning units, chillers, and cold rooms.	NMA; Ministry of EZOTI; Private Sector (Importers)	2028–2035	>80% of new cooling equipment sold uses low-GWP alternatives by 2035.	C	Phases in low-GWP cooling in new equipment, lowering HFCs.	0,05	Reduction	28f	12.4, 13.3	5.00
	MIT-IPPU-02	Refrigerant Recovery and Leak Reduction: Implement improved servicing protocols and equipment for HVAC technicians to reduce HFC leakage rates	NMA; Private Sector (HVAC technicians)	2028–2035	60% reduction in average annual HFC leakage rate from serviced equipment by 2035.	C	Cuts refrigerant leaks by modernizing servicing protocols.	0,04	Reduction	28f	12.4, 13.3	3.00
	MIT-IPPU-03	Establish Refrigerant Recycling Hub: Establish a central hub for the collection and closed-loop recycling of used refrigerants.	Private Sector; NMA	2028–2035	One refrigerant recycling hub is fully operational by 2035.	C	Establishes refrigerant recycling hub, minimizing new HFC production.	0,02	Reduction	114	12.4, 17.6	8.00
	MIT-IPPU-04	Promote Low-Carbon Cement & Asphalt: Substitute 20–25% of clinker with fly ash and other supplementary materials in all new cement production or imports.	MINPWSP; Private Sector (Cement Importers)	2029–2035	Average clinker-to-cement ratio in the market is reduced by 20% by 2035.	C	Switches to low-clinker cement, reducing embedded carbon in construction.	0,04	Reduction	114	9.4, 12.2	10.00
	MIT-IPPU-05	Scale Up Energy-Efficient Building Materials: Drive the adoption of thermal insulation and other energy-efficient materials in new construction through updated building codes and policies.	MINPWSP	2029–2035	>50% of new public buildings meet advanced energy efficiency standards by 2035.	C	Deploys insulation and green materials, reducing building energy demand.	0,06	Reduction	114	9.4, 11c	12.00
AFOLU: Agriculture	MIT-AGRI-01	Widespread Adoption of Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA): Implement CSA practices—including sustainable soil and water management, use of organic fertilizers, and crop diversification—across the nation's farmlands.	Ministry of LVV; Farmer Cooperatives; CELOS	2027–2035	At least 60% of all active farmland is managed using recognized CSA practices by 2035.	C	Reduces N ₂ O from soils and improves carbon sequestration, lowering land-based emissions.	1,41	Reduction	63b	2.3, 2.4, 15.3	50.00

	MIT-AGRI-02	Methane Reduction in Rice Cultivation: Apply improved water management techniques, such as Alternate Wetting and Drying (AWD), in rice cultivation to significantly reduce emissions.	Ministry of LVV; Rice Farmers	2028–2035	AWD or similar methane-reducing irrigation techniques are applied to >50% of rice cultivation areas by 2035.	C	Directly targets a major source of agricultural methane, a potent GHG.	1,13	Reduction	28f, 63b	2.4, 6.4	15.00
	MIT-AGRI-03	Scaling of Agroforestry Systems: Integrate trees into farming systems (agroforestry) and pastoral lands (silvopasture) to enhance carbon sequestration, improve soil health, and provide livelihoods.	Ministry of LVV; SBB; Local Communities	2028–2035	At least 25,000 hectares of farmland are converted to or managed under agroforestry systems by 2035.	C	Promotes land-use systems that act as carbon sinks and provide economic alternatives to deforestation.	0,43	Reduction	109	2.4, 8.5, 15.3	25.00
	MIT-AGRI-04	Restoration of Degraded Agricultural Lands: Implement Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) measures to restore soil organic carbon and productivity on degraded farmlands and pastoral areas.	Ministry of LVV; Ministry of GBB	2025–2030	At least 20,000 hectares of degraded agricultural lands are under active restoration and sustainable management.	C	Reverses land degradation, enhances soil carbon stocks, and boosts agricultural resilience.	0,23	Reduction	63b, 63d	2.4, 15.3	40.00
AFOLU: Forestry	MIT-FOLU-01	Enhanced Forest Protection and Enforcement: Establish and deploy a permanent, well-equipped, and technology-enabled National Inter-Institutional Enforcement Unit to halt illegal deforestation and mining activities in near-real-time.	Ministry of Defense; Ministry of Justice & Police; NMA; SBB	2025–2035	>80% reduction in illegal deforestation incidents by 2030 compared to the 2025 baseline.	C	Fully halts deforestation projected under business-as-usual, preserving a critical global carbon sink.	78,85	Avoidance	33	15.2, 16.6	44.00
	MIT-FOLU-02	Transition to Formalized, Mercury-Free Mining: Actively transition informal ASGM into regulated zones, mandating and supporting the adoption of mercury-free technologies to reduce forest loss and contamination.	Ministry of Natural Resources (GMD); NMA	2025–2032	Transition of >50% of informal ASGM activities into regulated zones with mercury-free technologies by 2032.	C	Curbs the primary driver of deforestation and reduces emissions from unregulated gold mining.	58,41	Reduction / Removal	33	12.4, 15.1	10.00
	MIT-FOLU-03	Large-Scale Reforestation & Rehabilitation: Reforest 50,000 hectares of degraded lands, with a focus on post-mining areas, through community-based projects and private sector partnerships.	Ministry of GBB; SBB; Community Organizations	2030–2035	50,000 ha of degraded land are under active reforestation by 2035, with verified carbon sequestration rates and number of local jobs created	C	Reforests degraded lands, restoring carbon sinks and ecosystem services.	41,74	Avoidance	33	15.1, 15.3, 17.3	40.00
	MIT-FOLU-04	Promotion of Sustainable Forest Management (SFM): Scale up the adoption of Reduced-Impact Logging (RIL) and other Climate-	Ministry of GBB; SBB; Private Sector (Forestry Concessions)	2028–2035	>75% of active logging concessions are certified under SFM/RIL standards by 2035.	C	Scales sustainable forestry to maintain forest carbon stocks and reduce degradation.	32,52	Avoidance	33	15.1, 15.2	30.00

		Smart Forestry practices across all legal forestry concessions.										
	MIT-FOLU-05	Development of Sustainable Livelihood Alternatives: Implement a large-scale national program to develop viable, forest-friendly economic alternatives, including ecotourism, agroforestry, and NTFPs.	Ministry of EZOTI; Ministry of LVV; ITP/Local Communities	2028–2035	At least 5,000 new jobs created in sustainable, forest-based value chains in the interior by 2035.	C	Provides viable economic alternatives to deforestation, addressing its root socioeconomic drivers.	1,17	Avoidance	109	2.4, 8.5, 8.9	25.00
Waste	MIT-WST-01	Construction of Sanitary Landfills: Commission two engineered sanitary landfills (Paramaribo-Wanica and West Suriname)	MINPWSP; NMA; Private Operators	2027–2031	Two sanitary landfills are fully operational and compliant with national standards by 2031.	C	Establishes sanitary landfills to curb methane leakage.	0,63	Reduction	114	11.6, 12.4	30.00
	MIT-WST-02	Landfill Gas (LFG) Recovery and Utilization: Install and operate landfill gas recovery systems at new sanitary landfills for either flaring or energy generation.	MINPWSP; EBS; Private Operators	2029–2035	>75% of methane generated at new landfills is captured by 2035.	C	Captures landfill gas for flaring/energy, reducing CH ₄ emissions.	0,65	Reduction	28f	7.2, 12.4	30.00
	MIT-WST-03	Nationwide Organics Diversion and Composting: Establish municipal composting hubs and scale up source separation programs to divert organic waste.	Municipalities; Ministry of LVV	2028–2035	At least 30% of organic household waste is diverted from landfills and composted by 2035.	C	Scales composting to avoid landfill emissions.	0,37	Reduction	114	2.4, 12.3, 12.5	20.00
	MIT-WST-04	Urban Wastewater Treatment with Biogas Capture: Implement Phase 1 of urban wastewater treatment in Paramaribo, featuring anaerobic digestion and biogas.	MINPWSP; Water Utilities	2029–2035	At least one modular wastewater treatment plant with biogas capture is operational in Paramaribo by 2035.	C	Treats wastewater with biogas use, avoiding CH ₄ /N ₂ O emissions.	1,26	Reduction	28f	6.3, 12.4	50.00
	MIT-WST-05	Recycling Infrastructure Scale-up: Establish Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) and collection points to increase the national recycling rate	Municipalities; Private Sector	2027–2035	National recycling rate increased to at least 20% by 2035.	C	Boosts recycling rate, reducing resource demand and waste.	0,38	Reduction	114	12,5	25.00
	MIT-WST-06	Safe Medical Waste Treatment: Implement regional autoclave and sterilization facilities to replace the open burning and unsafe disposal of medical waste	Ministry of Health; NMA	2028–2032	>90% of medical waste is treated through non-incineration technologies by 2032.	C	Eliminates medical waste burning, reducing localized black carbon.	0,14	Reduction	114	3.9, 12.4	12.00

(C = Conditional / U = Unconditional)

