



IICA Strategy for

SURINAME

2014-2018



Our
Commitment:
Results

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AdeKUS	Anton de Kom University of Suriname
AHFS	Agricultural Health and Food Safety
APP	Agricultural Policy Programme
ASFA	Association of Manufactures in Suriname
BACIS	Bio Agricultural Cooperation in Suriname
CAFAN	Caribbean Farmers Network
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CBO	Community Based Organizations
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
EDF	European Development Fund
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FonTC	Technical Cooperation Fund
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoS	Government of Suriname
ICS	IICA Country Strategy
IDCS	Investment Development Corporation in Suriname
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
IMF	International Monetary Fund
FTeW	Faculty of Technology Sciences
KKF	Chamber of Commerce
LVV	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NAHFSA	National Agricultural Health and Food Safety Association
RRA	Rapid Response Actions
RO	Ministry of Natural resources
SBA	Stand By Agreement
SBF	Suriname Business Forum
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
STOCKPA	Foundation for the Development of the Cassava Sector in Para
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
SUGI	Unified Institutional Management System

SUNROP	Suriname Network of Rural Producers
SURAFY	Suriname Agricultural Forum for Youth
SURALCO	Suriname Aluminum Company
VIDS	Association of Indigenous People Captains in Suriname

INTRODUCTION

The IICA Country Strategy (ICS) is based on the strategic objectives and institutional functions and contributions of the Medium Term Plan 2014 – 2018 (MTP 2014-2018) and is the precise and operational expression of the Institute’s cross-thematic and multi-level work in each of its member countries. The IICA 2014-2018 MTP emphatically states that the “IICA Country Strategy (ICS) is the overall organization of the hemispheric, regional, multinational and national work will be fully reflected in a technical cooperation strategy for each country and it will respond to requests from the Member States, recognizing the heterogeneity of the hemisphere and the specificities of each region or country, and attempting to reflect the articulation and coordination of IICA’s work at the hemispheric, regional, multinational, and national levels, thereby strengthening the concept of “a Single IICA.”

The MTP 2014-2018 therefore provides the theoretical and practical framework for IICAs technical cooperation actions in its member territories. It seeks that IICA’s strategies in the countries will contribute to better coordination with the stakeholders of agricultural chains and rural areas, and to building consensus regarding IICA’s technical cooperation delivered through projects and rapid response actions, including the goals related to obtaining external resources. The ICS defines the areas in which IICA should concentrate its efforts and capabilities by means of technical cooperation processes framed by the four proposed instruments of action. The topics are selected jointly with the relevant actors in the country who are involved in the agricultural sector, and includes the private sector, academia, CBOs, etc. over a period of 4 years.

Thus, IICA’s country strategies encompass all the Institute’s planning and actions at the different levels, mainly in the form of programmed projects. In constructing these strategies, IICA takes into account not only the international vision of the global or hemispheric phenomena or trends related to agriculture and rural life, but also the baseline studies of the countries and the results of national discussions to identify cooperation needs at all levels of work.

The ICS can be considered the operational document to the broader IICA 2014-2018 MTP vision, focused at the national level, and as such, from time to time requires updating to reflect the changing realities facing the national economy and by extension agriculture and rural territories in the country.

METHODOLOGY

The main purpose of this activity was to update the existing ICS 2014-2018 which has been in existence for approximately two years. Therefore the process of formulation of the ICS followed the initial process of a review of all relevant existing documents pertinent to agriculture and rural development in the country (see Annex B). The update also includes the views and recommendations stemming from consultations with rural service provider agencies, rural community councils, NGOs, International Organizations, Producer Organizations, and youth and women organizations in the country (See Annex C for list of some key organizations with which the Delegation interacts in carrying out its technical cooperation agenda in the country).

Whereas, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries remains the principal development partner agency of the Suriname Delegation, a participatory process was carried out by the IICA team to ensure that all views contend and that stakeholder expectations are adequately and correctly reflected in the ICS for Suriname. The new elements reviewed in the update were validated at IICAs Accountability Seminar where a wide cross section of development partners, agricultural and rural agencies and beneficiaries groups and communities participated. The process led to series of well-defined areas of intervention for IICA to respond to the agriculture and rural development demands of the country in the remaining years under the framework of the MTP 2014-2018.

IICA COUNTRY STRATEGY

i. Analysis of Context

Suriname is located on the north-eastern coast of South America, between latitude 2°N and 6°N and longitude 54° W and 58°W. It is bordered to the east by French Guiana, to the South by Brazil, to the west by Guyana and to the north by the Atlantic Ocean. The total land area is approximately 163,820 km². The population of Suriname is approximately 550,000, over 80% of which occupy a narrow belt along the coastal plains of the country, which incidentally is the most productive agricultural area. The climate in Suriname is of the semi-humid type with two rainy and two dry seasons are observed annually over the largest part of the country, with a mean annual air temperature of about 27°C. Forest covers about 94% or 15 million ha of the total land area of the country, of which about 2 million ha or 13% has the status of Protected Area, and constitutes one of Suriname's most important natural resources and a very high biodiversity has been inventoried in the tropical rainforests of Suriname. (Republic of Suriname MDG Progress Report, 2014).

Although the country is very large, occupying 16.4 million ha of the South American land-mass, only approximately 1.5 million ha is considered to have potential for agricultural production. This however is fairly large by Caribbean standards. The country's GDP stands at USD 5.77 billion according to the figures from the Central bank of Suriname in 2015. Agriculture, fishing and logging contributes a relatively small share of gross domestic product (GDP), averaging 5-7% annually when compared to the 80% from the extractive industries such as, bauxite, oil and gold, and 14 percent from manufacturing. Over the last decade alone, the direct agricultural share of the GDP has decreased from 11% to 5.8%. Notwithstanding, agriculture accounts for at least 8% of the employed labour force in the country. Much of agriculture contribution to GDP comes from rice and banana production, shrimp and fish exports amounting to about US\$ 40-50 million per year (10-12% of total export earnings) and lumber amounting to about 1% of export earnings.

Rice accounts for about half of all cultivated lands and is a major export to CARICOM member countries. However, even with the adaptations made to the Cotonou agreement in 2010 to meet new challenges and address State fragility, continued low productivity, high input costs, and a growing debt-service burden will place significant pressure on the industry's survival capacity and threaten the livelihoods of a large number of small producers, agricultural workers and their dependent communities (CARICOM Agricultural Development Profile for Suriname). The Central Bank of Suriname shows total exports standing at USD295.60 (a record low) million in the first quarter of 2016 decreasing from USD339.90 million in the fourth quarter of 2015. Exports in the country have averaged USD703.32 million between 2008 and 2016 reaching an all-time high of USD 2084.10 million in the fourth quarter of 2010. Gold accounts for the lion's share of the value of these exports.

