



## **THE GLOBAL GOALS**

# **Suriname SDG Data and Analysis Repository Framework 2022**

**Mapping and guideline for SDG-indicators by data availability and quality**

September 2022

SURINAME SDG MAPPING AND DATA REPOSITORY REPORT 2022



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## List of Acronyms

ASYCUDA	Automated System for Customs Data
AWJ	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Youth
BGA	Bureau Gender Affairs
BIZA	Ministry of Home Affairs
BIBIS	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business and International Cooperation
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CBDRM	Community-Based Disaster Risk Management
CDEMA	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency
DP	Development Plan
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
EZOET	Economic Affairs Entrepreneurship and Technological Innovation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GBS	General Bureau of Statistics
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG-I	Greenhouse Gas Inventory
GBB	Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management
IMF	International Monetary Fund
GLO	Primary School
JUSPOL	Ministry of Justice and Police
LAPOP	American Public Opinion Project
LBO	Junior Secondary Vocational School
LVV	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals

MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MULO	Junior Secondary General School
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NH	Ministry of Natural Resources
NIMOS	National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname
NDP	National Development Plan
OWC	Ministry of Education, Science and Culture
OW	Ministry of Public Works
ROM	Ministry of Spatial Planning and the Environment
ROS	Regional Development and Sport
RP	Recovery Plan 2020-2022, also referred to as CHP: Crisis and Recovery Plan
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SNA	System of National Accounts
SOZAVO	Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing
SPS	Suriname Planning Office
SSLC	Suriname Survey of Living Conditions
TCT	Ministry of Transport, Communication and Tourism
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN MSDCF	United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework
UNFCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
VWMKO	Pre-University and Teacher Training College
VG	Ministry of Health

VNR	Voluntary National Review
VOJ	Secondary Junior high/Lower secondary
VOS	Upper secondary
WHO	World Health Organization

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Background and rationale

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted from the UN-Assembly General (UN Resolution A7RES/70/1, New York) is set to reach 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with the aim to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all by 2030. These 17 goals which are specified by 169 targets and estimated through 244 indicators in different areas of Social, Economic and Environmental development will be monitored. For each country it is important to make all efforts to reach these goals and to set up the necessary procedures and processes to monitor its progresses and achievements.

For Suriname, it is important to assess where the country is in the area of data availability with regard to the SDG indicators. The objective of the assignment at hand is to **prepare sound data and determine the availability of accurate and up to date statistics and data analysis with respect to the SDGs which are important to Suriname and its contribution to Agenda 2030**. In this way, one of the key outputs of this assignment is to establish and maintain a **United Nations Country Team Data and Analysis Repository**, which will then provide source material for more frequent analytic products. This will allow for evidence based and reliable data to feed the country's national planning system and other key reporting mechanisms.

Through the Data and Analysis Repository, situational developments, progresses and failures on different societal themes at national/sectoral level and by population subgroups will be identified, which will then provide the necessary evidence and analysis that is responsive to emerging needs and changing conditions in the country. In general, with the Repository country-relevant statistics, data, and analytic outputs will be available as well as the possibility to link with external data platforms and data sources across the UN system.

The Objectives and Outcomes of this assignment, as stated in the terms of reference, are:

- Mapping of the country's relevant SDG targets and indicators by specific sectors, data providers, partnerships, frequency, and alignment with national and regional development framework.
- Collaborate with the Joint National Steering Committee (consisting of the Planning Office of Suriname, the General Bureau of Statistics (GBS) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business and International Cooperation).
- Development of the Surinamese Data and Analysis Repository Report and Matrix for the SDGs by collating high-quality disaggregated data available (to the extent possible) for the SDG indicators, in accordance with the tier classification and metadata for each indicator.
- Data collation can include citizen-generated alternative data sets (big data) on SDG progress that satisfy ethical guidelines in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and Principles for International Statistics, to complement data beyond the scope of national statistics. Where gaps in the SDG indicator framework exist, identify proxy indicators, data sources and data sets; develop metadata and identify strategies for the collection of necessary data for these proxies if not immediately available.
- Propose meaningful recommendations and strategies to improve the real time collection and updating of the Data and Analysis Repository; including but not limited to ICT and other technological applications.



## **1.2 Importance of the SDG mapping and data repository**

Timely and sufficient data availability is needed to report on the country's achievements regarding the SDGs. This reporting is of importance for among other policy makers, government and non-government stakeholders, local communities as well as international organizations. In this way, by having access to relevant data on the status of a specific SDG indicator, well informed decisions can be taken, measures could be brought in place to redirect a certain situation or improve data collection when the assessment shows that the data availability is for example outdated or poor. The data repository can also serve as a quick go-to place for scholars or other users that do not have access to all survey data or data that is not publicly available. It can make data availability easier for those not familiar with statistics, but who are in need for statistics.

By building a data repository, Suriname also starts with a baseline collection of all data available for each SDG. This will serve as a starting point for data collection, improve and report on a continuous basis upon each SDG and its respective indicators. The status analysis for each SDG will be backed by quantitative statistics which objectively will state the improvements and achievements of the country's situation.

In the process of setting up the data repository, ministries, government agencies and other relevant stakeholders were identified and asked to engage in this SDG monitoring project. In this way more commitment and awareness was raised about the SDGs and their status. This assessment also gives clarity upon the relevance of each indicator for Suriname and identifies the priority areas according to Suriname's Multi-Annual Development Plan 2022-2026. It also provides information on which national legislation is available, which protocols and conventions are ratified and the projects and program activities which the government of Suriname already has implemented or is implementing, to be able to meet the SDG goals and targets in 2030.

The development of this data repository also contributes to improve the data collection and analysis in Suriname where necessary, by proposing the rationale for the measurement of each indicator using available data source(s) and using proxy indicators/data variables in case the required data is not available, reliable, or collected yet.

With this data repository an in-depth analysis is made of the main databases available at national and sectoral level, and an overview is presented of the variables/indicators useful and relevant for monitoring the SDGs in Suriname. It also evaluates to what extent the already collected and available data at national level is useful and serves as a good data source for SDG monitoring. For each main database/survey an overview is produced of the indicators measured/covered by that survey.

The Census 2012, Household Budget Survey 2013/2014 and other sectoral or thematic surveys and databases from GBS are assessed for their contribution to these measurements. Administrative data and statistics at national and sectoral level are also explored as well as qualitative data.

## **1.3 Methodology**

This assignment consisted of mapping the country's relevant SDG targets and indicators and proposing a framework and description of the Data and Analysis Repository.

The assignment was carried out through desk research, interviews and quantitative data collection and analysis. The applied methodology aimed to identify and select the most relevant indicators, statistics, variables, calculation techniques, as far as data is available and more data sources are available. In case the data availability is poor, data collection methods and procedures were discussed and proposed to fill in future needs.

Starting with the desk research, the UN guideline (March 2021) was used to identify relevant databases and sources, as well as studies and reports that are available and useful. Along with the desk research, relevant stakeholders and key government institutes were identified, either as owner or responsible agency for certain SDGs or part of them.

As far as data is available, for each SDG indicator the data is presented over the period 2015-2022 (and where possible a longer range) to report the status. Constraints, data gaps and all relevant data related issues are described as much as possible. As far as there are no administrative and survey data sources and statistics available, studies of individual researchers and/or other sources as well as qualitative information were explored. Suggestions and quantitative approaches as well as future methods of data collection are proposed.

Along with this data repository building, an assessment is carried out regarding the amount of attention/priority given to certain SDGs and their respective indicators. During the process of screening the data availability of each indicator, research was carried out to seek the linkages with the country's development plans and policies and monitoring and reporting by agencies and ministries. In this regard a number of variables (selection criteria) is used to measure how targets and indicators are monitored now. This assessment can serve as a guideline to identify the SDG-core list of indicators for Suriname, and also show which indicators are currently given less importance/attention. How this assessment is carried out and which criteria are chosen to make this selection is explained in paragraph 3.3.

The assignment to set up a Data and Analysis Repository and the mapping of the country's relevant SDG targets and indicators, was carried out through the following activities:

**A. Preparation of the data availability matrix:**

- To prepare a matrix with an overview of the 17 SDGs with their respective targets and indicators, based upon the UN guideline.
- Analyzing the data availability for each indicator and which indicators are already being monitored for Suriname. This matrix will identify the data gaps in Suriname regarding the SDG indicators.
- Through desk research using existing websites, publications, databases and other relevant sources to collect all the available data that is linked to the SDGs.

**B. Identify and describe National databases:**

- Describe the main databases available at national and sectoral level, and
- Present an overview of the variables/statistics/indicators useful and relevant for monitoring SDGs in Suriname.

In this regard, Suriname has for example the Census 2012, Household Budget Survey 2014, the continuous Household Survey and other sectoral or thematic surveys and databases from the GBS. These main data sources were assessed for their contribution to the measurement of the goals. Furthermore, administrative data and statistics at national and sectoral level was explored as well as qualitative data. Also, the availability of recently collected data at national level about the living conditions of households, women, children and men, the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of 2018 (MICS 2018) was assessed. This survey was carried out by the General Bureau of Statistics on behalf of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing in collaboration with the UNICEF. The MICS 2018 contains mostly social and some environment data related to the following SDGs: SDG 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11 and 16, covering approximately 33 indicators. This resulted in a mapping of Suriname's specific SDG's matrix with indicators.

### **C. Identify and engage with the ministries, government agencies and other relevant stakeholders:**

- Identify the sectors, ministries, national institutions, and other relevant stakeholders for each of the approximately 240 SDG indicators (as listed in the global indicator framework) and the type of data available.
- Engagement with the sectors, ministries, national institutions, and other relevant stakeholders to collaborate on the data needed and their contribution to the Data and Analysis Repository. This exercise will contribute to the identification of institutional and capacity gaps and needs to enhance the data collection and data analysis.
- Contact focal points of the government to list available data, projects, policy programs and activities regarding the SDGs.

For the assignment, the collaboration with the following stakeholders took place:

- Focal points of the General Bureau of Statistics (GBS) and the Planning Office of Suriname (SPS). This collaboration also facilitates the engagement with the other ministries and government institutions as well as other national institutions and stakeholders.
- National Steering Committee, consisting of the Planning Office of Suriname, the General Bureau of Statistics (GBS) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business and International Cooperation, the latter being responsible for Suriname's first Voluntary National Review (VNR) report, where the Government decided to report on the SDG goals 4, 8, 13 and 17, and which was presented in July 2022 at the UN General Assembly. The preparatory VNR Committee consisted of the following ministries: ministry of Education, Science and Culture (SDG 4), ministry of Labour, Employment Opportunity and Youth Affairs (SDG 8), ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (SDG 13) and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business and International Cooperation (SDG 17).

### **D. Relevance of indicators and measurement techniques:**

- Select the indicators that are relevant for Suriname, using the priority areas of Suriname's Multi-Annual Development Plan 2022-2026, ratified protocols and conventions as well as the projects, programs, and activities that the government of Suriname has in place to be able to meet the SDG goals and targets in 2030.
- To propose the rationale for the measurement of each indicator using available data source(s) and using proxy indicators/data variables in case the needed data is not available, reliable, or collected yet.

### **E. Identification SDG indicator core list:**

- Using a list of criteria to select the SDG core indicators for Suriname.
- Identify priority problem areas for capacity in all 17 SDG goals.
- Describe data gaps and other data related challenges and constraints that are not prioritized in the previous step.
- Propose where possible and relevant, data collection possibilities, methodology and measurement techniques for indicators that are not monitored due to lack of data.