Total number of mitigation measures: 29

Adaptation Measures

By 2030

Sector	Measure ID	Adaptation Measure	Timeline	Target KPI	GST Item	Type (C/U)	SDG Target	Lead Institution	Total Costs (M USD)
Water Security and Resilient Sanitation	ADP-WATSAN-01	Adopt a National Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Plan	2025–2028	National IWRM Plan, with a focus on protecting drinking water sources from contamination and salinization, is officially adopted by the government.	64(b)	U	6.5	MINPWSP ; Ministry of Natural Resources (NH)	7.28
	ADP-WATSAN-02	Establish a National Water Quality and Salinity Monitoring Network	2026–2030	At least 10 new real-time monitoring stations are established in vulnerable coastal freshwater systems to provide early warnings on water quality and saltwater intrusion.	64(a)	C	6.3, 6.5	MINPWSP ; Meteorological Service of Suriname	14.60
	ADP-WATSAN-03	Implement Community-Based Rainwater Harvesting in the Interior	2025–2030	50 community-scale rainwater harvesting and filtration systems are installed and locally managed in remote interior communities to enhance drinking water security.	63(a)	C	6.1, 6.4	Ministry of Regional Development and Sport; Local Communities	26.28
Climate-Resilient Food Systems and Agriculture	ADP-AGRI-01	Enhance agricultural resilience on at least 60% of farmland by applying CSA practices	2027–2030	At least 60% of all active farmland is managed using recognized CSA practices.	63(b)	C	2.3, 2.4	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries (LVV)	72.96
	ADP-AGRI-02	Implement Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Measures	2025–2030	At least 20,000 hectares of degraded agricultural and pastoral lands are under active restoration and sustainable management.	63(b), 63(d)	C	2.4, 15.3	Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB); Ministry of LVV	58.38
	ADP-AGRI-03	Develop Sustainable Fishery Management Plans	2026–2030	Management plans for at least three priority fisheries are developed, officially adopted, and under active implementation by 2030.	64(b)	C	2.4, 14.2, 14.4	Ministry of LVV (Fisheries Directorate)	21.90
	ADP-AGRI-04	Strengthen ITPs' Community Food Systems Adaptation	2025–2030	At least five community-led adaptation plans for Indigenous and Tribal Peoples' food systems are funded and under implementation.	63(b), 63(f), 63(g)	C	2.3, 2.4, 10.2	ITP Organizations; Ministry of Regional Development	17.54
Climate-Resilient Health Systems	ADP-HEALTH-01	Develop a National Health Adaptation Plan (H-NAP)	2026–2028	The H-NAP is developed, officially adopted, and integrated into the overarching national health strategy.	64(b)	U	3d	Ministry of Health	11.70
	ADP-HEALTH-02	Establish an Integrated Climate and Health Early Warning System	2027–2030	A functional early warning system providing timely alerts for climate-sensitive health risks (e.g., heatwaves, disease outbreaks) is operational and covers 75% of the population.	64(a)	C	3d, 13.1	Ministry of Health (BOG); Meteorological Service of Suriname	14.60
	ADP-HEALTH-03	Climate-Proof Primary Healthcare Centers in High-Risk Zones	2028–2030	At least 50% of primary healthcare centers located in designated flood-prone or remote interior regions are retrofitted to ensure operational continuity during climate-related disruptions.	63(c), 63(e)	C	3d, 3.8, 11.5	Ministry of Health; Ministry of Regional Development	36.45

	ADP-HEALTH-04	Launch Public Health Campaigns on Climate-Related Risks	2026–2030	At least three nationwide public awareness and education campaigns on preventing climate-sensitive diseases and health impacts are conducted.	63(c)	U	3d, 13.3	Ministry of Health (BOG)	5.85
Ecosystems, Biodiversity, and Nature-Based Solutions	ADP-ECO-01	Implement Management Plans for all Protected Areas (PAs)	2025–2030	100% of existing major Protected Areas have climate-informed management plans that are officially adopted and under active implementation.	64(b)	U	15.1, 15.5	Ministry of GBB (Nature Conservation Division); STINASU	36.48
	ADP-ECO-02	Restore Degraded Mangrove and Coastal Ecosystems	2025–2030	At least 5,000 hectares of degraded mangrove forests and associated coastal wetlands are under active restoration using Nature-based Solutions.	63(d), 63(e)	C	14.2, 15.1	MINPWSP ; WWF Guianas	43.80
	ADP-ECO-03	Develop a National Sustainable Eco-tourism Strategy	2026–2028	A national strategy for sustainable, low-impact eco-tourism is developed in a participatory manner and officially adopted, with a focus on community-led initiatives.	63(f), 64(b)	U	8.9, 12b, 15.1	Ministry of Transport, Communication, and Tourism	8.60
	ADP-ECO-04	Integrate Biodiversity Values into National and Sectoral Planning	2025–2030	Biodiversity and ecosystem service values are integrated into the national budgeting process and into the land-use plans of at least three key economic sectors (e.g., agriculture, infrastructure).	64(b)	U	15.9, 12.2	Planning Office of Suriname; Ministry of Finance and Planning	8.76
	ADP-ECO-05	Expand the National Protected Area Network (30x30 Target)	2025–2030	At least 30% of inland water, and marine/coastal areas are effectively conserved and managed within the national PA network.	63(d)	C	14.5, 15.1, 15.4	Ministry of GBB	43.80
	ADP-ECO-06	Develop and implement a National Wetlands Management Plan to guide restoration, and monitoring of all coastal wetlands.	2026–2029	National Wetlands Management Plan adopted by 2028; Blue carbon monitoring integrated into NFMS/MRV by 2029.	64(b)	U	14.2, 15.1	Ministry of GBB; NMA; SBB	8.76
Resilient Infrastructure and Human Settlements	ADP-INFRA-01	Mandate Climate Risk Screening for all Major Infrastructure Projects	2025–2028	100% of new public and private infrastructure investments are screened for climate risks using a national standardized tool.	64(a)	U	9.1, 11b, 11.5	MINPWSP ; NMA	8.76
	ADP-INFRA-02	Finalize and Enforce a Climate-Resilient National Building Code	2026–2028	A new national building code, incorporating standards for energy efficiency, flood resilience, and cooling, is officially adopted and enforced for all new public infrastructure.	63(e), 64(b)	U	11c, 11.5, 9.4	MINPWSP	14.58
	ADP-INFRA-03	Establish a National Climate Infrastructure Unit (NCIU)	2026–2029	The NCIU is legally established and operational within the government structure to oversee climate-resilient design and implementation of all public works.	64(d)	C	9a, 13.2	Ministry of Finance and Planning; MINPWSP	8.77
	ADP-INFRA-04	Climate-Proof Critical Energy and Waste Infrastructure	2025–2030	15 critical electricity generation/transmission sites and 3 major landfills in flood-prone areas are upgraded and climate-proofed.	63(e)	C	9.1, 11.5, 12.4	EBS; MINPWSP	111.70
	ADP-INFRA-05	Upgrade Urban Drainage and Flood Management Systems	2025–2030	Upgrading of 1,200 culverts and 240 km of roadside and tertiary drains across prioritized urban drainage zones in Greater Paramaribo.	63(e)	C	11.5	MINPWSP	142.17

	ADP-INFRA-06	Establish Emergency Backup Power at Critical Public Service Sites	2026–2030	100 critical facilities (hospitals, shelters, schools) are equipped with reliable backup power systems (e.g., solar-battery).	63(e)	C	3.8, 7.1, 11.5	MINPWSP ; Ministry of Health	51.04
	ADP-INFRA-07	Develop and adopt a National Integrated Waste Management Strategy (IWMS)	2025–2028	A national strategy is developed and subsequently adopted and under implementation by the last quarter of 2028	114	U	12.3, 12.4, 12.5	MINPWSP ; NMA	11.68
	ADP-INFRA-08	Roll out national waste awareness and source separation programs in schools and communities	2026–2028	500 community leaders and 200 schools engaged in national campaigns	109	U	4.7, 12.5	MINPWSP ; Ministry of Education (OWC)	5.82
	ADP-INFRA-09	Formalize informal waste collection and recycling through cooperatives and small enterprises	2026–2030	5 formal recycling cooperatives legally registered and supported	109, 114	C	8.3, 12.5	MINPWSP ; Ministry of Labor	17.50
	ADP-INFRA-10	Strengthen Capacity for Climate-Resilient Infrastructure Design	2026–2030	300 infrastructure professionals (engineers, architects, planners) are trained and certified in climate-resilient and low-emission design.	114	C	4.4, 9.1, 13.3	MINPWSP ; Professional Associations	8.74
	ADP-INFRA-11	Establish contingency plans for business continuity during climate-related disruptions (e.g. floods, droughts)	2026–2030	100% of large-scale industrial operations with approved continuity plans	64b	U	9.1, 11.5, 13.1	Ministry of EZOTI; Suriname Trade and Industry Association (VSB); ASFA; AKMOS	7.30
	ADP-INFRA-12	Introduce national design standards for climate-resilient electricity infrastructure	2025–2030	New technical standard guideline published and applied in 100% of new public investments	63e	U	7.1, 7.3, 9.4	EAS; NMA; MINPWSP	7.26
	ADP-INFRA-13	Establish early warning systems and disaster protocols at key oil & gas sites	2025–2030	Critical sites with full systems operational by 2030	64a	C	12.4	Staatsolie; NCCR	7.26
	ADP-INFRA-14	Mandate climate risk assessments for all new oil and gas offshore infrastructure (FPSOs, terminals)	2025–2030	100% of new offshore projects (est. 5–6)	64a	U	12.4	Staatsolie; MINOGE	7.26
	ADP-INFRA-15	Integrate climate risk assessments in the national electricity expansion planning	2025–2030	Full integration of climate risk module in next ESP revision and project prioritization tool	64a	U	7.1, 7.2, 13.2	EAS; EBS	4.38
	ADP-INFRA-16	Improve water management protocols for Afobaka Hydro Lake	2025–2030	Updating protocols to mitigate drought impacts on hydropower.	63a	U	6.4, 7.2	Staatsolie	5.88
Adaptive Social Protection and	ADP-SOCPRO-01	Develop a National Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) Strategy	2026–2028	A comprehensive, costed national ASP strategy is developed and officially adopted, with clear protocols for scaling up support after climate shocks.	64(b)	C	1.5, 10.2	Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing (SoZaVo)	7.32

Livelihood Resilience	ADP-SOCPRO-02	Establish a Unified Registry for Vulnerable Households	2027–2030	A dynamic, digitized national registry of vulnerable households is established and integrated with climate risk data to enable rapid targeting for post-disaster support.	64(a)	C	1.3, 1.5, 10.2	Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing (SoZaVo); General Bureau of Statistics (ABS)	8.76
	ADP-SOCPRO-03	Pilot a Climate Risk Insurance Program for Smallholders	2028–2030	A pilot parametric insurance scheme is designed and launched, providing coverage to at least 2,000 smallholder farmers and artisanal fishers in high-risk coastal districts.	63(f)	C	1.5, 2.4	Ministry of Finance and Planning; Ministry of LVV	11.70
	ADP-SOCPRO-04	Integrate Climate Resilience into TVET and Skills Training	2027–2030	Curricula for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in key sectors (agriculture, construction, tourism) are updated to include skills for green and climate-resilient jobs.	114, 63(f)	C	4.4, 4.7, 8.5	Ministry of Education (OWC); Suriname National Training Authority (SNTA)	14.60
	ADP-SOCPRO-05	Launch a Green Enterprise Development Program	2028–2030	A program providing technical assistance and seed funding is established to support the creation of 50 new micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in adaptation-related sectors (e.g., eco-tourism, sustainable agriculture).	63(f)	C	8.3, 8.5, 12b, 12.2	Ministry of EZOTI	11.70
Protection of Cultural Heritage and Indigenous Knowledge	ADP-HERIT-01	Conduct a National Vulnerability Assessment of Cultural Heritage	2026–2029	A comprehensive national inventory and vulnerability assessment of tangible and intangible cultural heritage sites and practices is completed and published.	64(a)	U	11.4	Ministry of Education (OWC) (Directorate of Culture)	4.37
	ADP-HERIT-02	Establish a National Platform for Integrating Traditional Knowledge	2027–2030	A formal, multi-stakeholder platform, co-chaired by government and ITP representatives, is operational to facilitate the integration of TEK into national adaptation planning.	63(g), 64(b)	U	11.4, 13b, 16.7	ITP Organizations; Ministry of Regional Development	4.36
	ADP-HERIT-03	Fund Community-Led Documentation of At-Risk Heritage	2028–2030	At least 10 community-led projects are funded to document at-risk oral histories, traditional agricultural practices, and ecological knowledge using culturally appropriate methods.	63(g)	C	4.7, 11.4, 13b	ITP Organizations; Ministry of Education (OWC) (Directorate of Culture)	4.38