The main imports for the country are food, fuel, clothing and machinery with United States and the Netherlands being the main import partners and accounting for approximately 42% of total imports between them. Suriname like many of its Caribbean counterparts, continues to grapple with a high food import bill and is a net importer of agricultural products. In 2015, imports of agricultural products was approximately 10% of the total import volumes of the country. Figures released by the Central bank of Suriname show improvements in the total import situation decreasing to USD318.60 million (a record low) in the first quarter of 2016 from USD443.40 million in the fourth quarter of 2015. However, it is not certain if this trend will be sustained in the near future. Imports into the country have averaged USD599.99 million from 2008 until 2016, reaching an all-time high of USD1406.70 million in the fourth quarter of 2008. The government of Suriname has also expressed its commitment to more than triple the contribution of agriculture to the GDP from its current 6% and to transforming Suriname into a regional and hemispherical breadbasket over the lifespan of this strategy. Guided by the Agricultural Master Plan, the new vision for agricultural development as espoused by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries is one which seeks to reduce the large food import bill through import substitution, but also expand national

agriculture sufficiently to supply regional markets with a wide range of crop and meat products.

The vast natural resource base of the country provides avenues for economic growth and development, but recent declines in global prices for gold and bauxite has had severe negative repercussions on the country's financial standing. The main state-owned Bauxite Company SURALCO has been forced to shut down operations. This situation is inevitably forcing increased borrowing by the central government although, at the moment, there is fiscal space as Suriname's debt to GDP ratio is relatively low by regional standards, and is not likely in the near term to eclipse the 60% warning limit that many other territories in the Caribbean region has surpassed, and are struggling to bring into containment. The exploitation of these natural resources, particularly gold has however triggered a number of environmental concerns as pertains to the use of mercury and its potential impact on the natural food sources which indigenous communities depend upon for survival, as well as land use conflicts with some indigenous communities.

The isolated nature of indigenous communities (Amerindian and Maroon ethnicities), who typically reside in the interior of the country far removed from major commercial distribution and marketing channels exacerbates the challenges of boosting economic activity in the rural communities. However, the country having been denominated as one of the greenest on the planet, has enormous potential for diversification of the rural economy from traditional hunting gathering and shifting cultivation modes of production and livelihoods, to alternative mainstream economic activities of eco and agrotourism. The potential for accessing carbon credits for maintaining natural forests can also likely become a potential source of development finance for many rural communities in the not too distant future.

ii. International vision and hemispherical trends in agriculture and rural life

The economic challenges facing the economy of Suriname at this time, as is the case in other regional territories, has forced the issue of agricultural development to the fore once again, seen as the solution to secure food security and boost rural employment. The far reaching impacts of the internalization of capital markets and the incorporation of the country into global financial monitoring and control systems means that they are subject to rulings and challenges made at the international level, and rural communities can be impacted from decisions far removed from them physical and economic spaces. The findings contained in joint reports by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and IICA which repeatedly identify four challenges associated with agriculture remains relevant; these chal-

allenges call for urgent attention and recognition of the role that this sector plays in the development and well-being of nations, in fighting poverty and inequality and in achieving environmental sustainability and food security. IICA's frame of activity, set forth in the 2010-2020 Strategic Plan, presents these challenges as four strategic objectives: productivity and competitiveness; rural inclusion; adaptation of agriculture to climate change and integrated natural resources management (sustainability); and food and nutritional security. Two other challenges not explicitly given in the Strategic Plan, but pointedly discussed in the 2011 and 2013 ministerial meetings and therefore understood to be priorities for IICA's work, involve innovation and integrated management of water resources.

The current economic challenges facing the country has steered the GoS towards seeking external help in the form of an International Monetary Fund (IMF), Stand By Agreement (SBA) estimated at US\$748 million, the main aim being to stabilize the national economy and establish the foundation for a future growth trajectory. The austerity measures or conditionality's which normally accompany such IMF interventions is sure to have implications for the agriculture and rural sectors in the near, medium and long term future.

Climate change undoubtedly remains de emerging issue of our times and its impact on many countries are well documented. The 21st "Conference of the Parties", otherwise known as COP21 accomplished a major milestone on the subject of climate, and climate change in December 2015, where the world saw the adoption of the first international climate agreement (concluded by 195 countries and applicable to all). The agreement provides for a limitation of the temperature rise to below 2°C and even to tend towards 1.5°C. It is designed to be flexible so that it takes into account the needs and capacities of each country and seeks balance as regards adaptation and mitigation, as well as durability, with a periodical ratcheting-up of ambitions.

Suriname's statement to the COP21 High Level Segment indicated the following concerns about climate for the country and also some of the key steps being undertaken in this regard, *"....it should be emphasized that in our low lying coastal area, 90% of our population lives and works; it is also the area where 95% of our agricultural production takes place, and where we have the majority of our social and productive infrastructure and where our economy operates. This circumstance creates increased vulnerabilities because of sea level rise and the increase of the sea surface temperature. We are prone to the "slow onset impacts" of climate change resulting in changing weather patterns, coastal erosion, salt water intrusion, the degradation of our complex ecosystems, and loss of arable land, to name a few consequences. To continue in a sustainable manner the Government of Suriname continues to put in place the required legislative, institutional and financial framework. It is also in this context that Suriname has submitted its INDC's under the Convention, with a special focus on adaptation and mitigation policies."* This changing policy environment forced upon the country by climate and its impact has significant implications for agricultural and rural development approaches and strategies in the country.

Another aspect of international significance which also has impacted the interventions in agriculture and rural development is the adoption and adherence to the pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The UN adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit in New York in September 2015. These Goals replaced the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) from the beginning of 2016. Whilst they continue the focus on eradicating poverty, they also include universal goals of addressing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production, and protecting environmental resources. It is within this context that the strategic focus on agricultural and rural development will be guided for the coming years, which is aligned with IICA's own strategic objectives and as such sets down the philosophical basis for the updating and implementation of the IICA Country Strategy for Suriname.

iii. Challenges and Opportunities for Agriculture in Suriname

Main Challenges

- Except for the rice sector, the production volumes of most agricultural commodities are based on widely dispersed small scale producers which makes the introduction of new agricultural technologies very difficult and not cost effective in some cases. The use of traditional methods of production hinders technologies aimed at agricultural expansion and increases in crop productivity;
- Low investment in the agriculture sector especially in perennial crops with longer pay-back periods. This situation is also exacerbated by State taxes and levies which can be higher than 25%;
- High costs of credit and limited credit access to small scale farmers;
- Relatively high agriculture labour costs and low labour productivity;
- Limited human resource capacity in agriculture with insufficient agricultural infrastructure and facilities to readily develop and adapt new technologies. This leads to the inability of replacement of the aging agriculture population and loss in productive capacity;
- High costs and poor quality control of imported agricultural inputs (namely agro-chemicals and seeds) leads to public health risks for consumers and jeopardizes farm productivity and profitability.
- Poorly developed research and extension services, limited laboratory services for the agriculture reduces the ability of the sector to adopt new technologies, respond to threats and also negatively impacts export potential and readiness;