### **F. Validation of the National SDG national list:**

- Organize in collaboration with UNRC- team members, workshops (online and physical) with focal points of the Government and other relevant stakeholders to discuss and validate the research findings regarding the mapping the country's relevant SDG targets and indicators and the constructed SDG-mapping framework.

- Approval of the final selection of SDG indicators that will be used for the Data and Analysis Repository for the SDGs.

The SDGs matrix for Suriname is the base of this framework and the linkages with the data sources will be described, as well as the disaggregation of the data available (see main Data Repository Matrix excel file and complementing excel data files for each SDG). The assessment includes recommendations and strategies to improve the real time collection and updating of the Data and Analysis Repository. These recommendations include both institutional and human capacity aspects. The collaboration with the Government was an important condition during the execution of the assignment, but also in this final stage. This collaboration provided insight in the process and any developments the Government has embarked on to keep track of and monitor the SDG targets and indicators.

#### **1.4 Main contributors, responsible institutes and custodians**

To determine what data is currently available, Government, UN and other stakeholders were identified through which information was gathered regarding the SDGs.

Table 1 presents an overview of potential sources and stakeholders by SDG. The GBS and the Planning Office were requested to assist in this identification process. An idea of the (government) stakeholders as lead focal points is presented, but not limited to this listing. Given the fact that the SDG monitoring will be continued under the coordination of the Government, this list can be adjusted with more contributors. Table 1 also presents a list of publications and databases that are identified and related to the stakeholders.

**Table 1 Information sources and stakeholders mapping by SDG**

SDG Goal	Government Stakeholders (central/local)	Publication & Database	UN System
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Lead: AWJ GBS, SOZAVO, NCCR, Finance and Planning, NPC (National Poverty Committee)	NCVA report Basis Indicators HBS 2013/2014 MICS 2018 Environment Statistics publications Financial Note	World Bank
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	Lead: LVV GBS, SOZAVO, EZ, NPC	Agricultural census statistics Environment Statistics publications MICS Survey Findings Report Financial Note	FAO
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Lead: Health (BOG and NAP) GBS, SOZAVO	Environment Statistics publications Gender statistics publication MICS Survey Findings Report	PAHO/ WHO
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Lead: OWC SOZAVO, GBS	Education database Education Statistics report MICS Survey Findings Report Statistical yearbook Gender statistics publication	UNESCO
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Lead: BIZA (BGA) Parliament, JUSPOL, GBS, SOZAVO	Gender statistics Publication MICS Survey Findings Report Suriname Women Health Survey (SWHS) findings report	UN -women
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Lead: NH (DWV) SOZAVO, GBS	MICS Survey Findings Report Census & HHO Environment stat pub	UNICEF
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Lead: NH, EBS SOZAVO, GBS, EAS	Environment Statistics pub MICS Survey Findings Report	UNICEF
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Lead: AWJ GBS, SOZAVO	HHO & Census & National Accounts MICS Survey Findings Report Suriname Survey of Living Conditions	ILO IDB
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	Lead: OW GBS, SOZAVO	Environment Statistics Publication National Accounts Census & HHO MICS Survey Findings Report	
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	Lead: Finance and Planning GBS	HBS National accounts	

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable	Lead: OW NCCR, ROM, GBS, SOZAVO	Census data and publications Environment Statistics publications HHO publication MICS Survey Findings Report	UN-HABITAT
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production pattern	Lead: OW NIMOS, GBS, ROM, NIMOS	Environment Statistics publication  Environmental conventions	
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	Lead: ROM GBS, NCCR	Environment Stat publication	UNFCCC
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	Lead: LVV (Fisheries) MAS, GBS, RGB, ROM	Environment Statistics publication National accounts  The Sixth National Report to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity	FAO
Goal 15. Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	Lead: SBB RGB, GBS, ROM	Deforestation and LULC maps  Environment Statistics  The Sixth National Report to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity	FAO IUCN
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	Lead: JUSPOL GBS, SOZAVO, Vanderbilt University IDB	Gender & Statistical Yearbook MICS 2018 LAPOP SWHS	
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	Lead: BIBIS GBS, CBvS, Bureau Staatschuld, TCT	National accounts Census & HHO	

## 1.5 Contribution to Suriname’s first VNR and the SDG analysis writing assignment

In July 2022 Suriname presented its first VNR<sup>1</sup> at the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) 2022. In this first edition, Suriname reported about human capital, employment, international relations and environment. The choice was mainly based on the direction Suriname is heading with its social economic development. In this regard, SDG 4 “quality education”, SDG 8 “decent work and economic growth”, SDG 13 “climate action” and SDG 17 “partnerships for goals” were selected to be analyzed.

Data preparation and analysis support was given to the VNR Committee to prepare the country’s first VNR. For each SDG of the VNR (SDGs 4, 8, 13 and 17) as well as the country profile, a statistical factsheet with respective data analysis was prepared. These factsheets consist of an extensive data analysis and are also included in this report to serve as an example for future VNR/SDG-analysis. These analyses also demonstrate the way a qualitative SDG-situation analysis is complemented by relevant data analysis, which is provided by this data repository research.

### Support to SDG analysis writing assignment

Along with this data repository assignment, an SDG analysis writing assignment is carried out. The collected data and quantitative analysis carried out during the data repository assignment are consequently shared with the SDG analysis writing team. This is to enhance the quality of the situation analysis with more evidence-based material and data.

Since there is already a comprehensive analysis for each SDG carried out through the SDG writing assignment, this report will focus mainly on the data availability, quality mapping and assessment of each SDG and will point out how the data repository is set up, and what the linkages are with respective databases, national and regional policies and development plans. This report is meant to serve as a guideline to understand the content of main data repository matrix and the extensive supporting SDG excel data files.

**In this report only summaries of statistics of each SDG are presented. It is recommended to read this report together with the data repository matrix and supporting excel data files. For more information on the qualitative analysis and status of each SDG, the VNR and the SDG analysis writing report are reference.**

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1 <https://hlpf.un.org/countries/suriname/voluntary-national-review-2022>

## 2. Sustainable Development in Suriname 2015-2025

### 2.1 Sustainable development goals and Suriname's actions and achievements toward 2030 agenda

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted from the UN-Assembly General (UN Resolution A7RES/70/1, New York) is built on 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with the aim to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all by 2030.

The 17 goals are articulated in 169 targets and 244 indicators<sup>2</sup> and refer to different areas of social, economic and environmental development, which need to be considered with an integrated approach, as well as the processes that may accompany and foster them in a sustainable way, that safeguards the planet and guarantees the well-being of people and an equitable distribution of development over time.

Figure 1: SDG icons



Suriname presented its first Voluntary National Review (VNR) report in July 2022<sup>3</sup>, and it was very important to have the required data collected and analysed. Suriname already had experience with the MDG (Millennium Development Goals) reporting process and published three MDGs reports, the first in 2006, the second 2009 in and the third in 2014.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>2</sup> <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>

<sup>3</sup> <https://statistics-suriname.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/VNR-2022-Suriname-Report.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> [https://www.statistics-suriname.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/MDG\\_2014\\_WEB\\_00\\_10.pdf](https://www.statistics-suriname.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/MDG_2014_WEB_00_10.pdf)



**Table 2. Overview of the 17 SDG goals**

1	Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2	Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
3	Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4	Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
5	Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6	Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7	Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
8	Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
9	Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
10	Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
11	Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable
12	Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production pattern
13	Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
14	Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
15	Goal 15. Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
16	Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels
17	Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

## **Assessment of current progress and composition of a national SDG core-list**

Suriname is committed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. Monitoring of national development goals and the SDG reporting process require Suriname to report annually on its performance towards reaching the intended targets. This assignment is to start a 'baseline' or first in depth data collection of all statistics available, produced and/or reported for each SDG at national level and -according to the measurement method of each SDG indicator- disaggregated for population subgroups or other background variables. With the data collected for each SDG and its respective indicators, a data-analysis is carried out to assess Suriname's progress on each indicator and consequently for the targeted SDG. Accordingly, data gaps, measurement and other constraints will be reported.

For this assignment, the SDGs with the respective targets and indicators have been aligned with the National Development Plan 2017-2021, the Multi-Annual Development Plan 2022-2026, the Recovery Plan of Suriname 2020-2022, the 2022-2026 United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework (UN MSDF) and the CARICOM SDG core set. Based on the policy linkages and other variables, each SDG-indicator is assessed on its importance or relevance at national level. The purpose of the selected indicators is to identify the level of data availability, existence of a national approved measurement, evaluate of the indicator is part of development and policy programs and goals, follow up in the region and part of the UN MSDF. In paragraph 3.3 a more in-depth explanation is given as well the assessment procedure and decision making. The aim of this exercise is to derive an SDG indicators priority list which can serve as National SDG core list. A National SDG core list can be useful for monitoring purposes as well as the SDG reporting process and the annual Voluntary National Reviews.

## **2.2 Country profile**

Suriname is located on the northern coast of South America and part of the Guyana shield. Due to its colonial (plantation economy with slavery and indentured labour) background, it is also considered part of the Caribbean. In 2022 about 562,500 persons are registered as Surinamese citizens at the (National) Central Registry Office (CBB, February 2022), living in about 160.000 households over ten administrative districts. About two third of the population lives in the urban area, which consists of the districts Paramaribo and Wanica.

Suriname has a plural population with several main ethnic groups (Hindustani, Creoles, Javanese, Maroons, and Amerindians). The composition of the urban population is relatively more heterogeneous compared to the rural areas and interior. The interior is largely populated by Maroons and Amerindians.

Suriname has a relatively young population, with an average age of 32 years, also equally distributed between males and females. The labour force consists of about 62 percent of the adult population, and the proportion of persons younger than 15 years is about 25 percent. About 12 percent is older than 60 years. The GDP per capita is USD 4,784 (estimates of 2021, National Planning Office). Although the country is classified as a high-middle income country by the World Bank, this welfare level is not reflected in all urban, rural and interior areas of the country.

Suriname is a country with a small open economy, and is classified by the World Bank as a high-middle income country. Although Suriname is classified as such the living conditions and income of about halve of the population is not reflecting this welfare level. The current estimated GDP per capita is USD 4,784

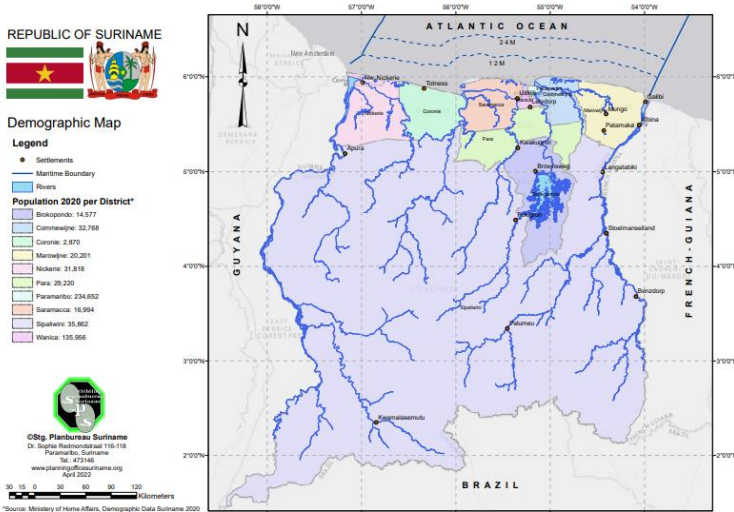
(estimates of 2021, National Planning Office Suriname) at national level, but there still are huge disparities at regional level. Besides the huge inequality among households of different regions, the deterioration of the economy affected households at national level. Between 2015 and 2022 the purchasing power of all households declined significantly.