(C = Conditional / U = Unconditional)

Total number of adaptation measures between 2025 and 2030: 41

By 2035

Sector	Measure ID	Adaptation Measure	Timeline	Target KPI	GST Item	Type (C/U)	SDG Target	Lead Institution	Total Costs (M USD)
Water Security and Resilient Sanitation	ADP-WATSAN-04	Implement Watershed Management Plans for Critical Drinking Water Sources	2030–2035	Comprehensive watershed management plans for three critical river basins are fully implemented, with measures to reduce pollution from mining, agriculture, and settlements.	63(a) 63(d)	C	3.9, 6.6	Ministry of GBB; MINPWSP ; NMA	36.48
	ADP-WATSAN-05	Develop and Enforce Climate-Resilient Sanitation and Wastewater Standards	2030–2032	National climate-resilient sanitation standards are gazetted and enforced by 2032. At least three pilot projects for innovative, flood-resilient wastewater solutions are operational in coastal towns.	63(a) 63(c)	C	6.2, 6.3, 11.5	MINPWSP ; NMA	43.77
	ADP-WATSAN-06	Achieve Universal Access to Climate-Resilient Safe Drinking Water	2030–2035	100% of the population has access to safely managed and climate-resilient drinking water services, in line with national SDG 6 targets.	63(a) 64(c)	C	3.9, 6.1	Ministry of Natural Resources (NH) / SWM	102.18
Climate-Resilient Food Systems and Agriculture	ADP-AGRI-05	Mainstream Climate-Resilient Agricultural Value Chains	2030–2035	A 25% reduction in post-harvest losses for three priority agricultural value chains is achieved through targeted climate-resilient infrastructure investments.	63(b), 63(e)	C	2.4, 12.3	Ministry of LVV; Ministry of Economic Affairs, Entrepreneurship & Technological Innovation (EZOTI)	87.54
	ADP-AGRI-06	Scale Up Climate-Resilient Aquaculture and Mariculture	2030–2035	National aquaculture production is increased by 30% using climate-resilient and sustainable methods.	63(b), 63(f)	C	2.4, 14.4	Ministry of LVV	43.80
	ADP-AGRI-07	Establish a National Climate and Agricultural Risk Insurance Program	2030–2035	At least 50% of smallholder farmers and artisanal fishers have access to the national climate risk insurance program.	63(f)	C	1.5, 2.4	Ministry of Finance and Planning; Ministry of LVV	43.80
	ADP-AGRI-08	Integrated agro-ecological zones in at least 4 districts	2030-2035 and beyond	4 functional zones linking food security & biodiversity	63b, 63d	C	2.4, 15.1, 15.3	Ministry of LVV; Ministry of Oil, Gas and Environment (MINOGE)	36.48
Climate-Resilient Health Systems	ADP-HEALTH-05	Upgrade and Climate-Proof Regional Hospitals	2033–2035	The three main regional hospitals are fully assessed for climate vulnerability and retrofitted with resilient energy, water, and structural systems.	63(c), 63(e)	C	3d, 9.1	Ministry of Health	58.35
	ADP-HEALTH-06	Implement a Climate-Resilient Medical Supply Chain	2032–2035	A national strategy for a climate-resilient medical supply chain is implemented, including decentralized storage of essential medicines and emergency procurement protocols.	63(c)	C	3b	Ministry of Health	36.48
	ADP-HEALTH-07	Implement Climate-Resilient National Medical Waste Management	2030–2035	100% of healthcare facilities are compliant with the National Medical Waste Management Plan, with systems designed to function safely during and after flood events.	63(c), 63(e)	C	3.9, 12.4	Ministry of Health; NMA	43.80
	ADP-HEALTH-08	Establish a Climate-Health Research and Capacity Building Program	2030–2035	A long-term program is established within a national academic institution to monitor climate-health linkages, build local research capacity, and train health professionals.	64(d)	C	3d, 4.3	Ministry of Health; Anton de Kom University of Suriname (AdeKUS)	17.52

Ecosystems, Biodiversity, and Nature-Based Solutions	ADP-ECO-07	Operationalize Community-Led Eco-tourism and Benefit-Sharing Mechanisms	2030–2035	At least 10 new community-owned and operated eco-tourism enterprises are established in and around PAs, with clear benefit-sharing mechanisms in place.	63(f), 63(g)	C	8.9, 10.2, 15.1	ITP Organizations; Ministry of Transport, Communication, and Tourism	21.90
	ADP-ECO-08	Establish Functional Biodiversity Corridors	2030–2035	At least two functional ecological corridors are established to connect key Protected Areas, facilitating species migration and enhancing landscape-level resilience.	63(d)	C	15.1, 15.4	Ministry of GBB; Conservation International Suriname	29.16
	ADP-ECO-09	Achieve No Net Loss of Mangrove Ecosystems	2030–2035	A national policy and enforcement mechanism for "no net loss" of mangrove forests is fully operational, balancing any unavoidable conversion with robust, equivalent restoration.	63(d), 63(e)	U	14.2, 15.1	MINPWSP ; NMA	36.48
	ADP-ECO-10	Strengthen community co-management of wetlands (incl. Ramsar sites) through sustainable livelihoods (e.g., eco-tourism, fisheries).	2030–2035	At least 5 new community co-management agreements for wetlands/Ramsar sites are operational, linked to sustainable livelihood enterprises.	63(f), 63(g)	C	8.9, 10.2, 14.4	Ministry of GBB; Ministry of EZOTI; ITP Organizations	21.90
Resilient Infrastructure and Human Settlements	ADP-INFRA-17	Implement Large-Scale Coastal Protection Infrastructure	2026–2035	50% of the highly vulnerable coastline is protected through a combination of hard infrastructure and Nature-based Solutions (mangrove restoration).	63(e), 63(d)	C	11.5, 14.2	MINPWSP	873.00
	ADP-INFRA-18	Upgrade and Climate-Proof the Primary National Road Network	2028–2035	At least 150 km of the most climate-vulnerable primary road segments are elevated, reinforced, and equipped with resilient drainage systems.	63(e)	C	9.1, 11b	MINPWSP	354.90
	ADP-INFRA-19	Deploy Distributed Renewable Energy for Resilient Rural Services	2028–2035	75 vulnerable interior communities are equipped with solar mini-grids or hybrid systems to ensure resilient power for essential services.	63(e), 63(f)	C	7.1, 9.1	EBS; Ministry of Regional Development	131.36
	ADP-INFRA-20	Enhance and Diversify Transport Modalities	2026–2035	Reactivate/upgrade 3 key ferry systems for inland water transport to create resilient alternatives to climate-vulnerable road networks.	63(e)	C	9.1	Ministry of Transport, Communication, and Tourism	51.10
	ADP-INFRA-21	Establish a National Disaster Waste Management Plan	2028–2034	A national plan for managing waste after climate-related disasters is operational, with mobile response units in the 5 most disaster-prone districts.	64(b)	C	11.5, 12.5	NCCR; MINPWSP	21.84
	ADP-INFRA-22	Ensure waste management is integrated into municipal adaptation plans and spatial zoning schemes.	2027 - 2035	75% of municipal development projects with waste zoning provisions aligned to IWMP standards	64b	U	11.3, 12.5	Ministry of Regional Development; District Commissariats	21,96
	ADP-INFRA-23	Introduce decentralized composting and reuse systems in rural and interior communities to reduce climate-related supply chain risks	2027-2032	5 areas for decentralized composting and reuse systems are operational	114, 63b	C	2.4, 12.3, 12.5	Ministry of LVV; Ministry of Regional Development	14.64
	ADP-INFRA-24	Incentivize use of adaptive and sustainable materials in construction and industrial input chains	2026–2035	5 incentive schemes operational; 50 companies adopting climate-resilient materials	N/A	C	9.4, 12.2	Ministry of Finance and Planning; Ministry of EZOTI	21.90