- Limited vertical integration in the agriculture sector exist in Suriname resulting in farmers not being able to benefit fully from value added activities. This is particularly important for rural women producers in indigenous and rural villages who depend on agro-processing for their livelihoods;
- Increase incidence of unusual weather events, particular excessive rainfall and drought due to the effects of climate change;
- Seasonality of production of vegetables and fruit due to the absence of organized production systems and low technology use. Seasonality can lead to periods of gluts and scarcity where there are no stable market prices as demands do not always coincide with peaks in the market. Crop production based on seasonality does not readily lend itself adequately to market information systems to equate annual demand to supply in the country and therefore compromises sustainable agriculture production;
- Inadequate freight services to promote and take advantage of export opportunities to the Caribbean and other areas. Limited air cargo space and absence of direct maritime connections to markets results in higher tariffs which reduces profitability.

Opportunities

- Suriname is characterized by substantial water resources and fertile soil, a favorable climate and a strong agricultural tradition, as well significant export potential. The increase focus of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries (LVV) and the Government of Suriname (GOS) to adopt modern agriculture technologies will result in employment opportunities in agriculture for youth and women in particular, particularly through technological innovations and ICT based technologies;
- Suriname has an increasing food import bill. Import substitution with local fresh and processed agricultural products will lead to an improvement in the country's balance of payments and boost local agriculture;
- The entry of Suriname as a full member of CARICOM allows it to partake fully in efforts at establishing a Caribbean Common Market. This coupled with large ethnic Surinamese population in Europe, particularly the Netherlands, present significant opportunities market penetration particularly of value added products and fresh products such as, vegetables, spices and fruits;

- The government is also supporting the diversification of the agricultural sector with implementation of the establishment of large scale production in specific agricultural sub-sectors with high value-added crops, alongside the traditional rice and bananas. Some of these initiatives contained in the AMP include annual expansion of the following:
 - Fresh produce of permanent crops: from 145,000 to 300,000 tons.
 - Vegetable, root, and legume production: from 37,000 to 60,000 tons.
 - Dairy production: from 6,000 tons of raw milk to 20,000 tons.
 - Meat and poultry production, especially broilers, from 13,000 to 50,000 tons.
 - Gradual increase from current rice production of 276,000 tons
- Government's stated policy aimed at targeted development of communities in the Interior based on structured agricultural development encompassing, inter alia, rural agro-processing, and agro-tourism and balanced with ecological and environmental preservation; while maintaining the traditional communal social fabric.
- In this regard a gradual transition is envisaged from shifting cultivation (slash and burn) to permanent and sustainable cultivation of farmlands;
- Government of Suriname support for the transitioning of small scale agricultural production to large scale business enterprises, with relatively large farms, as well as the increasing use of greenhouses and other advanced agricultural technologies. It is envisaged that there will be the simultaneous merging of specialized family-based farms integrated into industrialized commercial complexes in order to achieve economies of scale. These promises employments and new market opportunities through growth prospects for the agriculture and rural sectors;
- The Government of Suriname increased spending in infrastructure to open land base access to neighbouring countries and facilitate maritime and air freight services will facilitate export of fresh and processed agriculture products both locally and regionally. It will also provide opportunities for greater insertion into mainstream commercial agricultural marketing and distribution.

iv. Needs and Requests for Technical Cooperation

The needs of the country and the corresponding requests for technical cooperation forms the basis for the interventions specified in the IICA Country Strategy (ICS). The ICS for Suriname will contain the technical cooperation offers of the Institute derived from the four strategic objectives contained in IICA's Strategic Plan 2010 – 2020 (see Annex D), and which will be delivered through eleven major contribution areas (see Annex E), as defined in the MTP 2014 – 2018. These needs for technical cooperation are formulated on the basis of the

challenges facing the agriculture and rural sectors in the countries juxtaposed against the prevailing opportunities for their mediation in order to attain a sustainable developmental trajectory. Annex F shows the major needs/requests for technical cooperation in agriculture and rural development in the country as defined in consultation with key stakeholders in agriculture and rural development in Suriname. It must be emphasized here that while, there may be a wide range of needs and demands from the Country, IICA can only attend to those aspects that fall within its mandate, and also, those that have been reasonably assessed to be within the capacity of the Institute to deliver upon.

Notwithstanding, climate change and its associated impacts remains a national priority within the context of demands for technical cooperation. Particular attention is required in the case of Suriname on strengthening capacities for environmental risk assessment and the building of resilience in agriculture and rural communities to natural climatic phenomena especially flooding, salt water intrusion, drought, agricultural pests/diseases and soil degradation. Closely linked to this need is the issue of water for human consumption, but critically for sustainable agricultural production.

The current government focus on increasing agriculture's contribution to GDP necessitates a closer look at existing agricultural production technologies and the establishment of new frameworks and mechanisms for the introduction and transfer of sound technologies to boost agricultural production and productivity. Agricultural innovation therefore becomes a central point in this intervention especially as pertains to a climate smart agriculture and rescuing traditional viable technologies through the establishments of knowledge management networks especially in rural communities. Ensuring food security and import substitution of agricultural products also demands a focus on strengthening value chains within the countries through the vertical integration of commodity chains, particularly those tied to rural livelihoods. These extend to both crop and livestock endeavours. To this end, building capacity for agroprocessing and improving standards and quality of value added products is a major area of need especially for rural women producers. Interest in organic agriculture is growing and offers potential for establishing niche market opportunities for local farmers.

The scarcity of resources for development interventions, both financial and human requires added effort in maximizing whatever is available to the country. Greater reach, benefits and impacts can be realized through the strengthening of producer and rural organizations, including youth and women organizations involved in agriculture and rural development initiatives. Needs exist for organizational strengthening of agricultural and rural cooperatives, but also in the establishment of new ones to attend to the needs of their constituents.

The lack of adequate rural infrastructure remains a major hurdle to agriculture and the development of rural communities. Without adequate infrastructure, limited possibilities exist for linking and access to distant markets especially for perishable crops and products which forms the bulk of agricultural production in the country. The large surface area of the country and the dispersed nature of many of its indigenous communities, poses a particular challenge

in this regard. Infrastructure works are extremely expensive as well and so strategic prioritization is required at all levels.