The high dependency of the government's budget on the leading mining products as well as expansionary budgetary and monetary policies to compensate for the effects of declines in the export sector on general business activities, created and still generates major economic risks.

The economic growth of Suriname strongly relies on the mineral industry, especially the gold and petroleum sector. In the past decade, the country was faced twice with a deterioration of its economy caused by low levels of the global market prices for these main export products. The country faced a contraction of real growth to a level of (-)5 percent in 2016. Challenges in the macro-economic circumstances also concerned depreciation of the Surinamese dollar, a high foreign government debt and high inflation, which resulted in a persistent decline of the purchasing power of the Surinamese population and caused a greater negative GDP growth (-16%) in 2021. In 2021, the economic crisis in Suriname intensified due to the COVID-19 pandemic resulting in the closure of businesses, an increase in unemployment and a decrease in income for households.

As a result of the economic crisis in Suriname, which has become particularly acute since 2021, the implementation of a Recovery Plan with special attention for poverty reduction is high on the social policy agenda of the Government. The current Government which took office in July 2020, sought support from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The aim of the Recovery Plan is to realize a moderate annual growth of 2 percent and sound macro-economic key figures by 2023/24. Since the Plan consists of severe monetary reform measures, the Government has prioritized its Social Protection program to protect the most vulnerable households and individuals. A tripartite alliance was established by the Government with the private sector employers and labour unions to balance its monetary reform decisions with effective social programs.

In the following part of this section key figures and statistics are presented to illustrate the described country profile. ***Please note that some of the tables and figures in this report/chapter will also be found in the VNR (<https://statistics-suriname.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/VNR-2022-Suriname-Report.pdf>) since they were prepared as part of this assignment. For a more detailed description of the country, we refer to this VNR report.***



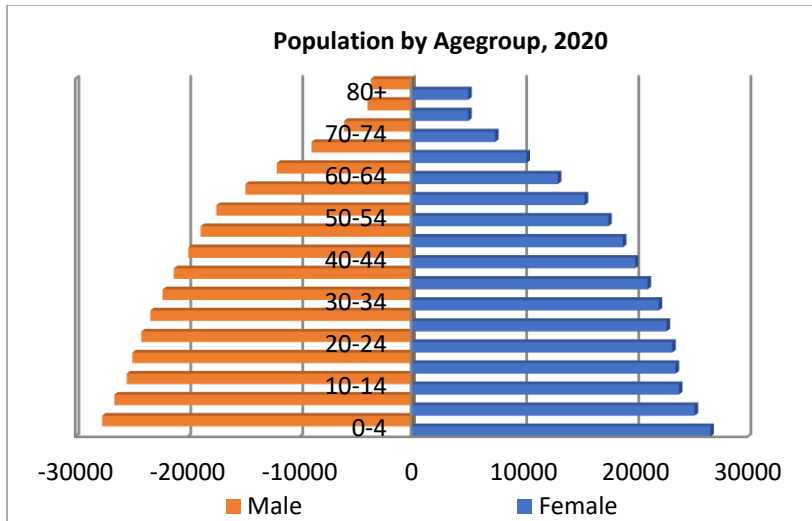
Source: Suriname National Planning Office  
**Figure 2: Map of the population of Suriname, 2020**

During the latest Census in 2012 the population consists of approx. 465,500 persons (including migrants and other nationalities) and the estimated mid-year population in 2020 consists of 602,500 persons. Table 3 present an overview of the population by district. The population growth is merely 10 percent compared to the latest Census of 2012. The population is unequally distributed over the total land area, where about 66 percent of the population lives in the urban area, 20 percent in the rural area and 14 percent in the interior (see Figure 2).

**Table 3 Population, Population Density and Population Growth by strata, 2004 and 2012**

Area	Population				Population growth		Surface	Density	
	Total	%	Total	%	Number	%	km <sup>2</sup>	%	
	2004		2012		2012 -2004		2012	2004	2012
<b>Urban</b>	328,932	66.7	359,146	66.3	30,214	36.7	625	526.3	574.6
<b>Rural</b>	98,904	20.0	111,224	20.5	12,320	79.5	20,637	4.8	5.4
<b>Interior</b>	64,993	13.2	71,268	13.1	6,275	30.4	142,558	0.5	0.5
<b>Total</b>	492,829	100	541,638	100	48,809	9.9	163,820	3.0	3.3

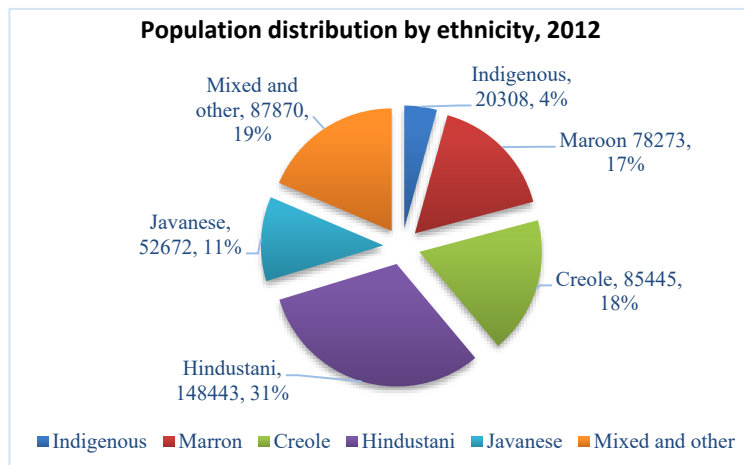
Source: General Bureau of Statistics (Census data 2012)  
 According to the Census 2012 the population consists of approx. 465,500 persons (including migrants and other nationalities) and the estimated mid-year population in 2020 consists of 602,500 persons.



Source: General Bureau of Statistics (Population statistics)

**Figure 3: Mid-year population by age group over gender**

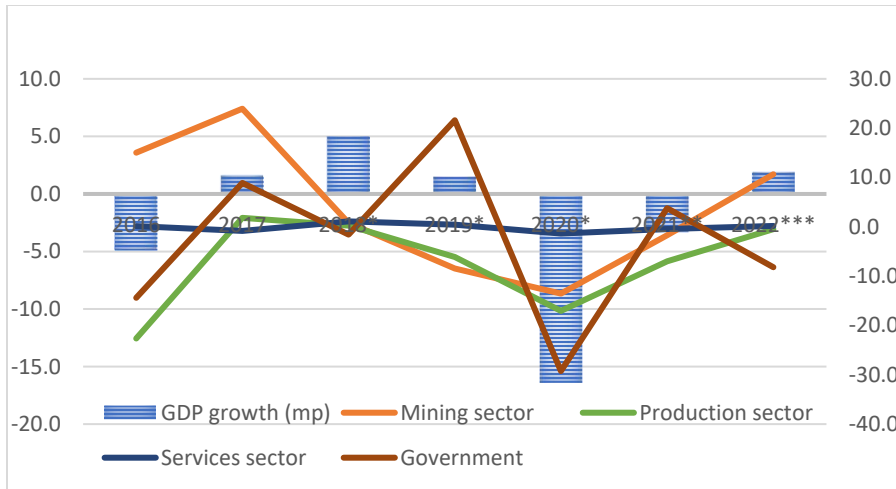
Suriname has a relatively young population, which is equally distributed by gender over all age categories. About 62% of the population belong to the labour force and 10% is over the age of 65years. About one third of the population is younger than 18 years.



Source: General Bureau of Statistics (Census data 2012)

**Figure 4.: Population distribution by ethnicity, 2012**

The population is multi-ethnic, and the distribution varies among the geographical areas (districts). Here an overview is presented of the distribution by district and ethnicity, using the latest data available at national level.



Source: Planning Office, March 2022

**Figure 5. Real growth GDP in constant prices for selected sectors (%)**

The country regularly faced major economic setbacks, e.g. during a large part of the eighties of the twentieth century, 1997-1999 and more recently in 2015-2016 and 2020-2021. The real GDP growth (projections) for 2021 are – 1.5% and 2% for 2022. During 2010 -2022 Suriname went twice to an economic recession.

Table 4 and 5 presents selected socio-economic and demographic indicators between 2015 and 2020. The life expectancy of females (75 years) is slightly higher than males (71 years). The birth rate is 2.3 on average, but slightly decreasing since in 2004, when this was about 2.8. The labour force increased slightly from 62 percent in 2012 to 65 percent in 2020.

**Table 4: Selected social and demographic SDG related key indicators, 2015-2020**

Social and Demographic Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Mid-year Population(estimate)	567,291	575,700	583,200	590,100	598,000	602,500
Mid-year Population - Male(estimate)	283,300	287,400	290,800	298,300	294,200	300,500
Mid-year Population - Female(estimate)	284,000	288,300	292,400	299,700	295,900	302,000
Urban (estimated number)	na	381,400	386,500	391,200	396,400	397,700
Rural (estimated number)	na	116,300	117,500	117,900	118,900	120,000
Interior ((estimated) number)	na	78,000	79,200	81,000	82,700	84,800
Sex ratio (%)	99.8	99.7	99.6	99.4	99.4	99.3
Total Fertility Rate (women 15-44 years)	2.30	2.23	2.12	2.17	2.23	na
Life expectancy at birth (in years) males			70.9	70.9	70.9	na
Life expectancy at birth (in years) females			75.6	75.6	75.6	na
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	14.68	17.15		19.37	20.93	na
Child mortality rate per 1000	2.17	2.12	2.96	3.36	3.36	na
Births per 1000 women 15-44 years	78	76	74	74	76	na
Mean age	31.98	32.16	32.32	32.47	32.64	na
Literacy rate women (15-49 year) (%)				96.3		na
Literacy rate men (15-49 year) (%)				98.0		na

Source: General Bureau of Statistics, 2022 na: not applicable or not available

**Table 5: Labour force (15-64 years) by activity status and gender, 2012**

	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Economic Active persons :</b>						
Employed	188,229	53.8	118,745	34.0	69,484	19.9
Unemployed	21,512	6.2	8,526	2.4	12,986	3.7
<b>Economic non-active persons</b>						
Discouraged workers	6,047	1.7	2,062	0.6	3,985	1.1
Pensioners/retired persons	13,186	3.8	5,882	1.7	7,304	2.1
Students	44,583	12.8	19,775	5.7	24,808	7.1
Home makers	37,829	10.8	886	0.3	36,943	10.6
Persons with a disability	7,231	2.1	3,988	1.1	3,243	0.9
Other economic non-active	17,932	5.1	7,158	2.0	10,774	3.1
Unknown	13,034	3.7	6,317	1.8	6,717	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>349,583*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>173,339</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>176,244</b>	<b>50.4</b>

\*Approximately 62 % of the total population

Source: General Bureau of Statistics, 2014

The climate in Suriname is one of a semi-humid type, influenced by movement of the Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ). Table 6 gives an overview of environmental key indicators.