	ADP-INFRA-25	Expand Resilient Waste Management to Underserved Communities	2026–2035	50 vulnerable interior and coastal communities are covered with basic, climate-resilient solid waste collection and disposal services.	63(e)	C	10.2, 11.5, 12.5	MINPWSP ; Ministry of Regional Development and Sport	36.50
	ADP-INFRA-26	Require climate resilience clauses in all new oil and gas licenses	2028–2035	100% of new licenses (est. 3–4 blocks/licenses by 2035)	64b	U	12.4, 13.2	Staatsolie; Ministry of Natural Resources (NH)	7.20
	ADP-INFRA-27	Establish a Power Sector Climate Risk Unit within the EBS and EAS structure	2030–2035	Set-up and operationalization of a dedicated climate risk unit with EBS and EAS	64d	C	7.1, 13.2	EBS; EAS	7.26
Adaptive Social Protection and Livelihood Resilience	ADP-SOCPRO-06	Full National Rollout of the Shock-Responsive Safety Net System	2030–2035	The national social assistance program is fully equipped with financing and operational mechanisms to automatically scale up coverage by 50% within 3 months of a declared climate disaster.	63(f)	C	1.3, 1.5, 10.2	Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing (SoZaVo)	72.90
	ADP-SOCPRO-07	Scale Up the National Climate and Agricultural Risk Insurance Program	2030–2035	At least 50% of all smallholder farmers and artisanal fishers have access to the national climate risk insurance program.	63(f)	C	1.5, 2.4	Ministry of Finance and Planning; Ministry of LVV	43,80
	ADP-SOCPRO-08	Implement a "Green Works" Public Employment Program	2030–2035	A permanent public works program is operational, providing temporary employment to vulnerable workers in ecosystem restoration and climate-resilient infrastructure maintenance projects.	63(f), 63(d)	C	8.5, 15.3	Ministry of Labor; MINPWSP	43.80
	ADP-SOCPRO-09	Implement Livelihood Diversification Programs in Vulnerable Regions	2030–2035	Comprehensive programs promoting alternative, climate-resilient livelihoods (e.g., aquaculture, agro-processing, community-based tourism) are implemented in at least three highly vulnerable districts.	63(f)	C	1.5, 8.5	Ministry of Regional Development	36.48
	ADP-SOCPRO-10	Mainstream ASP into National Poverty Reduction and Development Plans	2030–2035	Principles of adaptive social protection are fully integrated into the next cycle of national development and poverty reduction strategies.	64(b), 63(f)	U	1.3, 10.2	Planning Office of Suriname; Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing (SoZaVo)	14.64
Protection of Cultural Heritage and Indigenous Knowledge	ADP-HERIT-04	Implement Conservation Plans for High-Priority Heritage Sites	2030–2035	Climate adaptation and conservation plans are under active implementation for at least five high-priority, climate-vulnerable heritage sites identified in the 2029 assessment.	63(g), 63(e)	C	11.4	Ministry of Education (OWC) (Directorate of Culture); MINPWSP	14.64
	ADP-HERIT-05	Systematically Integrate TEK into Sectoral Adaptation Plans	2030–2035	Traditional ecological knowledge is verifiably integrated into the adaptation strategies of at least three key sectors (e.g., water resource management, forestry, agriculture).	63(g), 64(b)	U	13b, 15.9, 16.7	Relevant Sectoral Ministries (e.g., LVV, GBB, OW)	7.26
	ADP-HERIT-06	Develop Community-Based Cultural Tourism Initiatives	2030–2035	At least five new community-owned and operated cultural tourism enterprises are established, providing a resilient livelihood strategy based on the sustainable use of cultural heritage.	63(f), 63(g)	C	8.9, 10.2, 11.4	Ministry of Transport, Communication, and Tourism; ITP Organizations	14.64

(C = Conditional / U = Unconditional)

Total number of adaptation measures between 2030 and 2035: 34

Annex 2 Suriname's NDC 3.0 Costing Assumptions

This annex presents the total costing assumptions for Suriname's NDC 3.0 measures, with estimated investments of **\$1.125 billion** for mitigation, enabling, and loss and damage measures and **\$3.375 billion** for adaptation, totaling approximately **\$4.5 billion** through 2035. The higher cost for adaptation reflects the country's urgent need to protect its vulnerable coastal zones and implement resilient infrastructure, with **nearly \$1.4 billion** allocated to just three key areas: drainage systems (\$145.93 million), climate-resilient roads (\$364.8 million), and coastal defenses (\$885 million).

For adaptation, estimated costs are divided across two timeframes, with **\$925 million** targeted for implementation by 2030, and an additional **\$2.45 billion** by 2035, reflecting a phased investment approach aligned with expected public revenues and international climate finance.

The total investment for non-adaptation measures is comprised of **\$975 million for mitigation**, **\$128 million for enabling measures**, and **\$22 million for loss and damage measures**.

Loss and Damage Measures (x Million USD)

Measure ID	Specific Action / Measure	Timeline	Total	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
LD-TECH-01	Strengthen the National Multi-Hazard Early Warning System	2026–2032	18.00	0.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
LD-TECH-02	Conduct a National Loss and Damage Needs Assessment by 2027	2026–2027	4.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total			22.00	0.00	4.00	6.00	3.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00

Enabling Measures (x Million USD)

Category	Measure ID	Specific Action / Measure	Timeline	Total	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Governance	EN-GOV-01	Amend and fully implement the Environmental Framework Law to legally mandate all NDC targets	2026–2030	1.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	EN-GOV-02	Establish a single, high-level National Climate Coordination Unit within MINOGE	2026–2028	3.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	EN-GOV-03	Develop and implement a national Just Transition Plan	2026–2029	2.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	EN-GOV-04	Establish a National Mechanism on Loss and Damage as a dedicated working group	2026–2028	1.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	EN-GOV-05	Develop and implement a National Fire Management Strategy	2026–2031	7.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	EN-GOV-06	Strengthen border and customs control to combat environmental crime	2026–2031	9.50	0.00	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Spatial Planning	EN-GOV-07	Finalize, enact, and enforce the Law on Spatial Planning to create legally binding land-use zones	2026–2029	1.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	EN-GOV-08	Update and enforce the Law on Nature Management to strengthen the legal status of protected areas and biodiversity corridors.	2026–2029	1.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	EN-GOV-09	Legally designate the largely intact southern forest belt below the 4° Northern latitude line as a national protected area	2027–2032	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
Data & Transparency	EN-DATA-01	Establish and enhance an integrated Monitoring, Verification & Reporting Unit	2026–2029	14.00	0.00	2.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	EN-DATA-02	Develop and operationalize a National Climate Services and Data Platform	2027–2032	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00

	EN-DATA-03	Development of Country-Specific Emission Factors (Transition from Tier 1 to Tier 2/3)	2026-2029	8.00	0.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Green Finance & Investment Planning	EN-FIN-01	Establish a central Green Finance Coordination Unit (GFCU)	2026-2028	3.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	EN-FIN-02	Develop a comprehensive NDC Implementation and Investment Plan.	2026-2029	2.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	EN-FIN-03	Operationalize a dedicated Climate Action Window within the existing Environmental Fund.	2028-2032	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
Capacity Building	EN-CAP-01	Conduct a National Green Skills Audit and launch a nationwide Climate Action Capacity Building Progr.	2026-2035	4.00	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
	EN-CAP-02	Develop a National Framework for Loss and Damage.	2028-2035	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
	EN-CAP-03	Modernize national immigration laws and create a 'Green Talent' fast-track visa.	2026-2028	0.50	0.00	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	EN-CAP-04	Develop and implement a National Climate Communication and Public Awareness Strategy	2026-2030	3.50	0.00	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	EN-CAP-05	Establish a National Climate Research Program	2026-2035	5.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Just Transition	EN-SOC-01	Launch a National Green Skills and Employment Program	2026-2035	6.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00
	EN-SOC-02	Implement a Livelihood Protection and Regional Equity Program	2027-2035	8.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50
	EN-SOC-03	Establish a Community Climate Action Fund to promote community-based adaptation	2028-2035	5.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.50
Gender Equity	EN-SOC-04	Develop and implement a National Gender and Climate Action Plan (NGCAP).	2026-2028	1.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Youth Empowerment	EN-SOC-05	Develop and implement a National Youth in Climate Action Plan	2026-2035	5.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Indigenous Peoples & Local Communities	EN-SOC-06	Develop and implement a National ITP Climate Action Plan.	2026-2030	4.50	0.00	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Social Inclusion	EN-SOC-07	Develop and implement a Climate Vulnerability and Social Equity Framework.	2026-2029	1.00	0.00	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy (Electricity)	TECH-ELEC-01	Facilitate the transfer and deployment of utility-scale solar PV. BESS.	2026-2035	4.00	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40

Energy (Transport)	TECH-TRANS-01	Accelerate the adoption of Electric Vehicle (EV) fleets and charging infrastructure	2026–2035	3.50	0.00	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
Waste	TECH-WST-01	Enable the development of modern sanitary landfills with methane capture technology	2026–2032	3.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
IPPU	TECH-IPPU-01	Promote the transition to low-GWP refrigerants and blended cement by enacting F-gas regulations.	2026–2032	3.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
AFOLU	TECH-AFOLU-01	Scale up the use of geospatial monitoring and precision agriculture technology	2026–2035	4.00	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
Total				128.00	0.00	15.55	20.50	24.95	21.15	13.45	10.50	7.50	4.80	4.80	4.80
				Total	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035

Mitigation Measures (between 2025 and 2035 - (x Million USD)

Sector	Measure ID	Specific Action / Measure	Timeline	Total	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Energy: Oil & Gas	MIT-OG-01	Cleaner Offshore Production: Mandate and enforce the use of Best Available Technology (BAT)	2028–2035	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.50
	MIT-OG-02	Zero Routine Flaring and Methane Leak Reduction: Implement methane leak detection and recovery (LDAR) protocols	2028–2035	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Energy: Electricity	MIT-ELEC-01	Gas Power Transition: Convert existing heavy fuel oil (HFO) power plants to run on natural gas	2027–2035	201.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	32.00	32.00	32.00
	MIT-ELEC-02	Utility-Scale Solar Deployment: Deploy 150 MW of solar power to diversify the grid and displace natural gas generation.	2034–2035	150.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.00	80.00
	MIT-ELEC-03	Grid Modernization for Loss Reduction and Stability: Upgrade transmission and distribution infrastructure to reduce technical losses and improve grid stability	2025–2029	30.00	4.00	6.00	8.00	8.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	MIT-ELEC-04	Demand-Side Energy Efficiency: Implement and enforce Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS)	2028–2035	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	2.00
Energy: Transport	MIT-TRANS-01	Fleet Transition to Hybrids and EVs: Accelerate the adoption of hybrid and electric vehicles	2027–2035	40.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	7.00	7.00	7.00

	MIT-TRANS-02	EV Charging Infrastructure Rollout: Plan and implement a nationwide network of EV charging stations.	2027–2032	15.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	MIT-TRANS-03	Fuel Efficiency and Quality Gains: Implement and enforce fuel quality standards and emissions standards f	2028–2035	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00
IPPU	MIT-IPPU-01	Phase-in of Low-GWP Refrigerants: Actively replace high-GWP refrigerants with low-GWP alternatives	2028–2035	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00
	MIT-IPPU-02	Refrigerant Recovery and Leak Reduction: Implement improved servicing protocols and equipment	2028–2035	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.75
	MIT-IPPU-03	Establish Refrigerant Recycling Hub	2028–2035	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50
	MIT-IPPU-04	Promote Low-Carbon Cement & Asphalt: Substitute 20–25% of clinker with fly ash	2029–2035	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
	MIT-IPPU-05	Scale Up Energy-Efficient Building Materials: Drive the adoption of thermal insulation and other energy-efficient materials	2029–2035	12.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	3.00
AFOLU: Agriculture	MIT-AGRI-01	Widespread Adoption of Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA): Implement CSA practices across the nation's farmlands.	2027–2035	50.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	8.00	9.00	9.00
	MIT-AGRI-02	Methane Reduction in Rice Cultivation: Apply improved water management techniques, such as Alternate Wetting and Drying (AWD)	2028–2035	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.00
	MIT-AGRI-03	Scaling of Agroforestry Systems: Integrate trees into farming systems (agroforestry) and pastoral lands (silvopasture)	2028–2035	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	5.00
	MIT-AGRI-04	Restoration of Degraded Agricultural Lands: Implement Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) measures	2025–2030	40.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
AFOLU: Forestry	MIT-FOLU-01	Enhanced Forest Protection and Enforcement: Establish and deploy a permanent, well-equipped, and technology-enabled National Inter-Institutional Enforcement Unit	2025–2035	44.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00