The multiethnic nature of the Suriname population poses unique needs for integration and social inclusion of marginal groups. Critical is the building of capacity within these communities to empower constituents to be included in the major developmental planning and decision making which impacts their lives and their communities. Critical to this initiative are the specific agricultural and rural developmental needs of the Amerindian and Maroon populations widely dispersed in the vast interior of the country with major challenges of access, education and rural services. The issue of traditional knowledge systems and cultural practices feature as areas for consideration during developmental interventions in this regard.

Responding of the needs for technical cooperation requires agile and capable rural service provider agencies. A major need is to strengthen the technical and managerial capacities of rural service provider agencies, including the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries as well as producer organizations, youth and women groups and community based organizations. Therefore is a significant need for skills training, experience capitalization and coaching in a wide range of technical and social thematic areas.

The ICS presents the mechanism by which the above-mentioned themes are analyzed and systematized into a framework which allows for the operationalization of sustainable interventions for agriculture and rural development in the country. This inevitably includes strategic partnerships within local GoS Ministries, other public and private sector entities, international organizations, producer organizations, community-based organizations, NGOs, youth and women organizations, as well as individual farmers, entrepreneurs, and independent rural development practitioners, collectively working towards a single developmental objective. The ICS for Suriname, within this framework, endeavours to capture, plan and illustrate IICA's contributions towards the national level transformations in the agriculture and rural milieu of the country.

v. *IICA Country Strategy Instruments of Action*

In IICA's Mid Term Plan 2014 -2018, it proposes to use four instruments of action to carry out its technical cooperation function and deliver on the demands of the country. These are the following:

1. ***Flagship Projects*** will serve as the "backbone" for delivering IICA's technical cooperation, and will aim to achieve the 11 institutional contributions proposed for the 2014-2018 period related to competitiveness, sustainability and inclusion. IICA will implement four Flagship Projects under the following themes: Productivity and Sus-

tainability of Family Farming for Food Security and the Rural Economy; Competitiveness and Sustainability of Agricultural Chains for Food Security and Economic Development; Inclusion in Agriculture and Rural Areas; Resilience and Comprehensive Management of Environmental Risk for Agricultural Production.

2. **Projects financed with external resources** are instruments financed entirely with external funds and designed or implemented to complement and expand IICA's actions under this MTP.
3. **Rapid Response Actions (RRA)** are designed to respond to specific requests and opportunities that arise in a country or in a group of countries prompted by political, social or economic changes, environmental emergencies or other emerging issues.
4. **Technical Cooperation Fund (FonCT)** is a mechanism which will be used to finance pre-investment initiatives, formulate projects aimed at securing external resources and to mobilize new financial resources complementary to the Regular Fund.

vi. *ICS Implementation Strategy*

The implementation of the ICS comprises two important aspects. The first recognizes that the ICS can only commit to the actions that are within the mandate and capacity of IICA to deliver, or what IICA MTP 2014 -2018 refers to as its Contributions. However, agriculture and rural development interventions can be complex and multifaceted and the achievements of the final goals or desired impacts requires a pooling of resources and collective action beyond the participatory approaches of problem identification. In this regard, the implementation of the ICS will be supervised by IICA but will draw on the support of other entities which will include the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries as its principal partner, public and private sector organizations, NGOs, International Development partners, CBOs and producer, youth and women organizations. These agencies are listed in Annex B and each will in some way be directly or indirectly partnering with IICA to implement this ICS.

All of IICA's own technical cooperation instruments mentioned above, i.e. Flagship Projects, RRAs, External Projects and FonTC, will be coordinated to respond to national needs that fall within their stated objectives and actions. It must be noted however, that this list is not exhaustive and new approaches and modalities can be explored as the situation demands during execution of the various actions. The International Development partners and the Government Ministries play a critical role in this process as they would most likely be the ones providing counterpart funding to complement IICA's internal allocation to undertake the various actions under the ICS.

The other important aspect of the implementation strategy is that the ICS is designed to respond to the priority needs of the country over a period of time. It therefore must be flexible and dynamic enough to respond to the changing environment especially when global events

can easily change national priorities. It compensates for this reality by defining the higher level activity lines derived from national developmental objectives from which specific projects can be formulated to respond to specific needs in any given moment. In effect, towards the end of the life cycle of the ICS, a portfolio of projects will have been managed and implemented to achieve its stated results.

The various national priority which falls under IICA's mandate will be broken down into feasible actions through broad-based participatory approaches, funding sources secured either internally or externally or in combination of the two to implement these actions. The actions will be implemented through annual work programmes which will aim to achieve the ICS results by the end of the full implementation period of the ICS, therefore, the results will be achieved utilizing a cumulative approach to the implementation of the actions. Annex G shows a schedule of main action lines and corresponding subactions under which projects will be implemented to respond to the agriculture and rural development needs of Suriname during the next two years.

vii. ICS Funding Sources

Although some of the actions to implement under the ICS only require improved coordination and communication mechanisms for service delivery among major stakeholders and would not require additional or counterpart funding sources, many of the priority needs would require a financial input. Based on the geographic distribution of needs for Suriname, the bulk of IICA's work has been focused on indigenous communities in the interior of the country. Therefore, internally, this trend will continue and so the ICS will draw heavily on IICA's Inclusion and Family Agriculture Flagship Projects for the financing of its interventions with the Inclusion Flagship Project playing the central role. Environmental considerations are gaining increasing attention at the national level especially as it pertains to building resilience in rural communities to unusual weather phenomena and as such, IICA's natural Resource and Resilience Flagship Project is expected to continue to be an important funding source for actions under the ICS. Many organizations in Suriname already undertake work in Agricultural Chains so it is not anticipated at this point that a significant input will be required from IICA's Agricultural Chains Flagship Project at this point but this situation may change in the future.

External funding sources will be varied, but reference can be made at this point to important contributors to the financing of this ICS. Various government Ministries, chief amongst them is the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries will be providing funding either in-kind or through direct funding of actions. Special mention can also be made to the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Ministry Transport and Tourism as key players in

funding the ICS interventions. The UNDP has worked with IICA on a number of environmental related interventions and this relationship is not only expected to continue but to expand.

The two existing IICA led European Union Projects, the APP and SPS Projects, will continue to fund some of the actions under this ICS. The Government of Suriname is currently finalizing a euro 13.8 million agriculture programme under the European Union 11th EDF and this represents a potential source of funding for actions under this ICS. This project is expected to begin implementation in 2017. Also in 2017 the IDB funded 'Policy Based Loan for the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries' is expected to begin and can also be a potential funding source actions under this ICS.