**Table 6: Key environmental SDG related indicators, 2015-2021**

Environment Indicators	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Surface Area (sq. km)	163,820	163,820	163,820	163,820	163,820	163,820	163,820
Total Forest Area (sq.km)	152,517	152,404	152,300	152,212	152,110	151,999	151,888
Total Forest Area (%)	93.10	93.03	92.97	92.91	92.85	92.87	92.72
Protected Area (sq. km)	22,650	22,650	22,650	22,650	22,650	22,650	22,650
Protected Area (%)	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Terrestrial and Marine Protected Area (%)	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2
Average Relative Humidity (%)	77	77	78	77	77	77	78
Average velocity (Beaufort)	2.2	2	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.0
Temperature in °C (average)	27.8	28.1	27.8	27.6	28.0	27.8	27.6
Minimum	22.9	23.9	24.0	23.7	23.9	24.3	24.2
Maximum	31.4	31.6	30.9	31.1	31.5	31.3	30.9
Annual Precipitation (mm)	1,979.7	1,925.2	2,192.4	1,881.4	1,617.5	1,86.5	2108.7
Amount of waste disposal (m <sup>3</sup> )	204,960	202,824	195,220	192,174	197,430	238,099	220,383

Source: General Bureau of Statistics, Environment Statistics 2022

### 2.3 Government Multi-Annual Development Plans

The Sustainable Development Goals are integrated with the development goals, outcomes, and indicators of the Multi-Annual Development Plan 2022-2026 (DP 2022-2026), and are therefore an essential part of this Plan. One of the main goals of the Government is to speed up the process of macro-economic reform to leave the current negative growth path behind.

The Multi-Annual Development Plan 2022-2026 is crucial in view of the current financial and economic crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the already noticeable effects of climate change. More importantly, the implementation of this Plan must provide handles to tackle structural problems such as employment, housing shortage, illegality, environmental issues, unbridled allotment, an inefficient and ineffective government, and underutilization of potential resources. These are all part of the SDGs and the targets to reach by 2030.

**This is why for the SDG data repository analysis, the assessment is made for each indicator if there is a link with the last National Development Plan or current Multi-Annual Development Plan. It is also assessed if the Recovery Plan 2020-2022 is linked to specific indicators of the SDGs.**

**In the main Data Repository Matrix (sheets 6 and 7) an overview is presented of the links.**

**In the following part of this section some main policies and strategies of the DP 2022-2026 are pointed out to provide more insights on the current situation in the country and to create a better understanding for the current status and achievements of each SDG.**

The strategy followed by the Government is to divide the five-year governing term 2020-2025 in three phases to battle the crisis and work towards economic stability and growth. The first phase is an emergency phase of 9 months (2020-2021), in which the immediate and most necessary measures were taken to combat the financial and economic crisis and to specifically tackle the COVID-19 situation. The second phase is about stabilization within 24 months (2021-2022), in which a comprehensive homegrown Recovery Plan has been developed to manage the foreign debt and to work towards debt sustainability and economic recovery. The third phase (2023-2025) will focus on development and modernization, with the Multi-Annual Development Plan 2022-2026 as the framework towards achieving sustainable



economic growth and development, with the emphasis on investments in modernization and innovation in the economic sectors, rebuilding of the social system, investing in education and health, improving good governance and strengthening of key institutions, which are the driving factors for achieving peace, prosperity and well-being for everyone.

To rebuild the fundamentals of financial institutions, support has been requested from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Currently the government, in collaboration with the IMF, is implementing the recovery plan which aims at monitoring and strengthening the Surinamese currency, stabilizing the exchange rate, rebuilding the international reserve, and restructuring the government's debt position. The public budget will be also evaluated and balanced according to existing budgeting criteria.

The Government aims to bring inflation back to a level below 10 percent in the next 5 years (2020-2025), reduce the budget deficit to a maximum of 3 percent, achieve a stable exchange rate, and have an import cover of at least 3 months. In order to achieve these goals, the government aim is to increase the revenue from the production sector, emphasizing further economic diversification.

The State has the task of ensuring the necessary conditions in the areas of legislation, business and investment climate but above all, capturing Suriname's green and clean-living environment and layout an improved environment and climate plan. This environment and climate plan mainly concerns the appropriate use of natural resources, the sustainable modernization of the agricultural sector (including agricultural industry, fisheries, forestry and forest and nature products), the expansion of sustainable energy supply and the expansion of eco-friendly tourism. The agricultural sector and associated processing industry are and will continue to be of great importance for national production and as a source of income for thousands of families.

Human capital development is at the core for inclusive growth and development and are critical conditions for restoring prosperity and well-being in society. An educated population is thereby a necessary precondition and more investments are required in guaranteeing access to education, educational innovation and reform, with an emphasis on technical and vocational education.

Building and revitalizing strategic partnerships and alliances at national and international level - including foreign direct investments for the extractive industry, agriculture and tourism - is critical to contribute to sustainable development, taken into consideration the transition towards a green economy.

Some of the expected achievements from the DP 2022-2026 are:

- A real GDP per capita of U\$ 15000 by 2026;
- Average real wage increase of 17% by 2024;
- Regionally distributed and inclusive development, with a view to employment and entrepreneurship;
- Stimulation of apartment construction and construction of 500 social housing units per year;
- Stimulating of value creation in agriculture and services sectors;
- A modern government that is efficient, transparent, and customer-oriented;
- Increase tourists by 50,000, with the creation of 9,000 new jobs;
- Modest estimates show that in 2025, at least approximately 12,328 jobs will have to be filled compared to 2019 and in 2050 at least 38,489 jobs compared to 2025;
- Stimulate external investments and capital inflow as well as improving 'the ease of doing business' and promoting entrepreneurship;
- Promoting and providing geographically dispersed socio-economically acceptable employment (so-called "decent work") that can achieve sufficient upward mobility;

With the offshore oil discoveries, an influx of foreign expats is expected; in order to ensure that all employment in this sector is not filled in by only foreign workers, but also by locals in order for the state treasury to optimally benefit from this, it is advisable to substantially invest in sector related education and training for nationals. Shorter procedures (e.g. for work permits) for highly skilled migrants and expats who can be deployed in various production sectors and in higher education. Devising and implementing a mechanism to allow the so-called "citizenship by investment" to enter the Surinamese system. This model involves the phenomenon in which an individual can acquire Surinamese citizenship by making a specific investment in Suriname. The investment must meet at least a few predefined conditions, such as the level of investment, sector in which investments are made, technology that is imported.

Offshore industry and possible future effects need more attention. Recent discoveries have been made of oil and gas deposits from the coast of Suriname, and explorations will continue in the coming years, both offshore and near shore. In addition, the mechanism is now slowly but surely being set in motion by the oil companies to commercially exploit the oil and gas reserves for the coming decades. Given the size of these stocks and associated operations in relation to the small size of the Surinamese economy, it is in line with expectations that this exploitation can radically change the landscape in Suriname. The government will have to pursue such a strategic policy that the offshore oil and gas industry does not completely suppress the local sectors; after all, oil and gas reserves are finite and employment in the sector is limited. Local industry and the increase in productivity must therefore be stimulated as much as possible; the graph below implies which cover needs to be made.

The Multi-Annual Development Plan 2022-2026 has 4 dimensions and twenty three (23) policy areas of which an overview is presented in Table 7. This overview can be used to look up in which area a certain SDG is/could be linked with.

**Table 7: The Multi-Annual Development Plan 2022-2026 Dimensions and Priority areas**

Dimensions & Priority Focal Areas	Economy	Social- Dimension	Cultural	Spatial Planning and Environment	Governance
A lot of added value	Creative industries				
	Services				
	Process Industry				
	Fabrication				
Less of added value	Mining				
	Primary Agriculture				
	Trade				
	Transport				
Infrastructure	Financial Traffic				
	Water				
	ICT				
	Energy				
Condition	Roads dewatering				
		Education			Safety
		Health			
		Social Protection			
Economic fundamentals	Monetary Policy				
	Investment Policy				
Planning principles		Population		Spatial Planning	
				Environment	
Governance					Governance

Source: the Multi-Annual Development Plan 2022-2026

## 2.4 Delays and constraints in data collection due to health and economic crises

The COVID-19 shock has been unprecedented for most countries, and Suriname has been no exception. The first positive case of COVID-19 in Suriname was reported on 13th of March 2020. The country responded quickly to the onslaught of COVID-19, in order to contain the spreading of the pandemic. Suriname managed to cope with the COVID-19 uncertainty by declaring the Act for Emergency and Exception ('Uitzonderingstoestand COVID-19') in March 2020, which gave the authorities mandate to take the measures. The measures were divided in social-health, fiscal and monetary measures. Gatherings were banned or limited, schools were (partially) closed, and non-essential services (hotels, casinos, places of worship, covered vegetable, fruit, meat and fish markets) and other places were also (partially) closed. In comparison to most countries in the region, Suriname has the longest period of a curfew. From March 2020 till February 2022, the curfew was from 9 or 11 pm till 5 am. Suriname faced four peak periods of the COVID-19 pandemic during 2020-2022 (August 2020, January 2021, July and August 2021, and January 2022). As of July 2022, the country has a cumulative number of 80,966 confirmed cases so far, and 13,80 deaths.

The relatively long periods of lock downs and curfew has its impact on data collection for surveys or administrative sources. Also, regular updates and monitoring of data were slowed down. During the stakeholders' session for this assignment, the data collection process slowly picked up and the

communication between data producers and data reporting agencies/ministries started bit by bit. During COVID-19, but also due to the economic situation of the country, main surveys at national level that were regularly carried out, did not happen. In the next section a more in-depth overview is presented regarding this subject.

In Suriname data collection by the GBS and other key institutions are carried out regularly. In the past decade however due to the recurring economic crises and the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic, data was not collected optimally. In table 8 below we present an overview of the main data sources (administrative data, or data collected from Census and surveys) which are historically collected, and were planned but unfortunately not carried out (yet). This overview will provide more insights why for most of the SDGs the latest available statistics are around 2014-2018 and why in some cases data from publications and other non-institutional resources data was taken, to still have any statistics and data available.

**Table 8: Data availability and data collection**

Data source	Frequency	Latest round	Constraint	Expected period next round	Current estimate next round
Administrative data, population administration	Continuous	NA	Lack of statistical training, human resources and ICT and staff turnover and most of all political will. Delay in administrative registration for the Interior	Special projects to collect data in the Interior in 2018 and 2020 were not executed	No information
CENSUS	Every 10 year (1950, 1964, 1972, 1980, 2004, 2012)	2012	Financial	2022: not executed	2024
HBS	Every 5 years (.....2003/2004; 2008/2009; 2013/14)	2013-2014	Financial	2018-2019: not executed	After 2024 (after the Census)
HHO	Continuous household survey	June 2022	Financial and human resource and technical capacity, as well as low response	2022	2022
MICS	Each time there is a new global round 2000 (2), 2006 (3), 2010 (4), 2018 (6)	2018	Financial	2015: not executed	No new round planned yet

LAIPOP	Each time there is a new round in Latin America (2010, 2012, 2014)	2014	No commitment between executing team and governmental institutions	2016: not executed	No information
Suriname Living Conditions Survey	No specific frequency 2016	2016	No commitment between executing team and governmental institutions	No information	No information

**2.5 The CARICOM SDG core list**

The United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC), at its 48th Session in March 2017 had agreed on the global indicator framework for the Goals and Targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as requested by the General Assembly. The General Assembly adopted the Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in its Resolution 71/313. Therefore, the determination of the core set of indicators to be produced by CARICOM SIDS was based solely on those indicators on the list approved at the global level, since comparison is to be made across the world, relative to the “universal call to action to end poverty, to protect the planet and to ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity”. However, the information on data availability, data sources and on potential new indicators are important inputs in identifying the current gaps that exist in the agreed global indicators, as well as future work required on the localization/regionalization of the indicators similar to what was done with the MDGs so as to have Caribbean Specific SDG indicators (CSDGs) which would be regionally comparable, but not necessary at the international level.