	MIT-FOLU-02	Transition to Formalized. Mercury-Free Mining: Actively transition informal ASGM into regulated zones.	2025–2032	10.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
	MIT-FOLU-03	Large-Scale Reforestation & Rehabilitation: Reforest 50.000 hectares of degraded lands	2030–2035	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	10.00
	MIT-FOLU-04	Promotion of Sustainable Forest Management (SFM): Scale up the adoption of Reduced-Impact Logging (RIL)	2028–2035	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	5.00	6.00	6.00
	MIT-FOLU-05	Development of Sustainable Livelihood Alternatives: Implement a large-scale national program to develop viable, forest-friendly economic alternatives	2028–2035	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	5.00
Waste	MIT-WST-01	Construction of Sanitary Landfills: Commission two engineered sanitary landfills (Paramaribo-Wanica and West Suriname) and safely decommissioning existing dumpsites in planned phases	2027–2031	30.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	MIT-WST-02	Landfill Gas (LFG) Recovery and Utilization: Install and operate landfill gas recovery systems	2029–2035	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	6.00	6.50	6.50
	MIT-WST-03	Nationwide Organics Diversion and Composting: Establish municipal composting hubs	2028–2035	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	4.00
	MIT-WST-04	Urban Wastewater Treatment with Biogas Capture: Implement Phase 1 of urban wastewater treatment in Paramaribo	2029–2035	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
	MIT-WST-05	Recycling Infrastructure Scale-up: Establish Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) and collection points	2027–2035	25.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.50
	MIT-WST-06	Safe Medical Waste Treatment: Implement regional autoclave and sterilization facilities	2028–2032	12.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total				975.00	14.00	16.00	39.00	60.75	83.25	90.75	88.25	80.25	107.00	192.00	203.75
				Total	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035

Adaptation Measures

By 2030 (x Million USD)

Sector	Measure ID	Adaptation Measure	Timeline	Total	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Water Security and Resilient Sanitation	ADP-WATSAN-01	Adopt a National Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Plan	2025–2028	7.28	0.28	2.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ADP-WATSAN-02	Establish a National Water Quality and Salinity Monitoring Network	2026–2030	14.60	0.00	1.16	1.17	1.17	5.55	5.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ADP-WATSAN-03	Implement Community-Based Rainwater Harvesting in the Interior	2025–2030	26.28	0.06	1.70	1.75	1.75	10.51	10.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Climate-Resilient Food Systems and Agriculture	ADP-AGRI-01	Enhance agricultural resilience on farmland through CSA practices	2027–2030	72.96	0.00	0.00	7.30	7.30	29.18	29.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ADP-AGRI-02	Implement Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Measures	2025–2030	58.38	0.90	3.00	3.89	3.89	23.35	23.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ADP-AGRI-03	Develop Sustainable Fishery Management Plans	2026–2030	21.90	0.00	1.75	1.75	1.76	8.32	8.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ADP-AGRI-04	Strengthen ITPs' Community Food Systems Adaptation	2025–2030	17.54	0.18	1.00	1.17	1.17	7.01	7.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Climate-Resilient Health Systems	ADP-HEALTH-01	Develop a National Health Adaptation Plan (H-NAP)	2026–2028	11.70	0.00	3.50	3.50	4.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ADP-HEALTH-02	Establish an Integrated Climate and Health Early Warning System	2027–2030	14.60	0.00	0.00	1.46	1.46	5.84	5.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ADP-HEALTH-03	Climate-Proof Primary Healthcare Centers in High-Risk Zones	2028–2030	36.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.85	15.80	15.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ADP-HEALTH-04	Launch Public Health Campaigns on Climate-Related Risks	2026–2030	5.85	0.00	0.47	0.47	0.47	2.22	2.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecosystems, Biodiversity, and Nature-Based Solutions	ADP-ECO-01	Implement Management Plans for all Protected Areas (PAs)	2025–2030	36.48	0.82	2.00	2.83	2.83	14.00	14.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ADP-ECO-02	Restore Degraded Mangrove and Coastal Ecosystems	2025–2030	43.80	0.92	2.00	2.92	2.92	17.52	17.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ADP-ECO-03	Develop a National Sustainable Eco-tourism Strategy	2026–2028	8.60	0.00	2.20	3.20	3.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ADP-ECO-04	Integrate Biodiversity Values into National and Sectoral Planning	2025–2030	8.76	0.50	0.60	0.58	0.58	3.25	3.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	ADP-ECO-05	Expand the National Protected Area Network (30x30 Target)	2025–2030	43.80	0.92	2.00	2.92	2.92	17.52	17.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ADP-ECO-06	Develop a National Wetlands Management Plan	2026–2029	8.76	0.00	1.76	2.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Resilient Infrastructure and Human Settlements	ADP-INFRA-01	Mandate Climate Risk Screening for all Major Infrastructure Projects	2025–2028	8.76	0.76	2.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ADP-INFRA-02	Finalize and Enforce a Climate-Resilient National Building Code	2026–2028	14.58	0.00	4.58	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ADP-INFRA-03	Establish a National Climate Infrastructure Unit (NCIU)	2026–2029	8.77	0.00	0.88	0.88	0.88	6.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ADP-INFRA-04	Climate-Proof Critical Energy and Waste Infrastructure	2025–2030	111.70	0.78	7.00	7.78	5.28	44.18	46.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ADP-INFRA-05	Upgrade Urban Drainage and Flood Management Systems	2025–2030	142.17	0.73	7.24	7.73	9.73	58.37	58.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ADP-INFRA-06	Establish Emergency Backup Power at Critical Public Service Sites	2026–2030	51.04	0.00	4.08	4.08	4.08	19.40	19.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ADP-INFRA-07	Develop and adopt a National Integrated Waste Management Strategy (IWMS)	2025–2028	11.68	0.68	3.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ADP-INFRA-08	Roll out national waste awareness and source separation programs in schools and communities	2026–2028	5.82	0.00	1.82	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ADP-INFRA-09	Formalize informal waste collection and recycling through cooperatives and small enterprises	2026–2030	17.50	0.00	1.40	1.40	1.40	6.65	6.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ADP-INFRA-10	Strengthen Capacity for Climate-Resilient Infrastructure Design	2026–2030	8.74	0.00	0.70	0.70	0.70	3.32	3.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ADP-INFRA-11	Establish contingency plans for business continuity during climate-related disruptions	2026–2030	7.30	0.00	0.58	0.60	0.58	2.77	2.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ADP-INFRA-12	Introduce national design standards for climate-resilient electricity infrastructure	2025–2030	7.26	0.90	0.48	0.50	0.48	2.90	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ADP-INFRA-13	Establish early warning systems and disaster protocols at key oil & gas sites	2025–2030	7.26	0.90	0.48	0.50	0.48	2.90	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	ADP-INFRA-14	Mandate climate risk assessments for all new oil and gas offshore infrastructure (FPSOs, terminals)	2025–2030	7.26	0.90	0.48	0.50	0.48	2.90	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ADP-INFRA-15	Integrate climate risk assessments in the national electricity expansion planning	2025–2030	4.38	0.75	0.29	0.30	0.29	1.00	1.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ADP-INFRA-16	Improve water management protocols for Afobaka Hydro Lake	2025–2030	5.88	0.00	0.39	0.40	0.39	2.35	2.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Adaptive Social Protection and Livelihood Resilience	ADP-SOCPRO-01	Develop a National Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) Strategy	2026–2028	7.32	0.00	2.32	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ADP-SOCPRO-02	Establish a Unified Registry for Vulnerable Households	2027–2030	8.76	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.88	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ADP-SOCPRO-03	Pilot a Climate Risk Insurance Program for Smallholders	2028–2030	11.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.56	5.07	5.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ADP-SOCPRO-04	Integrate Climate Resilience into TVET and Skills Training	2027–2030	14.60	0.00	0.00	1.46	1.46	5.84	5.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ADP-SOCPRO-05	Launch a Green Enterprise Development Program	2028–2030	11.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.56	5.07	5.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protection of Cultural Heritage and Indigenous Knowledge	ADP-HERIT-01	Conduct a National Vulnerability Assessment of Cultural Heritage	2026–2029	4.37	0.00	0.44	0.44	0.44	3.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ADP-HERIT-02	Establish a National Platform for Integrating Traditional Knowledge	2027–2030	4.36	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.44	1.74	1.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ADP-HERIT-03	Fund Community-Led Documentation of At-Risk Heritage	2028–2030	4.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.58	1.90	1.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL				925.03	10.98	63.30	84.50	94.16	341.61	330.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
				Total	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035

By 2035 (x Million USD)