There are other potential funding sources who will be engaged and brought on board in an attempt to not only achieve the stated results of the ICS, but wherever possible to broaden its scope and maximize the benefits to the government and people of Suriname. Particular attention will be placed in this regards with opportunities to funding capacity building and economic endeavours of agricultural and/or rural youth and women organizations in the country.

viii. Results and Activities to be implemented under the ICS

The actions targeted under this ICS are a subset of the priority needs of the country and the thematic areas in which IICA offers technical cooperation to its member countries, as outlined in IICA's strategic objectives and its eleven contributions. Therefore all actions leads to results specifically tied to agriculture and rural development. Below is a description of the main activity lines to be carried out during the life cycle of the ICS. They attempt to reflect the immediate priority areas for intervention as well as ongoing work under the various thematic areas in the country. Annex D shows the country strategy with the results, corresponding activities, implementing partners and alignment to IICA's eleven contributions.

1 Productivity Enhancement in Agriculture through Technology Transfer and Innovation

This activity will seek to reduce the limitations to achieving higher productivity levels in agriculture. A key factor is the use of outdated or inefficient agronomic and cultural practices which reduces yield in both crop and animal farms. This activity will seek to impart the knowledge and skills in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and new innovations to farmers to allow for yield improvements as well as in the management of their farms. It will also seek to promote technologies such as protected agriculture and other similar modern innovations to offset the negative effects brought about by climate change.

2 *Organizational and Leadership Strengthening of Producer, Rural, Youth and Women Organizations for Rural Development Facilitation and Inclusion*

The small and geographically dispersed nature of many agricultural enterprises and rural communities in the country makes it very difficult for them to benefit from economies of scale, bulk purchasing, lobbying power, as well as to access the requisite services such as training, credit and donor support to improve their livelihoods. Therefore, the centralization of their actions through rural cooperatives, associations or groups is critical to attaining the critical mass necessary to achieve those benefits. This activity seeks to strengthen existing producer, youth and women owned rural organizations which provide services to their members and communities, with the aim of empowering them to effect the required changes to their livelihoods. The issue of empowerment is central to the process of ensuring inclusion of rural and indigenous communities in the development process.

3 *Strengthening Entrepreneurship, Export Readiness and Productive Capacities of Small and Medium Sized Agribusinesses for Value Chain Development*

This activity seeks to support efforts to facilitate the growth and expansion of the agriculture and rural sectors through a gradual shift from solely primary production to value added operations, thereby increasing the vertical integration along key strategic value chains of the sector. It will support the development of new value chains for strategic crops. It is also aimed at strengthening and promoting agroprocessing activities in rural and indigenous communities for their insertion into mainstream commercial channels. This movement is expected to not only increase export potential but also increase significantly agriculture's contribution to GDP.

4 *Strengthening Institutional Capacities in Agricultural Health and Food Safety (AHFS) for Market Insertion and Trade Facilitation*

This activity seeks to support the efforts of the Government of Suriname to establish up-to-date AHFS systems and to respond quickly to any potential AHFS threats which can cause significant economic and human damage to the country. The efforts by the Government to increase its consumption of local grown and manufactured food as well as agricultural exports directly hinges on having a functional AHFS systems in the country. This activity will be aligned to the European Union 11th EDF Programme as it will also focus on assessment of the NAHFSA.

5 *Building Resilience in Agriculture and Rural Communities to Climate Change*

Small farmers and rural communities usually have some of the highest vulnerabilities especially to natural disasters. This activity seeks to support actions to strengthen resilience in the

agricultural sector and rural communities to the extreme weather events being brought about by the phenomenon of climate change such as excessive rainfall events, extended droughts, sea water intrusion, flooding, new pests and diseases and desertification.

6 *Promotion and Strengthening of Natural Resource Management Systems*

This activity seeks to support efforts to ensure sustainable use of the natural resources of the country, especially those which aim to incorporate economic activities for rural populations and can limit social dislocation of these populations. Soil and water conservation will be a critical aspect to this activity. It also seeks to support actions aimed at reducing the country's carbon foot print and the knowledge management of environmental services and indigenous traditional systems.

7 *Technical Capacity Building of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fisheries and other Agriculture and Rural Service Provider Agencies in IICA Thematic Areas.*

The achievement of an efficient and productive agricultural sector and thriving rural economy are contingent on having the requisite technical and managerial capacities as well as the availability of ancillary support services to the agricultural and rural sectors. This activities will support capacity building actions for the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries as well as other rural service provider agencies in the country. These will include training in various disciplines, provision of infrastructure, participation in national, regional and international forums.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE ICS

MONITORING

The monitoring of the implementation of the ICS will be the directly responsibility of the IICA Delegation in Suriname. The monitoring however will be carried out in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries who is IICA's principal technical cooperation partner in the country. IICA's MTP 2014-2018 clearly indicates that the Institute seeks to maximize the efficiency and potential of IICA's work through the adoption of a results based management approach, '*which will use projects as the units for integrating its actions, programming, allocating resources, generating results and monitoring and evaluation institutional contributions*'. Therefore, the activity of monitoring is critical not only to ensure timely corrective action and quality control in the delivery of the

results under this ICS, but it also allows for the identification and documentation of lessons learned which will serve to inform and guide the design and formulation of future technical cooperation actions and IICA Country Strategies through a process of continuous improvement. It also establishes a sound platform for continuous and ex-post evaluation of the impact of technical cooperation actions completed under the ICS in the country.

The main monitoring tool used for the ICS will stem from IICA's internal digital management systems, the Unified Institutional Management System (SUGI). This systems comprises of project planning modules and also a result and project management modules which allows for real time monitoring of the day-to-day implementation of Institutional projects.

EVALUATION

The evaluation of the ICS will focus on analyzing the progress in the implementation of activities programmed for the life of the project to ensure that they are having the desired impacts, but also include mid-term and final evaluations of the ICS. These evaluation exercises will be carried out in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, where decisions can be made and approved for any significant changes to the scope of actions under the ICS. The IICA Annual Accountability Seminar which brings together a wide cross section of stakeholders in the agriculture and rural sectors who either benefited or collaborated in the implementation of the actions under the ICS will be a major component of the final evaluation of the ICS.