At the Thirty-Fourth Meeting of the CARICOM Council for Human and Social Development (COHSOD) held in Guyana in May 2018, the draft list of CARICOM core Indicators was approved. This core list was by the technical working group-SDGs. After reviewing the draft list of 109 unique CARICOM core indicators, the COHSOD approved these indicators and an additional 16 indicators were identified by the Member State of Suriname bringing the list to a total of 125 unique CARICOM core indicators. The COHSOD also agreed on the next steps proposed, including in particular, commencement of the baseline assessment on the current data produced, work in progress on the assessment of availability of the core indicators, and the validation and collection of available core SDG Indicators.

The Planning Office of Suriname in collaboration with the GBS linked the 125 CARICOM SDG core list with the core indicators used for the Multi-Annual Development Plan 2022-2026

**2.6 UN Multi-Country Sustainable Development Plans (UN MSDF) 2016-2021 and 2022-2026**

The Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UN MSDF) for the English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean, covering the period 2022-2026, is the most important instrument for planning and implementation of the UN development activities towards the fulfilment of the 2030 Agenda. This

framework has been developed as the world continues to grapple with the COVID-19 pandemic. In the Caribbean, as elsewhere, the impact of the pandemic aggravated and revealed existing structural vulnerabilities and provides the opportunity to 'build back better'.

To address such vulnerabilities, the UN and the Governments in the region are committing to contribute to significant structural changes in the economies and governance systems of the countries, towards:

1. Economic resilience and shared prosperity
2. Equality and well-being
3. Resilience to climate change and shocks, and sustainable natural resource management
4. Peace, safety, justice, and the rule of law.

Under each of these four priority areas, specific desired changes were defined for UN contribution.

The Vision is for the region to become more resilient, possess greater capacity to achieve all the SDGs, and become a place where people choose to live and can reach their full potential. UN contributions will be operationalized at the country level, while adopting regional solutions where relevant, fostering regional cooperation and integration, and being guided by the principle of 'leaving no one behind'.

The UN MSDF outcomes cover all SDGs, recognizing their interconnected nature. However, the strategic prioritization process undertaken by the UN with its partners, considering UN comparative advantages and the region's peculiarities, led to the selection of 73 specific SDG targets (out of the total 169). Related selected SDG indicators were chosen for monitoring purposes, taking into consideration availability of data as captured in previous CARICOM analysis<sup>5</sup>.

The MSDF 2022-2026 builds on lessons learned from the first multi-country sustainable development framework for the English and Dutch-speaking Caribbean (from now on referred to only as the 'Caribbean') covering the 2017-2021 period.

Maintaining a regional approach and developing of a regional cooperation framework offers the opportunity to:

- Provide more effective support to the countries in the region through efficient use of UN resources, including reducing transaction costs for UN counterparts in their cooperation with UN entities.
- Leverage regional synergies while remaining relevant at the national level.
- Adopt collective approaches to common challenges such as climate change, non-communicable diseases (NCDs), COVID-19 and others.
- Build on and strengthen common instruments such as the SAMOA Pathway, the CARICOM Strategic Plan, Caribbean Cooperation in Health Phase IV (CCH4) and other regional and international frameworks.
- Deepen regional and triangular cooperation and improve the effectiveness of UN technical cooperation.
- Bring into effect the goals and objectives of the recently approved UN Development system reform, ensuring that the UN response is fit for purpose.

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<sup>5</sup> CARICOM Secretariat 2018, "CARICOM Core Indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Assessment of Data Availability in Member States and Associate Members"

Furthermore, the reform of the UN Development System (UNDS) undertaken by the UN Secretary General, has elevated the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework to be “the most important instrument for planning and implementation of the UN development activities” in any given country, while emphasizing the importance of analyzing and acting upon cross-border challenges and opportunities. Nevertheless, the Regional Steering Committee for the UN MSDF will maintain engagement on issues of common concern across all countries with CARICOM, OECS, as well as other mechanisms and platforms, including the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC). The Cooperation Framework outlines the UN Development System’s contributions to reach the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in an integrated and multidimensional manner. The Framework identifies synergies, with a commitment to the principle of leaving no one behind, to promoting human rights, Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (GEWE), resilience, sustainability and other international standards and obligations. For each SDG and its respective indicators, the linkages are identified and marked in the data repository framework.

### 3. Data repository framework

#### 3.1 Overview of the Data Repository Framework (DRF) content, fields, indicators, and variables

The data repository is built to have all data available for the SDGs. The data is presented for each indicator in separate sheets, following the proposed calculation or data collection method. The target is to collect data from 2015 onwards, but where relevant available data from earlier years is also presented.

Not for all SDG indicators it is possible to present the data as defined/proposed by the UN. Where possible, taking the desired goal into consideration, data is reported from proxy indicators or the data available close to what is required. In each case the necessary remarks are made and where needed, suggestions on how future data collection can be done. A simple example in this case is SDG 16 where mainly data is requested from the number of victims of a certain crime. In Suriname, especially by the Police Force as main stakeholder and data reporting agency, the data on these crime categories is collected accurately, but instead of counting and administrated the number of victims, the number of perpetrators is listed. So, the available data is not in the exact way the indicator requires, however by presenting the number of offences and the number persons involved, it is possible to estimate the seriousness and the severity of the type of assault.

As mentioned earlier the data repository matrix is built as an excel file where there is one main file which serve as a summary for the availability of data, the necessary background information about the quality of the data, the reporting agency or ministry and custodian, the relevance for the country's development, or at regional level (see figure 6). Along with this overview for each SDG a supporting excel file (see figure 7) is composed with all relevant data available for each indicator, the country's status for each indicator based on the data, and other background information available for each indicator. Where the data is not available, either partially or not according to the proposed definition of the indicator, proxy variables are proposed, or suggestions are made for the righteous data collection in the future. In the following section a more detailed overview of the matrix is presented, followed by the description of each SDG.

The snapshot below (Figure 6, last row) presents an overview of the data repository framework, with the key indicators for each SDG and respective target/indicator and an example of the corresponding excel data file per SDG (figure 7).



Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*													
Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.1													
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere													
no.	Targets	Indicators	UNSD Indicator Codes <sup>1</sup>	definition	formula/calculation method	Tier	data-availability =full=2, yes, partial	Source (s)				Agency	
								adm data	census/ survey	publications/ studies	other	NSO	MINISTRY
				The national poverty rate is the percentage of the total population		Tier I							
7	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	C010201	percentage of the rural population living below the national poverty line (or in cases where a separate, rural poverty line is used, the rural poverty line). Urban poverty rate is the percentage of the urban population living below the national poverty line (or in cases where a separate, urban poverty line is used, the urban poverty line).	Calculation made using HBS 2013/14 data with STATA. Other Statistics needed are CPI and the National Poverty lines.	Tier I			HBS 2013/15			Yes	NCVA report (2017) & MWA (Poverty Committee Report, 2021)
8	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, victims of work injuries and older persons	C010301	The following four senses are used to monitor the SDG 1.3.2: 1)Official multidimensional poverty headcount, by sex, and age (% of population) ( The percentage of people who are multidimensionally poor) 2)Average share of weighted deprivations (intensity) for total population (The average share of weighted dimensions in which poor people are deprived among total population) 3)Official multidimensional poverty headcount (% of total households). (The percentage of households who are multidimensionally poor) 4)Average share of weighted deprivations (intensity) for total households(The average share of weighted dimensions in which poor people are deprived among total households) 5)Multidimensional deprivation for children (% of population under 18)(The percentage of children who are simultaneously	Factor Analysis MPI, Calculation made using MICS 2018 with STATA SPSS. You could also use Census data.	Tier II	2		MICS or Census			Yes	Thesis, Sobhie (2015,2018), Kisoensingh (2021), NCVA (2017) & soon also the MWA report (2021)
<div style="border: 2px solid red; padding: 5px;"> <span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">GOAL 1</span> </div>													

**Figure 6: Overview of main Data Repository Matrix**


The Data Repository has the following structure (see sheets in this box  ):

1. Logbook: here all the necessary adjustments by date are written to keep track of changes made to the repository
2. SDG by Tier class: the tier level is classification by the IAEG-SDGs into three tiers based on their level of methodological development and the availability of data at the global level.
3. CC SDG: Caricom list of the SDGs adopted by the Caricom member states
4. Mapping surveys: Overview of (inter)national surveys data usually covers the respective SDG-indicator. For Suriname this overview is presented in chapter 4: Main data sources at national and regional level linked to SDGs
5. UN Environment SDGs: overview of SDGs that is related to the environment
6. DP 2017\_2022: overview of Suriname’s Development plan 2017\_2022 linked to SDG-indicators
7. DP2022\_2026; overview of Suriname’s Development plan 2022\_2026 linked to SDG-indicators
8. UN MSDF: listing of the SDGs that are part of projects carried out by the collective UN agencies in collaboration with the Surinamese government
9. CHP 2020-2022: Recovery plan of Suriname 2020-2022 linked to SDGs
10. A.RES71.313Annex: Overview of all SDGs with their corresponding targets and indicators, as proposed by UN and adapted by member states
11. Goal1, ..., Goal 17: Main part of the Data Repository Framework. For each SDG a detailed data availability identification and assessment as well as other important information is presented. This will be explained in the following part. See sheets in figure 6 in this box:   for an overview.

The sheets listed from point 1-10 above serve as data background and input sources to set up an overview for each SDG as mentioned in point 11 (above).

As mentioned in point 11, for each SDG 1-17 a matrix is setup to identify and assess for each indicator separately:

1. Data availability: The data availability, at least for 2015-2021 is assessed and qualified as: full (2 points), partial (1 point) or not available (0 points).
2. Data quality: The quality of the data and latest statistics available.
3. Data source: The main data source, whether it is from census or survey data, or administrative data. And if not, what other sources were used.
4. Reporting ministry and/or agency: The ministry or agency that reports the data, along with websites and other places where the data is captured/collected.
5. Responsible ministry or agency: The main ministry or agency responsible for reporting and collecting the data.
6. Approval at national level: Is the data collected and reported approved at national level, that is by official agencies appointed by law or other regulations. Note that 1 point is given if there is national approval and 0 points if not.
7. Custodian: Which organization is the custodian for this respective indicator.
8. Development plan relevance: Is the indicator monitored or part of either the former or current DP or the Recovery Plan. Note that 1 point is given if there is a link and 0 points if not.
9. Caricom relevance or UN MSDF: Is the indicator listed as a Caricom indicator or part of the current UN MSDF. Note that 1 point is given if there is a link and 0 points if not.
10. Score: The importance score for the indicator which is derived based on a number of criteria which will be explained in the next section, but collected based on the points as mentioned in the items 1-9 in this summary.
11. Remarks: There is a remarks section were based on the data availability or other information, remarks are made either to draw attention on data gaps or constraints.

See figure 6 for an overview marked with this box: 

Prior to these columns the SDG target is presented, the indicators related to the target, the definition of each indicator, the calculation method and the code assigned by the UN (2018) and the tier level. The tier level is classification by the IAEG-SDGs into three tiers based on their level of methodological development and the availability of data at the global level.