Sector	Measure ID	Adaptation Measure	Timeline	Total	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Water Security and Resilient Sanitation	ADP-WATSAN-04	Implement Watershed Management Plans for Critical Drinking Water Sources	2030–2035	36.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.08	6.08	6.08	6.08	6.08	6.08
	ADP-WATSAN-05	Develop and Enforce Climate-Resilient Sanitation and Wastewater Standards	2030–2032	43.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.59	14.59	14.59	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ADP-WATSAN-06	Achieve Universal Access to Climate-Resilient Safe Drinking Water	2030–2035	102.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.03	17.03	17.03	17.03	17.03	17.03
Climate-Resilient Food Systems and Agriculture	ADP-AGRI-05	Mainstream Climate-Resilient Agricultural Value Chains	2030–2035	87.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.59	14.59	14.59	14.59	14.59	14.59
	ADP-AGRI-06	Scale Up Climate-Resilient Aquaculture and Mariculture	2030–2035	43.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30
	ADP-AGRI-07	Establish a National Climate and Agricultural Risk Insurance Program	2030–2035	43.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30
	ADP-AGRI-08	Integrated agro-ecological zones in at least 4 districts	2030-2035 and beyond	36.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.08	6.08	6.08	6.08	6.08	6.08
Climate-Resilient Health Systems	ADP-HEALTH-05	Upgrade and Climate-Proof Regional Hospitals	2033–2035	58.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.45	19.45	19.45
	ADP-HEALTH-06	Implement a Climate-Resilient Medical Supply Chain	2032–2035	36.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.12	9.12	9.12	9.12
	ADP-HEALTH-07	Implement Climate-Resilient National Medical Waste Management	2030–2035	43.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30
	ADP-HEALTH-08	Establish a Climate-Health Research and Capacity Building Program	2030–2035	17.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.92	2.92	2.92	2.92	2.92	2.92
Ecosystems. Biodiversity. and Nature-Based Solutions	ADP-ECO-07	Operationalize Community-Led Eco-tourism and Benefit-Sharing Mechanisms	2030–2035	21.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65
	ADP-ECO-08	Establish Functional Biodiversity Corridors	2030–2035	29.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.86	4.86	4.86	4.86	4.86	4.86
	ADP-ECO-09	Achieve No Net Loss of Mangrove Ecosystems	2030–2035	36.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.08	6.08	6.08	6.08	6.08	6.08
	ADP-ECO-10	Strengthen community-based co-management of wetlands.	2030–2035	21.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65

Resilient Infrastructure and Human Settlements	ADP-INFRA-17	Implement Large-Scale Coastal Protection Infrastructure	2026–2035	873.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	50.00	100.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	123.00	123.00	143.00
	ADP-INFRA-18	Upgrade and Climate-Proof the Primary National Road Network	2028–2035	354.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.24	49.51	47.86	47.86	47.86	47.86	47.86	47.85
	ADP-INFRA-19	Deploy Distributed Renewable Energy for Resilient Rural Services	2028–2035	131.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.57	17.83	17.83	17.83	17.83	17.83	17.83	17.83
	ADP-INFRA-20	Enhance and Diversify Transport Modalities	2026–2035	51.10	0.00	2.04	2.04	2.04	6.42	6.42	6.42	6.42	6.42	6.42	6.42
	ADP-INFRA-21	Establish a National Disaster Waste Management Plan	2028–2034	21.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.25	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43	0.00
	ADP-INFRA-22	Ensure waste management is integrated into municipal adaptation plans and spatial zoning schemes.	2027 - 2035	21.96	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.98	2.86	2.86	2.86	2.86	2.86	2.86	2.86
	ADP-INFRA-23	Introduce decentralized composting and reuse systems in rural and interior communities to reduce climate-related supply chain risks	2027-2032	14.64	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.98	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ADP-INFRA-24	Incentivize use of adaptive and sustainable materials in construction and industrial input chains	2026–2035	21.90	0.00	0.88	0.88	0.88	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
	ADP-INFRA-25	Expand Resilient Waste Management to Underserved Communities	2026–2035	36.50	0.00	1.46	1.46	1.46	4.59	4.59	4.59	4.59	4.59	4.59	4.59
	ADP-INFRA-26	Require climate resilience clauses in all new oil and gas licenses	2028–2035	7.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98
	ADP-INFRA-27	Establish a Power Sector Climate Risk Unit within the EBS and EAS structure	2030–2035	7.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
Adaptive Social Protection and Livelihood Resilience	ADP-SOCPRO-06	Full National Rollout of the Shock-Responsive Safety Net System	2030–2035	72.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15
	ADP-SOCPRO-07	Scale Up the National Climate and Agricultural Risk Insurance Program	2030–2035	43.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30
	ADP-SOCPRO-08	Implement a "Green Works" Public Employment Program	2030–2035	43.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30
	ADP-SOCPRO-09	Implement Livelihood Diversification Programs in Vulnerable Regions	2030–2035	36.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.08	6.08	6.08	6.08	6.08	6.08
	ADP-SOCPRO-10	Mainstream ASP into National Poverty Reduction and Development Plans	2030–2035	14.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.44

Protection of Cultural Heritage and Indigenous Knowledge	ADP-HERIT-04	Implement Conservation Plans for High-Priority Heritage Sites	2030–2035	14.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.44
	ADP-HERIT-05	Systematically Integrate TEK into Sectoral Adaptation Plans	2030–2035	7.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
	ADP-HERIT-06	Develop Community-Based Cultural Tourism Initiatives	2030–2035	14.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.44
TOTAL				2.449.48	0.00	24.38	26.34	82.76	191.54	331.89	331.89	341.01	367.70	367.70	384.27
				Total	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035

Annex 3 Information to facilitate Clarity, Transparency, and Understanding (ICTU)

This annex provides the information necessary to facilitate the clarity, transparency, and understanding of the Republic of Suriname's Third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0). The structure of this table follows the guidelines provided in the Annex to Decision 4/CMA.1 of the Paris Agreement.

ICTU Item (Decision 4/CMA.1 Annex I)	What the Guidelines Ask For	Information Provided in Suriname's NDC 3.0
1. Quantifiable info on the reference point (incl. base year)	(a) Reference/base year/period; (b) reference indicators & values; (c) other relevant info where 1(b) not applicable; (d) target relative to indicator (numbers/percentages); (e) sources of data; (f) when reference indicators may be updated.	1(a). Reference year(s), base year(s), reference period(s) or other starting point(s): - Base Year: 2017 is the reference year for the latest complete national Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory, as detailed in Suriname's Third National Communication (TNC). - Reference Level: The NDC also uses a "Business-as-Usual" (BAU) scenario as a dynamic reference level against which the impact of mitigation actions is measured. This scenario projects future emissions based on current trends without the implementation of new climate policies. 1(b). Quantifiable information on the reference indicators, their values and, as applicable, in the target year: - The primary reference indicator is metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂eq). - In the reference year 2017, following a data correction as detailed in Chapter 3, the total gross emissions were approximately 10,170.5 Gg CO₂eq (10.17 Mt CO₂eq). The total net carbon removal (net balance) for 2017 is estimated at -3,690 Gg CO₂eq (-3.69 Mt CO₂eq). - The target years for this NDC are 2030 (interim) and 2035 (final). 1(d). Target relative to the reference indicator, expressed numerically: - The NDC sets economy-wide mitigation targets covering the Energy, IPPU, AFOLU, and Waste sectors, measured against the BAU trajectory. - Key quantified targets include: - Maintaining national forest cover at or above 90%. - Achieving an electricity generation mix with ≥30% renewables by 2035. - Reducing fossil fuel emissions in electricity generation by 35-40% relative to the BAU trajectory by 2035. 1(e). Information on sources of data used:

		- The GHG inventory (2000–2017) is based on national statistics from sectoral ministries and existing studies. - Energy and transport sector projections were developed using a Excel-based proxy modeling tool. - Projections for the AFOLU and Waste sectors were developed using Excel-based models. 1(f). Information on the circumstances under which the Party may update the values of the reference indicators: - The NDC implementation process includes an adaptive learning and continuous improvement approach. The National Climate Change Working Group (NCCWG) will conduct an internal progress and performance review every 18–24 months. The NDC will also be updated in alignment with future Global Stocktake (GST) cycles. Updates may also be triggered by improvements in data accuracy, such as the development of Tier 2 national emission factors.
2. Time frames and/or periods for implementation	(a) Time frame/period including start & end date; (b) single-year or multi-year target.	2(a). Time frame and/or period for implementation: - This NDC 3.0 represents an update and enhancement of Suriname's existing NDC (2020-2030). It maintains the 2020-2030 implementation period for the purpose of accounting continuity and introduces strengthened targets for 2030 and a new subsequent target period from 2031 to 2035. 2(b). Whether it is a single-year or multi-year target: - The NDC uses a combination of approaches, including specific single-year targets for 2030 and 2035, alongside a multi-year pathway for implementing policies and measures over the entire period.
3. Scope and coverage	(a) General description of target; (b) sectors, gases, categories and pools (per IPCC); (c) consideration of 1/CP.21 paragraph 31(c),(d);	3(a). General description of the target: Suriname, a carbon-negative HFLD country, aims to maintain its net sink status as its primary contribution. The strategy is to leverage temporary revenues from its emerging offshore oil and gas sector to finance a just and orderly transition towards a diversified, low-emission, and climate-resilient economy that is fully aligned with a 1.5°C pathway.

	(d) mitigation co-benefits from adaptation or diversification.	3(b). Sectors, gases, categories and pools covered: - Sectors: The NDC provides economy-wide coverage, including all IPCC sectors: Energy (electricity and transport), Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU), and Waste. - Gases: The NDC covers Carbon Dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄), and Nitrous Oxide (N₂O). While fluorinated gases (F-gases) are not yet fully included in the 2017 inventory, they are explicitly included in the scope of mitigation measures for the IPPU sector. 3(c). How the Party has taken into consideration paragraph 31(c) and (d) of decision 1/CP.21: - This NDC represents a significant progression by expanding its scope to include detailed measures for the Waste and IPPU sectors, demonstrating a commitment to include more emission categories. The exclusion of F-gases from the current inventory is explicitly identified as a data gap that will be addressed in the next inventory cycle.
4. Planning processes	(a) Preparation / planning processes incl. institutions, participation (gender-responsive), national circumstances & best practices; (b) joint arrangements (if any); (c) how GST outcomes informed NDC; (d) for NDCs consisting of adaptation/econ. diversification w/ mitigation co-benefits: response-measures, specific projects, sectors.	4(a). Information on the planning processes including domestic institutional arrangements, public participation... in a gender-responsive manner: - The NDC was developed through an inclusive, nationally-owned process detailed in Chapter 1. - Institutional Arrangements: The process was coordinated by the Ministry of Oil, Gas, and Environment (MINOGE) with support from a Steering Committee and Technical Working Groups. - Public Participation: Extensive multi-stakeholder consultations engaged government, civil society, ITPs, youth, women's groups, and the private sector. The process was gender-responsive, incorporating specific recommendations from women's groups on institutional accountability and gender targets. 4(c). How the Party's preparation of its NDC has been informed by the outcomes of the global stocktake: - The NDC was explicitly informed by the outcomes of the first GST. Table 1 in Chapter 2.1 provides a detailed mapping that directly links the NDC's key