MAJOR RISK FACTORS FOR THE IICA COUNTRY STRATEGY

- Political changes within the country which causes changes in priorities for agriculture and rural development;
- Changes in agricultural policies and strategies;
- Political instability or other local unrest;
- International events which have repercussions at the national level, such as war, financial crises, global pandemic disease especially agriculture related, etc;
- Dependence on the outcomes of other complimentary projects funded internally or with external resources;

ANNEXES

ANNEX A: IICA Country Strategy Operational Framework for Suriname

Name of project	Strengthening the Productive Capacity of the Agricultural and Rural Sectors in Suriname for Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Development.			
	Flagship Project	Externally funded project	Rapid Response Action	Technical Cooperation Fund
Instrument of Action that finances it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Productivity and Sustainability of Family Farming for Food Security and the Rural Economy - Competitiveness and Sustainability of Agricultural Chains for Food Security and Economic Development - Integrated Environmental Resilience and Risk Management for Agricultural Production - Inclusion in Agriculture and Rural Territories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to the Caribbean Forum of ACP States in the implementation of commitments undertaken under the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA): Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures - Caribbean Action under the Programme entitled Agriculture Policy Programme (APP) with focus on the Caribbean and Pacific funded under the 10th European Development Fund (EDF) - Other External Projects 	As needed	As needed
Issues in the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainly small scale production with low technology adoption rates; • Low agricultural productivity • Low investments rates in agriculture • Limited credit access to small scale farmers; • Limited human resource capacity in agriculture • High costs of imported agricultural inputs which leads to high production costs; • Insufficient capacity to meet demands for agricultural research and rural extension services • Limited vertical integration in the agriculture sector with poorly developed value chains; • Increase incidence of unusual weather events, particular excessive rainfall and drought due to the effects of climate change; • Seasonality of production of vegetables and fruit due to the absence of organized production 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • systems and low technology adoption rates; • Inadequate freight services to promote and take advantage of export opportunities; • Aging farming population and limited youth participation rates in agriculture; • Social and economic exclusion of indigenous and rural communities; • Weak producer, youth, women and rural organizations platforms; • Poor rural infrastructure which limits access to rural communities; • natural resource use conflicts and environmental contamination; • Loss of agricultural biodiversity. 			
General objective	The overall objective of this programme is to support the efforts of Suriname in improving competitiveness in the agricultural sector and improve rural livelihoods.			
Purpose	The purpose of the project is to facilitate diversification and boost export readiness of the agriculture sector, and increase rural employment and income.			
Structure of the project				
Component 1	Supporting Agricultural Diversification for Food and Nutrition Security			
Specific objective 1	To promote technology adoption and innovation to boost agricultural productivity and rural incomes.			
Results	Contribution to which the result relates*	Products and services (indicator)	Partners and counterparts	Date of achievement
ER 1.1 Initiatives implemented by public and private rural service provider agencies, to improve food production and reduce food losses during production, harvest, and post-harvest management.	B	Number of agricultural holdings with reduced losses, increased yields and expansion of agricultural production.	-LVV; CELOS; Anton de Kom University; PTC	31/12/2018
ER 1.2 Strengthened agronomic knowledge and skills capacities of stakeholders in the agricultural sector	B	Number of agricultural practitioners and service providers trained and adopting new agronomic knowledge	LVV; CELOS; Anton de Kom University; PTC	31/12/2018

to achieve more sustainable production for food and nutrition security		and cultural practices in the production of food.		
E.R 1.3 Agricultural production base expanded through transfer and adoption modern agricultural technologies and innovation	B	-Number of technological innovations and interventions implemented in the public and private sectors and rural territories for crop and livestock production	LVV; CELOS; Anton de Kom University; PTC	31/12/2018
Component 2		Promoting Institutional, Organizational Development and Cooperativism for Agriculture and Rural Development		
Specific objective 2		To strengthen institutional frameworks for improved governance, leadership and service delivery to the Agriculture and Rural Sectors		
Results	Contribution to which the result relates*	Products and services (indicator)	Partners and counterparts	Date of achievement
ER 2.1 Associative and operational capacities and management of producer, youth and women organizations strengthened and promoted improve performance, access to services and commercial	E	-Number of stakeholders with greater business and associative capabilities;	-LVV; NGOs; CBOs; Producer Organizations; RNO; SURAFY; SUNROP; Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Ministry JUSPOL;	31/12/2018

links for the agricultural and rural economy.				
ER 2.2 Increased representation, advocacy and inter-sectoral participation including women and young people, and excluded groups to improve their capacity for organization and joint action in order to promote economic inclusion .	E	--Number of producer, youth and women organizations participating in decision making and development planning at the local and national level.	-LVV; RNO; SURAFY; CANROP; NGOs, CBOs; Producer Organizations	31/12/2018
ER 2.3 Agriculture and rural extension strengthened through the introduction and distribution of innovative management tools, systems and training.	A	-Number technical officers with new skills and knowledge for transfer to the agriculture and rural communities. -Number of farm holdings and rural communities receiving technology transfer in agriculture and for stimulation of the rural economy.	-LVV; RNO	31/12/2018
ER 2.4 Increased public and private institutional capacities for participatory design and imple-	A,K	-Number of new policies, programmes and strategies developed and implemented to improve agricultural production and productivity	-LVV; NEMOS; Min. NH; Cabinet of the President	31/12/2018

mentation of equitable inclusion policies, strategies and programmes to provide services for sustainable production, food and nutrition security, and rural services.		and enhance rural services		
Component 3		Improved Export Readiness and Growth of the Rural Economy		
Specific objective 3		To promote the development of strategic value chains and the insertion of rural communities into mainstream commercial and distribution channels		
Results	Contribution to which the result relates*	Products and services (indicator)	Partners and counterparts	Date of achievement
ER.3.1 Institutional frameworks and organization of priority agricultural chains strengthened to achieve sustainable management, reduce transaction costs and promote equity, and inclusion of family farming, women and youth, and indigenous/maroon communities.	D	-Number of agricultural chains energized	-LVV; Bureau of Standards; ASFA; SURAFY; SUNROP; NGOs; CBOs; Producer of Commerce; NGOs; Min. Trade and Industry	31/12/2018

<p>ER 3.2 Improved capacities of public and private institutions to manage innovation processes aimed at achieving sustainable growth in productivity and competitiveness of agricultural chains.</p>	<p>B.D</p>	<p>-Number of differentiated and value added strategies developed and implemented for the agricultural sector, including insertion of family farms and rural enterprises into formal marketing and commercial channels.</p>	<p>-LVV; Bureau of Standards; ASFA; SURAFY; SUNROP; NGOs; CBOs; Producer of Commerce; NGOs; Min. Trade and Industry</p>	<p>31/12/2018</p>
<p>ER 3.3 Improved capacities of public and private institutions for facilitating producers' export readiness, access to markets, including markets for differentiated products, and market information services for agribusiness development and food security.</p>	<p>D</p>	<p>-Number of public and private sector entities with improved access to market information and markets for their products</p>	<p>-LVV; Bureau of Standards; ASFA; SURAFY; SUNROP; NGOs; CBOs; Producer of Commerce; NGOs; Min. Trade and Industry</p>	<p>31/12/2018</p>
<p>ER.3.4 Improved management of agricultural chains through increased efficiency in production, storage,</p>	<p>J</p>	<p>-Number of private sector chain actors with reductions in food losses and increased quality along the value chain</p>	<p>-LVV; Bureau of Standards; ASFA; SURAFY; SUNROP; NGOs; CBOs; Producer of Commerce; NGOs; Min. Trade and Industry.</p>	<p>31/12/2018</p>