### SDG tier classification system

To facilitate the implementation of the global indicator framework, all indicators are classified by the IAEG-SDGs into three tiers based on their level of methodological development and the availability of data at the global level, as follows:

**Tier 1:** Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.


**Tier 2:** Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.

**Tier 3:** No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested. (As of the 51st session of the UN Statistical Commission, the global indicator framework does not contain any Tier III indicators)

All indicators are equally important, and the establishment of the tier system is intended solely to assist in the development of global implementation strategies. For tier I and II indicators, the availability of data at the national level may not necessarily align with the global tier classification and countries can create their own tier classification for implementation.

As of 28 December 2020: The updated tier classification contains 130 Tier I indicators, 97 Tier II indicators and 4 indicators that have multiple tiers (different components of the indicator are classified into different tiers).<sup>6</sup>

### **3.2 Monitoring SDG-achievements using descriptive statistics linked to DRF**

As mentioned in the prior sections the main Data Repository framework is complemented by a matrix for each SDG for a detailed data presentation at indicator level. For this matrix the setup is that first an overview is presented of the SDG as described in the main data repository overview. The following sheets are a representation of each indicator where all data, from all sources are listed (see figure 7, illustrated with this box:  ).

The main analyses are made as well as the main constraints and data gaps are identified and presented in this report. To keep the two files synchronized, it is necessary that each time the data is renewed or updated that also the main DRF is checked whether corresponding SDG tabs should not be adjusted as well. Since this is the first time a DRF and corresponding SDG overviews composed, which is why a broad presentation of data and statistics available from more than a one source if available, is presented (see Figure 8 for an illustration). However, to keep track of a good overview and for future updates, in this report suggestions will be made which source serves best the required data.

The following figures present an overview how the various tabs are composed/constructed.

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<sup>6</sup> <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/tier-classification/>

**Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere**

Targets	Indicator	UNSD Indicator Codes*	definition	data availability FULL=2, PARTIAL=1, NO=0	Source (s)			Agency			website	available data year	data available by sex, age, location etc	national approved indicator: Yes=1/No =0	latest statistics	reporting agency name /str	Custodian		
					Administrative data	census/ survey	publications / studies	other	NSO	MINISTRY								Other	
poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)	C010101	The indicator "proportion of the population below the international poverty line" is defined as the percentage of the population living on less than \$1.90 a day at 2011 international prices. The national poverty rate is the percentage of the total population living below the national poverty line. The indicator reflects the proportion of persons effectively covered by a social protection system, including social protection floors. It also reflects the main components of social protection: child and women's benefits, support	Tier I 2		HBS 2013/14		Thesis Kisoensing (2021)		Yes		MWA (Poverty Comite)		2013/2014	sex and location	1	2013/2014	AWJ	World Bank
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age  1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	C010201	The indicator "proportion of the population below the international poverty line" is defined as the percentage of the total population living below the national poverty line. The indicator reflects the proportion of persons effectively covered by a social protection system, including social protection floors. It also reflects the main components of social protection: child and women's benefits, support	Tier I 2		HBS 2013/15		NCVA report (2017) & MWA (Poverty Committee Report, 2021)		Yes		MWA (Poverty Comite)		2013/2014	sex and location	1	2013/2014	AWJ	World Bank
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims	C010202	The indicator reflects the proportion of persons effectively covered by a social protection system, including social protection floors. It also reflects the main components of social protection: child and women's benefits, support	Tier II 2		MICS or Census		Thesis Sobhie (2015,2018), Kisoensing (2021), NCVA (2017) & soon also the MWA report (2021)		Yes	AWI/ SOZA VO	MWA (Poverty Comite)	<a href="https://data.humdata.org/dataset/sunname-mpj">https://data.humdata.org/dataset/sunname-mpj</a>	2010 & 2018	sex and location	1	2018	AWJ	National Gov.
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable	1.4.1 Proportion of population		Basic services refer to public service provision systems	Tier I 1		Sunname Water Company (SWM)		MICS 2018			Sunname Water	<a href="https://data.humdata.org/dataset/sunname-mpj">https://data.humdata.org/dataset/sunname-mpj</a>	MICS 2018 & Census 2013/2014						UN-Habitat
SDG1_Overview																			

**Figure 7: Illustration Excel database for SDG 1 (example)**

**1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)**

The indicator "proportion of the population living below the international poverty line" is defined as the percentage of the population living on less than \$1.90 a day at 2011 international prices.

**Poverty by \$1.90 and \$ 3.20 poverty line (international prices) using Household Budget Survey 2007/2008 and 2013/2014**

Area	HBS 2007/2008		HBS 2013/14	
	Percentage of households living below \$ 1.90	Percentage of households living below \$ 3.20 ppp/per day	Percentage of households living below \$ 1.90 ppp/per day	Percentage of households living below \$ 3.20 ppp/per day
Urban	14.8	33.1	18.8	38.9
Rural	21.5	42.2	33.7	57.3
<b>National</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>43.6</b>

Source: World Bank (2016), GBS\_ Household Budget Survey 2014, modified by Sobhie (2018) and Kisoensing (2021)

**Poverty by Gender, 2013/14 HBS**

	Percentage of households living below \$ 1.90 ppp/per day	Percentage of households living below \$ 3.20 ppp/per day
Female	23.4	43.5
Male	22.4	43.7
<b>National</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>43.6</b>

Source: World Bank (2016), GBS\_ Household Budget Survey 2014, modified by Sobhie (2018) and Kisoensing (2021)

**Poverty incidence by Activity status, HBS 2013/14**

SDG1_Overview	<b>1.1.1</b>	1.2.1	1.2.2	1.3.1	1.4.1	1.4.2	1.5.1	1.5.2	1.5.3	1.5.4	1.a.1	1.a.2	+
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**Figure 8: Illustration Data available for SDG indicator 1.1.1**

### 3.3 Criteria for deriving Suriname's national SDG indicators priority list

As mentioned earlier along with the data repository set up, an assessment was also carried out regarding the priority given to a certain SDG and the respective indicators. The goal of this assessment was to derive a National SDG Indicators list for Suriname based on current priorities and relevance. The overview of the National SDG indicators list can be useful for the SDG reporting process and the annual Voluntary National Reviews.

During the process of screening the data availability of each indicator, research was also done to seek the linkages with the country's development plans and policies as well as monitoring and reporting by agencies and ministries. In this regard a number of variables (selection criteria) are used to measure how targets and indicators are monitored now. This assessment can help to point out the current core list of indicators for Suriname, but also which indicators are given less importance/attention.

An in-depth analysis has been carried out to test whether or not key indicators are not left out due to lack of data or other reasons. Indicators that are not included in this list will be analyzed based on the reason why and how this relates to the situation in Suriname. Is it that the indicator or situation that is targeted does not occur in Suriname or that the resources, both financially and human resources wise, are limited to collect data or monitor the situation indicated by the given SDG.

One of the criteria of selecting SDG core list indicators is the link with Suriname's Multi-Annual Development Plan 2022-2026. Since this Development Plan describe the country's current economic situation, growth expectations are based upon the emerging sectors of the Oil and Gas Industry and Tourism, as well as the main challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic and environmental issues. The implementation of the presented development strategies and projects of this Plan will contribute to the SDGs achievements.

Other options for selection criteria are for example the classification of the indicator in tier 1, 2 or 3, the data availability and reliability and the relevance of the described target for the country indicated by for example national approved monitoring and measurement indicators. It was also determined if the indicator is part of development and policy programs and goals and part of the UN MDSF. For each criterion, a score has been assigned and based on the total score of the criteria it was possible to rank each indicator based upon their respective score. The ranking gives insights in indicators that already have linkages with the development plans and policies, but also point out which indicators need to be addressed properly.

Based on selected indicators, each indicator is ranked based on their importance or relevance at national level. The selected indicators are for example the level of data availability and national approved measurement. For this research the following criteria is used for to derive the core list:

1. The indicator is relevant to Suriname and is linked to the recent Multi-Annual Development Plan 2022-2026; if yes 1 point, else 0 points
2. The indicator is relevant to Suriname and is linked to the former National Development Plan 2017-2022; if yes 1 point, else 0 points
3. The indicator is relevant to Suriname and is linked to the Recovery Plan 2020-2022; if yes 1 point, else 0 points
4. The indicator is relevant and linked to the UN MDSF; if yes 1 point, else 0 points
5. There needs to be official data available; if yes and full, 2 point, partial 1 point, else 0 points

6. The data measurement is nationally approved and quantitative data is available; if yes 1 point, else 0 points
7. The indicator needs to be linked to the CARICOM CORE set of SDG indicators; if yes than 1 point, else 0 points.

A total of **8 points** can be scored by each indicator. For this assessment, based on expert views, the decision is made to use a cut off for 5 points. If the score is **5 point and higher**, this means that enough priority is given to the respective indicator and there is data available. If the score is **lower than 5 points**, this means that the indicator is not monitored currently, due to possible irrelevance or no data availability.

**In Chapter 5 an overview of this assessment is presented for each SDG-indicator.**

## 4. Main data sources at national and regional level related to SDGs

### 4.1 Data sources from Population and Housing Censuses

Population and Housing Census have a vital role in the production of official statistics and based on the eight Census Act<sup>7</sup> of February 2012 (G.B. 1949 no. 110) that was adopted by the Parliament of Suriname and the Statistical Act<sup>8</sup> of 3 December 2002 (S.B. 2002 no.97 and S.B. 2004 no. 43).

Census must be conducted every 10 years in Suriname. The last Population and Housing Census was conducted in 2012. Between 1950 to 2012 Suriname conducted 8 waves of the Population Census. The General Bureau of Statistics is planning to conduct their next Census in 2024.

Population and Housing Censuses provide information on a wide range of demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population allowing detailed data disaggregation by small geographic areas and small population groups (see table 9a). A Census can be defined as the whole process of collecting, processing, evaluating, analyzing, and publishing (or otherwise disseminating) demographic, economic and social data at a specific period involving all individuals in a country or a clearly demarcated part of the country. Suriname uses the manual “Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses” and the “handbook on Census management for Population and Housing Censuses” as their guideline. The 8<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census of 2012 contains data for the SDGs 1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,16 and 17.

The following districts fall under the distribution of strata for Suriname.

- Urban: Paramaribo and Wanica
- Rural: Nickerie, Coronie, Saramacca, Commewijne and Para
- Interior: Marowijne, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini.