		proposals to the specific item references from the GST outcome decision (1/CMA.5). 4(d)(i). How the economic and social consequences of response measures have been considered: Chapter 8, "Equity, Just Transition, and Social Inclusion," is entirely dedicated to this. It outlines a detailed five-pillar Just Transition framework that includes strategies for green employment, livelihood protection, regional equity, and social safety nets to mitigate adverse consequences and ensure benefits are shared fairly.
5. Assumptions & methodological approaches (incl. estimation/accounting)	(a) Accounting assumptions per 1/CP.21 paragraph 31 & CMA accounting guidance; (b) methods for accounting for policies/measures; (c) how existing Convention methods are taken into account (Art. 4.14); (d) IPCC methods/metrics; (e) sector-specific approaches (disturbances, HWP, age-class); (f) other assumptions: construction of baselines/reference levels, non-GHG components, climate forcers; (g) intention to use Art. 6.	5(d). IPCC methodologies and metrics used: - The national GHG inventory is compiled using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. 5(f)(i). How the reference indicators, baseline(s) and/or reference level(s)... are constructed: - The BAU scenario was constructed using a combination of tools and key assumptions: - Models: LEAP for the energy and transport sectors; Excel-based models for AFOLU and waste. - Key Assumptions: The models integrate crucial national circumstances, including macro-fiscal constraints limiting major investments until after 2033, and the projected start of offshore oil production around 2028. 5(g). The intention to use voluntary cooperation under Article 6...: - Yes. The NDC clearly states Suriname's intention to engage in voluntary cooperation under Article 6. The strategy is guided by the country's 2024 Carbon Trading Guidelines, which define national procedures for ITMOs.
6. How the NDC is fair & ambitious	(a–e) Fairness & ambition; how Art. 4 paragraph 3,4,6 are addressed and	6(a). How the Party considers that its NDC is fair and ambitious in the light of its national circumstances: Fairness: The NDC is considered fair because Suriname is a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) with extreme vulnerability to climate impacts, and a

considering national circumstances	how national circumstances are reflected.	developing nation with severe fiscal constraints, yet it already provides a global public good as one of the world's few carbon-negative, HFLD countries. • Ambition: The ambition lies in the commitment to maintain this carbon-negative status and align with a 1.5°C pathway, even while developing new hydrocarbon resources. The strategy of using time-bound oil revenues to finance a green transition is a core pillar of its ambition. 6(c). How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 3 (progression): • This NDC represents a significant progression from the previous submission. Chapter 1.4 details the strategic enhancements, which include wider sectoral coverage (adding Waste and IPPU), clearer quantified targets, a fully elaborated Just Transition framework, and a more sophisticated Climate Finance Strategy. 6(e). How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 6 (LDCs and SIDS): • The NDC is explicitly framed by Suriname's special circumstances as a SIDS. The document consistently highlights the nation's high exposure to climate risks (sea-level rise, flooding), limited economic diversification, and constrained adaptive capacity as core drivers of its climate strategy.
7. How the NDC contributes to achieving the Convention's Article 2 and Paris Agreement Article 2.1(a)/Article 4.1	Contribution to global temperature goal & long-term low-GHG development objective.	7(b). How the NDC contributes towards Article 2, paragraph 1(a), and Article 4, paragraph 1 (the 1.5°C goal): • The NDC's contribution to the long-term temperature goal is stated unequivocally in the Foreword, which describes the NDC as "a national development blueprint fully aligned with a 1.5°C pathway". • Section 4.4 further elaborates on this alignment, explaining that the mitigation scenario is based on core principles derived from IPCC guidance for a viable 1.5°C pathway, including halting deforestation and pursuing rapid decarbonization.

Annex 4 Overview of NDC 3.0 Consultations

The development of Suriname's NDC 3.0 was guided by an inclusive, evidence-based, and nationally owned process, building on the methodologies used for the Green Development Strategy (GDS) and lessons from NDC 2.0 implementation. Coordinated by the Ministry of Oil, Gas, and Environment (MINOGE) with technical support from UNDP, the process aimed to ensure broad stakeholder involvement, alignment with national policies, and adherence to international standards.

Stakeholder engagement was central, ensuring participation from government ministries, state-owned enterprises, civil society organizations (including youth and women's groups), Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ITPs), workers' and employers' organizations, the private sector, and academic institutions. The engagement process involved several key phases:

1. **Online Consultation Sessions (August 2025):** Building on an initial seminar in August 2024, these sessions gathered early input on NDC 3.0 priorities, sectoral targets, and potential measures. Participants discussed breaking from business-as-usual scenarios, improving data systems, integrating key sectors (transport, energy, waste), and aligning with national development goals.
2. **Feedback/Comments on Draft Versions (September and October 2025):** Following the initial consultations and drafting, stakeholders were invited to provide written feedback and comments on the first and second drafts of the NDC 3.0 report, allowing for detailed review and suggestions on specific targets and text.
3. **Pre-Validation Sectoral Sessions (October 2025):** Focused meetings were held with thematic groups (e.g., UN, AFOLU) to refine specific sectoral targets, mitigation/adaptation measures, and implementation practicalities. These sessions helped ensure technical feasibility and sectoral buy-in.
4. **Children and Youth Consultation Event (October 18th, 2025):** A dedicated event was organized to specifically gather perspectives, priorities, and commitments from young people regarding climate action, ensuring their voices were integrated into the final NDC, particularly concerning intergenerational equity and green jobs. Crucially, the children and youth consultation provided feedback that stressed the need to move beyond traditional consultation towards co-design, capacity building for participation, and transparent follow-up mechanisms to ensure their input leads to tangible impact.
5. **Final Validation Session (October 28th, 2025):** A concluding national workshop brought together representatives from all stakeholder groups to review and validate the final draft of the NDC 3.0 document, including overall ambition, specific targets, enabling measures, and institutional arrangements, ensuring broad consensus before submission.

This multi-stage process aimed to foster national ownership, transparency, and the integration of diverse perspectives, particularly ensuring that the just transition, gender equality, and the rights and knowledge of ITPs were central to the NDC's design.

LIST OF STAKEHOLDER CATEGORIES

1. Academic & Research Institutions
2. Environmental NGOs
3. Government Agencies / Authorities / Foundations
4. Government Ministries
5. Indigenous & Tribal Peoples (ITP) Organizations
6. International & Regional Organizations
7. Labour Organizations
8. Local Government
9. Other NGOs (Social, Development, etc.)
10. Private Sector & Business Associations
11. State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs)
12. Women & Gender Organizations
13. Children and Youth Organizations

Stakeholders who participated in the NDC 3.0 Engagement Process

No.	Sector Category	Organization	Online Consult (Aug)	Feedback Draft 1 (Sept)	Feedback Draft 2 (Oct)	Sectoral Meeting (Oct)	Youth Event (Oct 18)	Final Validation (Oct 28)
1	Enabling (Data)	Algemeen Bureau voor de Statistiek (ABS)	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes
2	AFOLU	Algemene Surinaamse Hout Unie (ASHU)						
3	AFOLU	Amazon Conservation Team Guianas						Yes
4	Enabling (Academia)	Anton de Kom Universiteit van Suriname (AdeKUS)	Yes					Yes
5	Enabling (Academia)	Anton de Kom Universiteit van Suriname (AdeKUS) - SMNR						Yes
6	Enabling (Private Sector)	Associatie van Surinaamse Fabrikanten (ASFA)	Yes					
7	Other (NGO)	Aurae Opus Foundation	Yes	Yes				Yes
8	Enabling (Finance)	Banks- Fina						
9	Enabling (Finance)	Banks- HKB						
10	Enabling (Finance)	Banks - CBvS			Yes			Yes
11	Enabling (Gender)	Bureau Gender Aangelegenheden (BGA)	Yes					
12	Other (NGO)	Bureau NGO Forum						
13	Enabling (Finance)	Bureau voor de Staatsschuld (Suriname Debt Management Office -SDMO)	Yes	Yes				Yes
14	Other (NGO)	Burger Initiatief Suriname (BINI)	Yes	Yes				Yes
15	Enabling (Academia)	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)	Yes					Yes
16	Enabling (Finance)	Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)		Yes				
17	AFOLU	Centrum voor Landbouwkundig Onderzoek in Suriname (CELOS)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
18	Enabling (Governance)	Chamber of Commerce (KKF)						
19	Enabling (Labour)	Centrale van Landsdienaren Organisaties (CLO)						Yes
20	AFOLU (NGO)	Conservation International Suriname (CI-Sur)						Yes

Republic of Suriname's Third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0)

21	Enabling (Governance)	Commissariaat Kabalebo						Yes
22	Enabling (Governance)	Commissariaat Commewijne	Yes					
23	Enabling (Governance)	Commissariaat Nickerie	Yes					
24	Enabling (Governance)	Commissariaat Para						Yes
25	Enabling (Governance)	Commissariaat Saramacca						Yes
26	Enabling (Governance)	Commissariaat Wanica Centrum						Yes
27	Enabling (Governance)	Commissariaat Wanica Noord West						
28	Enabling (Governance)	Commissariaat Wanica Zuid Oost	Yes					
29	Enabling (Governance)	Commissariaat Paramaribo						
30	Enabling (Governance)	Commissariaat Paramaribo Zuid-West						
31	Enabling (Governance)	DC Marowijne Noord Oost (Albina)						
32	Enabling (Governance)	DC Marowijne zuid West						
33	Enabling (Governance)	DC Paramaribo (Noord-Oost)						
34	Enabling (Governance)	DC Paramaribo (Midden)						
35	Enabling (Governance)	DC Wanica (Zuid-Oost)						
36	Enabling (Governance)	DC Wanica (Centrum)						Yes
37	Enabling (Governance)	DC Coronie						
38	Enabling (Governance)	DC Brokopondo						
39	Enabling (Governance)	DC Sipaliwini			Yes			

Republic of Suriname's Third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0)

40	Enabling (Governance)	DC Sipa (Coeroeni)						
41	Enabling (Governance)	DC Sipaliwini-boven Copp						
42	Enabling (Governance)	DC Sip (Bov.Suriname) Matawai						
43	Enabling (Governance)	DC Sip (Tapanahony)						
44	Enabling (Governance)	DC Sip (Kabalebo)						
45	Enabling (Governance)	DC Sip(Pamakka)						
46	Energy	Energie Autoriteit Suriname (EAS)	Yes					Yes
47	Energy	Energiebedrijven Suriname NV (EBS)						
48	IPPU	Fernandes Group/Fernandes Autohandel	Yes					
49	AFOLU	Food and Agriculture Industries N.V. (FAI)	Yes					
50	AFOLU	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes
51	IPPU	GMD (Geologische Mijnbouwkundige Dienst)						
52	AFOLU (NGO)	Green Heritage Fund Suriname (GHFS)	Yes		Yes			Yes
53	Enabling (Data)	ICT Associatie Suriname	Yes					
54	IPPU	Integrated Insights-Consultant	Yes					
55	Enabling (Finance)	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	Yes			Yes		Yes
56	AFOLU	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)						Yes
57	Enabling (Culture)	Interreligious Council in Suriname (IRIS)						
58	Enabling (Just Transition, NGO)	Internationale Arbeidsorganisatie (ILO)	Yes	Yes	Yes			
59	Enabling (Youth)	Jeugdraad Suriname						
60	Enabling (ITP)	KAMPOS						
61	Enabling (Governance)	Kustwacht Suriname (Suriname Coast Guard)	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes
62	AFOLU	Mangrove Forum Suriname (MaFoSur)	Yes					Yes
63	Enabling (Data)	Management Instituut GLIS (Mi-GLIS)	Yes					Yes