processing and logistics, with the aim of reducing losses of foods, in terms of quantity and quality.				
ER 3.5 Increased technical capacities and development and implementation of systems for public Institutions and production, marketing and distribution actors for evaluation, prevention and management of agricultural health and food safety risks	A,C	-Number of public and private sector institutions increasing their capacity to maintain or raise their agricultural health and food safety service delivery and awareness; - Number of sanitary and phytosanitary services strengthened;	-LVV; Bureau of Standards; ASFA; SURAFY; SUNROP; NGOs; CBOs; Producer of Commerce; NGOs; Min. Trade and Industry.	31/12/2018
Component 4		Promote Environmental Conservation and Adaptation to Climate Change		
Specific Objective 4		To build resilience of the agriculture and rural sectors to climate change and promote the sustainable use of natural resources		
Results	Contribution to which the result relates*	Products and services (indicator)	Partners and counterparts	Date of achievement
ER4.1 Active and informed participation by relevant country sectors in global initiatives to address climate	A,K,G	-Number of public and private sector entities with increased awareness on the role of the agricultural sector in international	-LVV; UNDP; Min.NH; NEMOS; CELOS; Cabinet of the President; Anton de Kom University; SURALCO; CBOs; NGOs; Min.RO.	21/12/2018

change and manage natural resources		platforms as pertains to climate change and natural resources; -Percentage increase in participation in Regional cooperation mechanisms (CAC, CAS, 5Cs).		
ER4.2 Increased knowledge, technical capacities and methodologies on how to assess, manage and respond to climate and environmental risks, including agricultural risks.	A,G	-Number of vulnerability analysis, response plans and strategies developed and implemented	-LVV; UNDP; Min.NH; NEMOS; CELOS; Cabinet of the President; Anton de Kom University; SURALCO; CBOs; NGOs; Min.RO.	21/12/2018
ER 4.3 Relevant public and private sector institutions, including indigenous/maroon communities with improved capacity for implementing good soil management practices and efficient use of water for agriculture, and methodologies and tools for climate smart agriculture	F	-Number of public and private sector institutions with plans for integrated water management, sustainable use of soils, and practicing and promoting climate smart agriculture	-LVV; UNDP; Min.NH; NEMOS; CELOS; Cabinet of the President; Anton de Kom University; SURALCO; CBOs; NGOs; Min.RO.	31/12/2018

ER 4.4 Improved management and sustainable use of natural and productive resources and environmental protection by public and private entities as well as indigenous/maroon and rural communities for development of the rural economy and food security.	A,I,E,F	- Number of actors with sufficient knowledge and skills on critical issues related to the integrated management of water, biological resources and the sustainable use of soils in agriculture.	-LVV; UNDP; Min.NH; NEMOS; CELOS; Cabinet of the President; Anton de Kom University; SURALCO; CBOs; NGOs; Min.RO.	31/12/2018
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Resources		MOE							
Component	Person responsible	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	total
Component 1	Curt D. Delice	44,874	9,396	8,424	4,320	73,548	-	6,966	147,528
Component 2	Curt D. Delice	19,944	4,176	3,744	1,920	32,688	-	3,096	65,568
Component 3	Curt D. Delice	19,944	4,176	3,744	1,920	32,688	-	3,096	65,568
Component 4	Curt D. Delice	14,958	3,132	2,808	1,440	24,516	-	2,322	49,176
Total Project	Curt D. Delice	99,720	20,880	18,720	9,600	163,440	-	30,960	327,840

**See Annex D for full text of IICA's 11 Contributions.*

ANNEX B: A List of Documents Consulted

1. *Caribbean Agribusiness General Statistics* (<http://www.agricarib.org/primary-dropdown/general-statistics>)
2. *CARICOM Agricultural Development Profile – Suriname*. http://www.caricom.org/jsp/community/donor_conference_agriculture/agri_profile_suriname.jsp
3. *Central Bank of Suriname Statistics*. <http://www.indexmundi.com>
4. Chantal M.M. Elsenhout, (2010) *Agricultural Food Exports of Suriname to CARICOM*. Institute of Social Studies and FHR.
5. Derlagen, C., Barreiro-Hurlé, J. and Shik, O. (2013). *Agricultural Sector Support in Suriname*, IDB/FAO, Rome, Italy.
6. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2008) *Caribbean ACP countries' Agriculture Sectors Background Information and Country Profiles*.
7. Government of the Republic of Suriname (2014) *MDG Progress Report*
8. IICA (2014) *Agriculture: Opportunity for Development in the Americas. 2014-2018 Medium-Term Plan*. Official Documents Series No. 94
9. Inter-American Development Bank (2011) *Country Strategy with the Republic of Suriname 2011-2015*
10. LVV, Republic of Suriname June 2014. *Market Studies and Demand Analysis In: National Master Plan for Agricultural Development*
11. LVV, Republic of Suriname June 2014. *Material Organization and Compilation, Current State In: National Master Plan for Agricultural Development*
12. National Institute for Environment and Development (NIMOS) Republic of Suriname (2014) *First national Communication under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*
13. *STATEMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SURINAME to the COP21 HIGH LEVEL SEGMENT* delivered by Ambassador Albert R. Ramdin Adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Le Bourget – 8 December 2015

ANNEX C - Some Key Organizations which Interacts with the IICA Delegation in Suriname for Its Technical Cooperation Agenda 2014 -2018

No.	Agency/Institution
	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries (LVV)
	Ministry of Natural Resources
	Ministry of Transport, Communication and Tourism
	Cabinet of the President of Suriname
	District Commissioners in Brokopondo, Coronie, Sipaliwini, Commewijne and Marowijne
	Vereniging van Inheemse Dorpshoofden in Suriname (VIDS)
	Association of Surinamese Food Producers (ASFPA)
	Caribbean Farmers Network (CaFAN) -Suriname
	Foundation for the Development of Cassava Sector in Para (STOCKPA)
	Bioagricultural Cooperation in Suriname (BACIS)
	Surinamese Business Forum (SBF)
	Investment Development Corporation of Suriname (IDCS)
	Suriname Agricultural Forum for Youth(SURAFY)
	Suriname Network of Rural Women producers (SUNROP)
	Agro Cooperation Wi!Uma Fu Sranang
	MCP Gotong Royong (Wanica)
	Women Group of Moengo Agrocooperative Tranga Wroko Uma Fu Marwina
	Women Group of Ovia olo "Agro Cooperation Wokoo Makendi"
	Womens Group of Carolona Area (Cassipora,Powakka, Klein Powakka)
	Womens Group St. Waguma (Wageningen)
	Womens Group of Moengo St. Marwina Podosirie
	Ecosystem 2000
	Department of Agriculture, Faculty of Technology FTeW), Anton de Kom University of Suriname (AdeKUS)
	Polytechnic College of Suriname (PTC)
	Agricultural Research Centre of Suriname (CELOS)
	National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname (NIMOS)
	REDD+ Suriname
	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