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7 [https://www.statistics-suriname.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/S.B.\\_2012\\_no.\\_22\\_Wet\\_Achtste\\_Alg.\\_Volkstelling.-1.pdf](https://www.statistics-suriname.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/S.B._2012_no._22_Wet_Achtste_Alg._Volkstelling.-1.pdf)

8 <https://www.statistics-suriname.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Statistiekwet.pdf>

**Table 9a: Characteristics of Census 2012**

<p><b>Geographical and Internal Migration:</b> Place of usual residence/ Place where present all the time of the Census place of birth/ Duration of Residence/ Place of previous residence and Place of residence at a specific date in the past</p>
<p><b>International Migration:</b> Country of Birth/ Citizenship and Year or Period of arrival</p>
<p><b>Household and family:</b> Relationship to head or other reference member</p>
<p><b>Demographic and Social:</b> Sex/ Age/ Marital Status/Religion/ Language/ Ethnicity and Indigenous people</p>
<p><b>Fertility and Mortality:</b> Children ever born alive/ Children living/ Date of Birth of last Child born alive/Live births within 12 months preceding the Census/Deaths of infants born within 12 months preceding</p>
<p><b>Education:</b> School attendance/ Educational attainment and Field of Education and educational qualification</p>
<p><b>Economic:</b> Activity status/ Occupation/ Industry/Status employment/ Time worked/ Income/ Institutional Sector of Employment and Place of work</p>
<p><b>Disability:</b> Disability Status</p>
<p><b>Living quarters &amp; Households:</b> Type of Living quarters/ Location/Occupancy status/ Ownership/ Number of Rooms/ Number of Bedrooms/ Water supply System/ Main source of Drinking water/ Type of Toilet /Fuel used for cooking/Lighting and/or electricity / main type of Solid Water disposal/ Occupancy by one or more households/ number of Occupant / Type of Building/ Construction Materials of outer walls/ Year or period of construction/ Number of Dwelling in the building / Construction material of Floors, Roof/ Age and Sex of head of the households/Tenure/ICT/ availability ICT devices / Number of Cars and availability of Durable household appliances.</p>

Source: General Bureau of Statistics,- CENSUS 2012 Volume 1



## Role of Censuses in SDG Monitoring and Evaluation<sup>9</sup>

Censuses are also a fundamental data source for monitoring the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The 2030 Development Agenda requires reliable, robust, accessible and timely population and demographic data. Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals will depend on the availability of fundamental data on population size, growth, distribution and characteristics of populations, at all levels – local, national, regional and international level. Table 9b provides the list of SDG indicators which can be measured with population and housing statistics.

**Table 9b: CENSUS –SDG indicators, 2012 SDGs and Indicators**

<b>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio
3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution
<b>Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b>
4.2.2 Participation in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)
4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country.
4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex
<b>Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b>
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b>
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services
<b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b>
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
<b>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>
8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training
<b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>
9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
<b>Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b>
11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
<b>Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</b>
17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

Source: UNSD- draft document on *Measuring SDG Indicators through Population and Housing Censuses*; GBS, Census 2012

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/working-papers/2018/demo/sdg-2020.pdf>

Please note that the following SDG-indicators could be measured with Census data if the response was sufficient:

- Indicator 1.1.1, could be calculated if income data is available by using the World Bank calculation method
- Indicator 1.2.1, could be calculated if income data is available using the World Bank calculation method and by using the national poverty line.
- Indicator 1.2.1, could be calculated using Factor Analysis method for calculating Multidimensional Poverty.

## **4.2 National and regional surveys with multiple waves**

The following surveys with a national or regional coverage contain SDG data:

a. Household and Budget Survey (HBS).

The last Household Budget Survey was conducted by the GBS in 2013/2014 in the urban and rural area of Suriname. The HBS 2013/14 collects data on household expenditures, consumption of food and other goods and services. The HBS survey data provides information for SDG 1 poverty incidence, SDG 2 prevalence of undernourishment, moderate or severe food insecurity and it is also a good indicator for food price anomalies. SDG 1.

b. The continues Household Surveys, also known as the Labour Force survey

This survey is conducted by the GBS every quarter in the urban area (Paramaribo and Wanica) of Suriname. This survey contains data for SDG 8 among other.

c. Suriname Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2018

The Suriname 2018 MICS was conducted nationwide by the General Bureau of Statistics (GBS) on behalf of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing. MICS contains data for the following SDG: Goal 1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,16 and 17.

### **4.2.1 Household budget survey**

The household budget survey (HBO) conducted by the General Bureau of Statistics (GBS) collects information on consumption expenditures of households. Household expenditure is collected to assess the standard of living of households and is also a tool to measure the well-being of households and nations (GBS, 2015). Household expenditure consists of consumption expenditure (such as expenditure on food, drink, clothing, and communication services) and non-consumption expenditure (tax payments, investments, etc.). With the collected expenditures data, a representative consumer package of goods and services and the associated weights (relative importance measured with the share of expenditure) can be presented, which are used to derive and update consumer price indices (ABS, 2015).

The HBO 2013/2014 data was processed using the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) structure (ABS, 2015). The GBS uses the following eleven categories from the COICOP structure: 1. Food and non-alcoholic drinks; 2. Alcoholic drinks and tobacco; 3. Clothing and footwear; 4. Housing and utilities; 5. Home furnishings; 6. Healthcare; 7. Transportation; 8. Communication; 9/10. Recreation,

Culture and Education; 11. Eating out and 12. Other services (GBS, 2015). GBS has merged COICOP 9 and COICOP 10 due to low numbers in at least one of those main groups.

The household budget survey is carried out each 5 years. The first survey round was in 1986 and in 2013 the 5<sup>th</sup> round was carried out.

#### Sample size HBO 2013/2014

The sample size for HBO 2013/2014 consisted of 138 clusters of 25 addresses each (138 x 25=3,450), which were disproportionately drawn in seven districts (excluding the three inland districts) in the study period from November 4, 2013 to 30 August 2014 (ABS, 2015). The urban area includes the two districts of Paramaribo and Wanica and the rural area includes the five districts of Nickerie, Coronie, Saramacca, Commewijne and Para (see table 10). The household budget survey is carried out mostly within a period of 5 years. Suriname has already collected data from 8 waves. Between these 5 years, the data for household is collected by regular household surveys, which are conducted annually.

**Table10 : Sample Size distribution of clusters of households by district and strata, 2013/2014**

Strata	District	Clusters	Size	Addresses
1	Paramaribo	48	25	1,200
	Wanica	18	25	450
2	Nickerie	18	25	450
3	Coronie	8	25	200
	Saramacca	10	25	250
4	Commewijne	18	25	450
5	Para	18	25	450
<b>Total</b>		<b>138</b>		<b>3,450</b>

Source : "Household budget survey 2013/2014, Results per stratum: Volume 2, 2016", Paramaribo, Suriname.

#### Data contribution of HBS for SDG monitoring

The Household Budget Survey plays an important role for poverty calculation and income inequality that is needed to monitor SDG 1, 3, 9 and 10. The HBS also contains household characteristics data such as access to basic needs such as water, electricity and building materials that can be found in SDG 6 and 7. See table 11 for an overview of data that is collected by HBS which is currently used or could be used to monitor certain indicators.

**Table 11: HBS and SDG indicators**

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
Goal 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment
2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income
3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services
3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities
8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training
8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants
9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development
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17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet
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#### **4.2.2 Household survey**

The Household Surveys department of GBS collects and processes socio-economic data on family households and uses this data to prepare the publication 'Households in Suriname'.

Household surveys have been conducted on a regular basis (mostly on quarterly base) by the General Bureau of Statistics since 1986 and are continuous. They serve two purposes:

1. Measuring and collecting labour statistics
2. Collect basic demographic statistics on households.

The questionnaire includes questions on employment and other socio-economic characteristics of households. Until mid-2009, the survey was only conducted in Paramaribo and Wanica (ParWan), but the district of Nickerie has since been included as a pilot, whilst from 2015, the survey has also been executed in the second pilot district of Commewijne (See table 12). This survey contains data for the following SDG 4,5,6,7,8,9, 10 and 17.

**Table 12: Labour force Survey SDG indicators**

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities
8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training
8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet

#### 4.2.3 Multi Indicators Cluster Survey<sup>10</sup>

The fourth Suriname Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2018 by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Housing in collaboration with the General Bureau of Statistics, as part of the Global MICS Programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), with government funding and financial support of UNICEF. The Global MICS Programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international multi-purpose household survey programme to support countries in collecting internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women (see table 13).

MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies, programmes, and national development plans, and to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments. Suriname carried out 4 out of the 6 rounds of MICS: 2000, 2006, 2010, 2018. Due to its multiple waves and continuity the MICS data serves as a good base to monitor and evaluate the status of many SDG indicators. Furthermore, the MICS is a survey that is conducted at national level and presents data for main population subgroups. The main gap is that the MICS surveys do not collect data on labour market and income and therefore cannot serve as a database to monitor economic/monetary poverty and inequality.

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<sup>10</sup> <https://statistics-suriname.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/Suriname-MICS-6-Survey-Findings-Report.pdf>

## MICS questionnaires

MICS questionnaires are designed in such a way that it can be customized to the needs of a country. Six sets of questionnaires were used in the survey and designed to collect information for specific population subgroups. The following 6 questionnaires were conducted:

- household questionnaire; to collect basic demographic information on all de jure household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling;
- water quality testing questionnaire; administered in 5 households in each cluster of the sample;
- women questionnaire; for individual women administered in each household in the age category of 15-49 years;
- male questionnaire; for individual men age 15-49 years, administered in every second household to all men;
- under-5 years child questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) of all children under 5 living in the household; and
- questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, administered to the mother (or caretaker) of one randomly selected child age 5-17 years living in the household.

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams observed the place for hand washing, measured the weights and heights of children under 5 years, and tested household and source water for E. coli levels (Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing, 2019). Table 13 has an overview of the main indicators and variables conducted by each survey.

**Table 13: Characteristics of the MICS 2018 Questionnaires**

Household questionnaires	Questions for individual Women/men	Questions for Children Age 5-17 years	Questions for Children Under 5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- List of household members</li> <li>- Education</li> <li>- Household Characteristics</li> <li>- Social transfers</li> <li>- Household Energy Use</li> <li>- Water and Sanitation</li> <li>- Hand washing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Women's/ Men's background</li> <li>- Mass Media and ICT</li> <li>- Fertility and Birth History</li> <li>- Desire for last birth</li> <li>- Maternal and Newborn Health</li> <li>- Post Natal Health Checks</li> <li>- Contraception</li> <li>- Unmet Needs</li> <li>- Attitudes Toward domestic Violence</li> <li>- Victimization</li> <li>- Marriage/union</li> <li>- Adult functioning</li> <li>- Sexual behavior</li> <li>- HIV/AIDS</li> <li>- Alcohol use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Childs background</li> <li>- Child Labour</li> <li>- Child discipline</li> <li>- Child functioning</li> <li>- Parental involvement</li> <li>- Foundational Learning skills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Under-fives background</li> <li>- Birth registration</li> <li>- Early Childhood Development</li> <li>- Child Discipline</li> <li>- Child Functioning</li> <li>- Breastfeeding and dietary intake</li> </ul>



### Sample size MICS 2018

The sample size is based on the sampling frame from the 2012 Census and consisted of 9,400 households, divided into ten districts, three strata and 470 clusters consisting of 20 households (see table 14). The stratum classification of the MICS differs from the classification of the GBS. MICS used the strata distribution, urban, rural and interior.

The following districts fall under the distribution of strata for Suriname.

- Urban: Paramaribo, Wanica, part of Nickerie (Nw. Nickerie) and part of Commewijne (Meerzorg & Tamanredjo)
- Rural coastal: remaining part of Nickerie, Coronie, Saramacca, remaining part of Commewijne, Para and Marowijne
- Interior: Brokopondo & Sipaliwini

**Table 14 : Sample size MICS 2018 by district and stratum, 2018**

District	Stratum	Ressorts	Enumerator	
			District	strata
Paramaribo	Urban	Total Paramaribo	472	741
Wanica		Total Wanica	208	
Coronie		New Nickerie	29	
Commewijne		Meerzorg & Tamanredjo	32	
Nickerie	Rural Coastal	Rest of Nickerie	43	178
Coronie		Coronie	9	
Saramacca		Saramacca	33	
Commewijne		Rest of Commewijne	22	
Marowijne		Marowijne	30	
Para		Para	41	
Brokopondo	Interior	Brokopondo	19	47
Sipaliwini	coastal	Sipaliwini	28	
<b>Total Suriname</b>			<b>966</b>	<b>966</b>

Source: *Suriname Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018. Final report: Monitoring the situation of Women and Children, Survey Findings Report*, 2019, Paramaribo, Suriname.