Republic of Suriname's Third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0)

64	Enabling (Governance)	Maritieme Autoriteit Suriname (MAS)	Yes					Yes
65	Enabling (Data)	Meteorologische Dienst Suriname (MDS)	Yes	Yes				Yes
66	Enabling (Governance)	Ministerie van Arbeid, Werkgelegenheid en Jeugdzaken/ Dir. Jeugdzaken						
67	Enabling (Just Transition)	Ministerie van Arbeid/ Dir. Arbeid (Nationale Decent Work Commissie)	Yes			Yes		Yes
68	AFOLU	Ministerie van Grondbeleid en Bosbeheer (Ministry of Landpolicy and Forestmanagement-Min. GBB)	Yes		Yes			Yes
69	AFOLU	Min. GBB/LBB	Yes					
70	Enabling (Governance)	Ministerie van Justitie en Politie (Min. JusPol)	Yes		Yes			Yes
71	AFOLU	Ministerie van Landbouw, Veeteelt en Visserij (Min. LVV)	Yes	Yes				Yes
72	AFOLU	Ministerie van Landbouw, Veeteelt en Visserij/Climate Change Unit (Min. LVV/CCU)	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes
73	AFOLU	Ministerie van Landbouw, Veeteelt en Visserij/Landbouwkundig Onderzoek (Min. LVV/LOAV)	Yes					
74	AFOLU	Ministerie van Landbouw, Veeteelt en Visserij/dir. Visserij (Min. LVV/Visserij)						
75	Enabling (Governance)	Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen (Min. NH)	Yes					Yes
76	Energy	Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen (Min. NH) - Energie						
77	IPPU	Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen (Min. NH) - Mijnbouw	Yes					
78	Enabling (Governance)	Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen (Min. NH) - Water	Yes					Yes
79	Enabling (Governance)	Ministerie van Olie, Gas en Milieu (Min. OGM)	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
80	Enabling (Finance)	Ministerie van Olie, Gas en Milieu (Min. OGM)/Algemeen Beheer en Financiële zaken	Yes					
81	Enabling (Governance)	Ministerie van Openbare Werken en Ruimtelijke Ordening (Min. OWRO)	Yes					Yes

Republic of Suriname's Third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0)

82	Enabling (Governance)	Ministerie van Openbare Werken en Ruimtelijke Ordening (OWRO)/ Waterloopkundige Dienst	Yes					
83	Enabling (Governance, Academia)	Ministerie van Onderwijs, Wetenschap en Cultuur (MinOWC)	Yes					
84	Enabling (Governance, Academia)	MinOWC/ Centrum voor Nascholing Suriname	Yes					
85	Enabling (Governance)	Ministerie van Regionale Ontwikkeling (Min. RO)						
86	Enabling (Governance)	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Volkshuisvesting (Min. SoZaVo)	Yes					Yes
87	Enabling (Governance)	Ministerie van Transport, Communicatie en Toerisme						Yes
88	Enabling (Governance)	Ministerie van Transport, Communicatie en Toerisme (Dir. Toerisme)	Yes					Yes
89	Enabling (Governance)	Ministerie van Volksgezondheid/ Bureau voor Openbare Gezondheidszorg (BOG)	Yes		Yes			Yes
90	Enabling (Governance)	Ministerie van Defensie-Directeur Defensie	Yes					
91	Enabling (Finance)	Ministerie van Financien en Planning/Economische aangelegenheden	Yes					
92	Enabling (Finance)	Ministerie van Financiën en Planning/Government Finance	Yes		Yes			Yes
93	Enabling (Finance)	Ministerie van Financiën en Planning-directoraat Planning & Ontwikkelingsfinanciering	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes
94	Enabling (Governance)	Ministry BIS (Ministerie van Buitenlandse zaken, Internationale Handel en Samenwerking)						
95	Enabling (Governance)	Ministry of EZOTI						Yes
96	Enabling (Governance)	Ministry of EZOTI – Dir. Entrepreneurship	Yes					
97	Enabling (Governance)	Ministry of EZOTI- Dir. Economic Affairs						

Republic of Suriname's Third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0)

98	Enabling (Governance)	Ministry of Health, Well-being & Labour (National Commission on Just Transition)						Yes
99	Enabling (Governance)	Ministry of Public Works (Ministerie van Openbare Werken, Transport en Communicatie) Dir. Openbaar Groen en Afvalbeheer						Yes
100	Enabling (Governance)	Ministry of Public Works (Ministerie van Openbare Werken, Transport en Communicatie) Dir. Civiel Technische Werken						
101	Enabling (Governance)	Ministry of Public Works (Ministerie van Openbare Werken, Transport en Communicatie) Dir. Onderzoek & Dienstverlening						
102	Enabling (Governance)	Ministry of Public Works and Spatial Planning (Dir. Spatial Planning)						Yes
103	Enabling (Governance)	Ministry of Youth, Development and Sport					Yes	
104	Enabling (Governance)	Ministry Transport, Communicatie en Toerisme - Dir. Transport						
105	Enabling (ITP)	Mulokot Foundation	Yes					
106	Enabling (ITP)	NAKS			Yes			Yes
107	Enabling (Governance)	Nationaal Coördinatiecentrum voor Rampenbeheersing (NCCR)	Yes					
108	Enabling (Academia)	Nationaal Herbarium van Suriname (AdeKUS)	Yes		Yes			Yes
109	Enabling (Governance)	Nationale Milieu Autoriteit Suriname (NMA)			Yes			Yes
110	Enabling (Gender)	Nationale Vrouwenbeweging						
111	Enabling (Academia)	Nationale Zoologische Collectie Suriname (NZCS)	Yes					Yes
112	Enabling (ITP)	NeoWild (Institute for Neotropical Wildlife and Environmental Studies)						
113	Enabling (ITP)	Organisatie van Inheemse Volkeren in Suriname (OIS)	Yes		Yes			Yes
114	Other (NGO)	ProBios						Yes
115	Enabling (Labour)	RAVAKSUR						Yes

Republic of Suriname's Third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0)

116	Energy	Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname NV	Yes					Yes
117	Enabling (Governance)	Stichting Planbureau Suriname	Yes		Yes			Yes
118	Waste & IPPU	Stichting Support Recycling Suriname (SuReSur)	Yes	Yes				Yes
119	Waste	Stichting SUWAMA	Yes					
120	AFOLU	Stichting Natuurbehoud Suriname (STINASU)	Yes					Yes
121	AFOLU	Stichting voor Bosbeheer en Bostoezicht (SBB)	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes
122	IPPU	Surinaamse Brouwerij	Yes					
123	Other (NGO)	Surinaamse Orde van Advocaten (SOvA)	Yes					
124	Enabling (Governance)	Surinaamse Partij voor Dieren						
125	Enabling (Private Sector)	Suriname Business Forum / Suriname Business Development Center (SBF/SBC)	Yes			Yes		Yes
126		Suriname Conservation Foundation (SCF)						Yes
127	Energy	Suriname Energy Chamber (SEC)	Yes					
128	Enabling (Private Sector)	Suriname Guyana Chamber of Commerce (SGCC)						
129	Enabling (Finance)	Suriname Investment and Trade Agency (SITA)	Yes		Yes			Yes
130	Enabling (Finance)	Suriname National Development Bank						Yes
131	AFOLU	SWM (Suriname Water Company)						
132	Energy	Total Energies	Yes					
133	AFOLU (NGO)	Tropenbos Suriname	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes
134	Enabling	UNDP	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes
135	Enabling (Youth)	UNICEF			Yes	Yes		Yes
136	Enabling	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Yes			Yes		
137	Enabling	Vereniging van Economisten in Suriname (VES)						
138	Enabling (ITP)	Vereniging van Inheemse Dorpshoofden in Suriname (VIDS)	Yes					Yes
139	Enabling (Academia)	Vereniging van medici						

Republic of Suriname's Third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0)

140	IPPU	VSB (Vereniging Surinaams Bedrijfsleven)		Yes		Yes		Yes
141	Enabling (Gender)	Women's Rights Centre (WRC)	Yes		Yes			Yes
142	Enabling (Gender)	Women in Business						
143	Enabling (Finance)	World Bank	Yes		Yes			Yes
144	AFOLU (NGO)	World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Guianas	Yes					Yes
145	Enabling (Youth)	Jeugdraad Suriname vertegenwoordiger					Yes	
146	Enabling (Youth)	Jongeren organisatie/ YES- Alumni Association Suriname (Youth Exchange and Study)					Yes	
147	Enabling (Youth)	Leo Club Kankantie					Yes	
148	Enabling (Youth)	Leo Club Paramaribo East					Yes	
149	Enabling (Youth)	Nationaal Jeugd Instituut (NJI)					Yes	
150	Waste	Plastic Footprint Suriname (PFS)					Yes	
151	Enabling (Youth)	Rotary Service Club						
152	Enabling (Youth)	Rotaract Club/ BBCO (Building Bridges, Creating Opportunities)					Yes	
153	Enabling (Youth)	Rotary Interact Club /Creating A New World					Yes	
154	Enabling (Youth)	Rotary Interact club/ Brick by Brick					Yes	
155	Enabling (Youth)	SDG Jeugdambassadeurs Programma Suriname					Yes	
156	Enabling (Youth)	STIBULA					Yes	
157	Enabling (Youth)	Studentenplatform Circle of Law (COL)					Yes	
158	Enabling (Youth)	Surinaamse Dovenbelangen (SuDoBe)					Yes	
159	Enabling (Youth)	Surinaamse Juridische Faculteitsvereniging (SJF)					Yes	
160	Enabling (Youth)	The Back Lot					Yes	