No. Agency/Institution

	United Nations Development Program (UNDP),
	UNDP Small Grant Program (SGP)
	Pan-American Development Foundation (PADF)
	Pan-American Health organization (PAHO),
	Organization of American States (OAS)
	Canadian Executive Search Organization (CESO)
	International Donors Meeting

ANNEX D - IICA's Strategic Objectives as contained in the Strategic Plan 2010 – 2020

Strategic objective 1: To improve the productivity and competitiveness of the agricultural sector.

Strategic objective 2: To strengthen agriculture's contribution to the development of territories and the well-being of the rural population.

Strategic objective 3: To improve agriculture's capacity to mitigate and adapt to climate change and make better use of natural resources.

Strategic objective 4: To improve agriculture's contribution to food security.

Contributions*

A. Strengthening the capabilities of the Member States at the national, regional, multinational and hemispheric levels to establish public policies and institutional frameworks in order to make agriculture more productive and competitive, improve management of rural territories, adapt to and mitigate the impact of climate change, and promote food and nutritional security.

B. Implementing, through public and private institutions, technological, institutional and business innovations aimed at boosting the productivity and competitiveness of agriculture and the production of basic foodstuffs of high nutritional quality.

C. Increasing the capabilities of the public and private sector to ensure agricultural health and food safety and thereby improve productivity, competitiveness and food security.

D. Strengthening the business and associative capabilities of the different stakeholders in the agricultural production chains.

E. Increasing the capacity for area-based social management¹⁸ among stakeholders in rural territories, especially those involved in family agriculture, in order to improve food security and rural well-being.

F. Enhancing the capabilities of different stakeholders of the agricultural production chains and rural territories in the integrated management of water and sustainable use of soil for agriculture.

G. Increasing the capacity of public and private institutions to promote and implement measures for adapting agriculture to climate change and mitigating its effects, as well as promoting integrated risk management in agriculture.

H. Improving the efficacy and efficiency of food and nutritional security programs in the Member States

I. Ensuring that producers and consumers benefit from a greater use of native species, promising crops and native genetic resources with food potential.

Contributions*

J. Improving institutional capacity to address losses of food and raw materials throughout the agricultural chains.

K. Strengthening the Member States' capacity for consensus and participation in international forums and other mechanisms for the exchange of knowledge and mobilization of sizable resources for inter-American agriculture.

** “Contributions” are built on and understood through the generation of tangible and intangible products and services (deliverables) that IICA provides directly to its Member States as international public goods, and through concrete solutions “on the ground.” Every institutional contribution is related directly to at least one of the four strategic objectives of the 2010-2020 SP, depending on the specific issues addressed by the technical cooperation (MTP 2014 -2018 p.19).*

ANNEX F – Priority Needs/Requests for Technical Cooperation in Suriname

Needs/Requests Identified	IICA Contributions** Aligned to Country Needs /Requests
Support the use of tissue culture technology to address propagation needs for specialty crop and vegetables	B, I
Support the development of the onion industry through selection, experimentation and production	B
Support value chain development for selected strategic commodities: Cassava, sweet potatoes, pineapple, acai, small ruminants, beef, duck, milk production.	B, D, J, E
Promote modern agricultural technologies: hydroponics, aquaponics, and organic agriculture with specific focus on select vegetable crops.	B
Modernize and strengthen the skills and capacities of Extension and other agricultural services in the Ministry of Agriculture	A
Promote and strengthen capacities and facilities for value added agricultural products and their insertion into mainstream commercial channels especially agroprocessing activities of rural/indigenous communities	E
Support technical capacity building in soil and water management including reclamation/remediation of soils from mining zones (emphasis on mined out gold and bauxite areas).	F
Organizational strengthening producer, rural youth and women organizations.	E

Needs/Requests Identified	IICA Contributions** Aligned to Country Needs /Requests
Support initiatives to build entrepreneurship in agriculture especially for youth and women	F, H
Support sustainable development of Indigenous communities especially youth and women targeted interventions	I, E, F, D
Provide training in food security related themes to Indigenous groups	E
Support the revitalization of national and district chapters of the Caribbean Network for Rural Women Producers (CANROP) and the Caribbean Agricultural Forum for Youth (CAFY) in Suriname	E, A, D
Support efforts to promote the conservation of local animal genetics	I
Promote Climate Smart Agriculture	G
Support national efforts to develop a Biofuels Industry	A
Promote and support environmental sustainable actions and build capacities in natural resource management and climate change adaptation.	A,F,G,
Strengthen AHFS systems for the country	C

***See Annex D for complete list of IICA's Contributions*

ANNEX G - Schedule of Main Action Lines for the agriculture and rural development needs of Suriname during the next two years.

YEARS		2016					2017												2018											
No.	IICA COUNTRY STRATEGY ACTIONS	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	Productivity Enhancement in Agriculture through Technology Transfer and Innovation																													
	1.1 Transfer and promote protected agriculture, acuaponics, hydroponics and organic agriculture technologies for fruits and vegetables.																													
	1.2 Improve agronomic practices for rice cultivation in indigenous communities.																													
	1.3 Sustainable vegetable production techniques for Indigenous/Maroon communities.																													
	1.4 Introduction of new crop and animal species to promote agricultural diversification.																													
	1.5 Support insertion of Family Agriculture into formal agriculture networks and systems.																													
	1.6 Promote Integrated Pest Management (IPM).																													
2	Organizational and Leadership Strengthening of Producer, Rural, Youth and Women Organizations																													
	2.1 Leadership facilitation of women and indigenous/maroon producer and community based organizations.																													
	2.2 Support establishment and strengthening of producer organizations and cooperatives.																													
	2.3 Support revitalization of the Suriname Network for Rural Women Producers (SUNROP) and the Suriname Agriculture Forum for Youth (SURAFY).																													
	2.4 Knowledge exchange and Networking of local producer, youth, women and community based organizations with regional and international counterparts.																													
	2.5 Training and skills development for producer, youth, women and community based organizations.																													



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