#### Data contribution of Suriname MICS 2018 (and previous rounds) for monitoring the SDGs

The Suriname 2018 MICS results are critically important for the purposes of SDG monitoring, as the survey produces information on 31 global SDG indicators. Since, the Government is in the process of drafting the development indicators for Suriname aligned with the SDGs, the MICS data is a valuable source of information for planning and monitoring purposes. The MICS-6 round covers about 40 % of household-based SDG indicators for measuring progress towards key targets as laid out in the development plan (see table 15).

**Table 15: Published MICS –SDG indicators, 2018**

SDG Goals and SDG indicator	
<b>Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b>	
1	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
2	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
<b>Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>	
3	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
4	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)
<b>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>	
5	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
6	3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate
7	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate
8	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
9	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
10	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services
11	3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme
<b>Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b>	
12	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
13	4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex
14	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
16	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill
17	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
<b>Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b>	
18	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
19	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b>	
20	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
21	6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water
<b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b>	
22	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
23	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
<b>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>	
24	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
<b>Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries</b>	

25	10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
	<b>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>
26	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live
27	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month
28	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
29	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
30	16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
	<b>Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</b>
31	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet

*Please note that the multi-dimensional index for indicator 1.2.2 will be calculated using the MICS 2018 database and making use of proxy indicators.*

#### 4.2.4 National Women's Health Survey 2018 (SWHS)

The 2018 Suriname Women's Health Survey (SWHS) was a result of the partnership of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Government of Suriname. Their aim was to collect data necessary to develop public policy to prevent and reduce violence against women. As the designated government counterpart, the Ministry of Justice and Police assisted in getting the Suriname National Domestic Violence Committee (SNDVC) involved. This organization is composed of government and civil society representatives and provided technical input and review of the survey instrument, methodology, and final report. The Ministry of Health (MOH) provided ethical review and clearance of the survey methodology and questionnaire. The General Bureau of Statistics (GBS) of Suriname provided technical review and clearance of the survey instrument.

The **Suriname Women's Health Study (SWHS)** is a cross-sectional survey that takes account of the prevalence, frequency, severity, associated factors, circumstances, and consequences of **intimate partner violence (IPV)** and non-partner sexual violence. It also documents the reasons for and results of survivors seeking help for the violence they encounter from partners and non-partners. The study aims to investigate and report on:

- the national prevalence of different forms of violence against women, related to SDG indicator under target 5.2
- the health consequences of IPV against women,
- to identify and compare risk and protective factors for IPV against women, within and between various settings, and
- to explore and compare the coping strategies used by women experiencing IPV.
- Furthermore, the study aimed to:
- inform evidence-based policies to prevent violence against women and girls (VAWG) and protect and support survivors,
- take a baseline reading of VAWG in Suriname so that subsequent studies may be used for comparative and/or evaluation purposes,
- create robust and internationally comparable data for both local and international stakeholders, and provide access to a rich and reliable dataset for researchers interested in analysis beyond the scope of the current report

SWHS sample design was based upon the 2017 Suriname Survey on Living Conditions (SSLC). Similar to the SSLC, the SWHS used data produced by the customer database of the Suriname's energy company (Energie Bedrijven Suriname, EBS) to design a complete and up-to-date sampling frame at the household level in the EBS-supplied areas. EBS is the only electrical company in Suriname and its network supplies the largest part of the national territory, that is all districts except for a part of the interior. The Energy company has a full household coverage in these areas.

Given the SSLC analytical objectives and the data available, the Suriname population was classified into three geographic estimation domains:

1. Great Paramaribo: 13 EBS connection areas that cover the Paramaribo district and its peripheries. It includes Paramaribo's population plus part of the population in contiguous districts (Wanica, Saramacca, and Commewijne) who generally commute to Paramaribo on a daily basis. It can be split into two estimation subdomains: Paramaribo and Paramaribo Outskirts.

2. Rest of the Coastal Region: The remaining 14 EBS connection areas on the coast (i.e., the coast excluding Great Paramaribo).

3. Interior: The territory not covered by EBS's electrical network and supplied by the Ministry of Natural Resources. Its population gathers in 137 small villages located in most of Sipaliwini, the southern half of Brokopondo, and small portions of other districts. Although it covers a much larger territory than the other two domains, it is the smallest domain in terms of population.

The survey was designed to capture women's experiences of violence in order to calculate the main prevalence indicators, related factors and attitudes, and demographic and other data related to the women who were surveyed. The CARICOM instrument was initially translated and customized for use in Suriname by the survey consultants.

The survey collected information on the following topics:

- Section 1: Respondent and her Community
- Section 2: General Health
- Section 3: Reproductive Health
- Section 4: Children
- Section 5: Current/Most Recent Husband/Partner
- Section 6: Attitudes
- Section 7: Respondent and Her Husband/Partner
- Section 8: Injuries
- Section 9: Impact and Coping
- Section 10: Other Experiences
- Section 11: Completion of Interview with Respondent's Survey Evaluation and Recommendations.

The data collection took place over 14 weeks from mid-June to mid-September 2018. All household interviews were conducted face-to-face by trained interviewers and responses recorded electronically. Regarding to SDGs, this survey contains data on **SDG 5 and 16**.

The full report can be found here: [National Women's Health Survey for Suriname | Publications \(iadb.org\)](#)

#### **4.2.5 LAPOP survey**

The principal objective of the study carried out by the Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP) is to understand individual opinions about different aspects of the situation of (individual) countries. Nationally representative surveys of voting age adults are conducted in all major languages, using face-to-face interviews in Latin America and the Caribbean and internet surveys in the United States and Canada. Samples in each country were developed using a multi-stage probabilistic design (with quotas at the household level for most countries), and were stratified by major regions of the country, size of municipality and by urban and rural areas within municipalities. The study adopted a new sample design for the AmericasBarometer 2012 round of surveys, which was also employed in 2014. The 2014 AmericasBarometer study is based on interviews with 49,738 respondents in 27 countries (see for more details, [Microsoft Word - AmericasBarometer 2014 Sample Design final 2 \(vanderbilt.edu\)](#)).

This survey is conducted in 2010, 2012 and 2014 in Suriname. The surveys provide national coverage of voting age adults. The universe is comprised of the population living in urban and rural areas and it is representative at the national and regional level. The survey is designed to collect information from a nationally representative sample of the entire voting age population. Only non-institutionalized voting age adults are eligible to participate in the survey. Therefore, the sample excludes people in boarding schools, hospitals, police academies, military barracks, and inmates of the country's jails. As unit of observation, only one respondent is interviewed per household. The questionnaire almost exclusively includes topics focused on that single respondent, but also does include some questions related to other members of the household and the condition of the household itself. Therefore, the statistical unit of observation is the household. However, some respondents live in dwellings that are shared with other households. For this reason, it is more appropriate to consider the dwelling as the final unit of analysis. Additionally, the dwelling is an easily identifiable unit in the field, with relative permanence over time, a characteristic that allows it to be considered as the final unit of selection.

The sampling frame covers 100% of the eligible, non-institutionalized voting age population in the surveyed country. This means that every eligible person in the country has an equal and known chance of being included in the survey sample. It also means that no particular ethnic group or geographical areas are excluded from the sampling frame unless the country sample design indicates otherwise. The sampling method chosen takes into consideration a series of elements pre-established by LAPOP. On the basis of these requirements, the method that is used corresponds to a stratified multi-stage cluster sampling. The sample is stratified based on three factors: 1) Size of the Municipalities 2) Urban/Rural areas 3) Regions. The stratified sampling ensures a greater reliability in our sample by reducing the variance of the estimates. Most of the 2014 Americas Barometer samples are self-weighted except for the Bahamas, Bolivia, Chile, Trinidad & Tobago, Suriname, the United States, and Canada. Each country data set contains a variable called WT which is the "country weight" variable.

The Suriname 2014 Americas Barometer Round was carried out between June 21st and August 25th of 2014, as part of the LAPOP Americas Barometer 2014 wave of surveys. The 2014 survey was conducted by Vanderbilt University with the field work being carried out by Data Fruit. The project used a national probability sample design of voting-age adults, with a total N of 4,000 people. It involved face-to-face interviews conducted in Dutch, Sranan Tongo and English. The survey used a complex sample design, taking into account stratification and clustering, and weighting.

The Suriname 2014 survey included an oversample conducted in the Nation's Capital City of Paramaribo. The original 2012 sample size in Paramaribo (of 520 cases) was expanded in the 2014 round to 3,005 cases, with the selection of Enumeration Districts done using PPS at the Resort level. The oversample was drawn using a new software developed by LAPOP, called LASSO (LAPOP Survey Sample Optimizer). This proprietary software allows estimating the number of dwellings in a given region using satellite images in the public domain, and then using a probabilistic method to locate sample segments (i.e., clusters) to draw a sample.

The sample consists of five strata representing the five main geographical regions: Paramaribo, Wanica/Para, Nickerie/Coronie/Saramacca, Commewijne/Marowijne, and Brokopondo/ Sipaliwini. Since some of the regions have a small population, a larger sample of respondents from these regions was drawn, and sample weights were incorporated to reflect the actual known distribution of the population between the five regions.

The sample must be weighted to produce a representative national result. Each stratum was further sub-stratified by urban and rural areas. Respondents were selected in clusters of 6 interviews. Table 16 shows the unweighted sample size in each of the five regions (strata) and by municipality size in 2012 and 2014.

<b>Table 16: Sample sizes by Strata and Municipality Size in the 2012 and 2014 AmericasBarometer Survey in Suriname</b>		
<u>Strata</u>	<u>Unweighted Sample Size 2012</u>	<u>Unweighted Sample Size 2014</u>
Paramaribo	520	3,005
Wanica/Para	306	321
Nickerie / Coronie / Saramacca	240	241
Commewijne / Marowijne	215	219
Brokopondo / Sipaliwini	211	214
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,492</b>	<b>4,000</b>
<u>Size of Municipality</u>		
More than 10,000 inhabitants	-	3,149
Between 3,000 and 10,000 inhabitants	-	515
Less than 3,000 inhabitants	-	336
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>4,000</b>

The sample consists of 163 primary sampling units and 662 final sampling units. A total of 3,011 respondents were surveyed in urban areas and 989 in rural areas.

The LAPOP-survey collects information on the following topics:

- Country's and individual's economic situation, income and assets
- Life satisfaction
- Living environment and standard of living
- Perception of political situation, democracy beliefs and attitudes
- Crime, Corruption and bribery
- Basic needs, infrastructure, and other necessities
- Violence
- Background information of household and household representative: household size and composition, geographical location, age, marital status, employment status, income, educational level, ethnicity and religion, among other variables.



Regarding the SDG assessment the data collected by LAPOP was used (or is appropriate to be used for) for the SDG-indicators as presented in table 17.

**Table 17: SDG indicators (or proxies covered) by LAPOP survey -variables**

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income
3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities
8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training
8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause
16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months
16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live
16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month
16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
16.3.3 Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism
16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months
16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services
16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups
16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group
16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
<b>Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</b>
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet

### 4.3 National administrative databases, surveys and publications

#### A. The following administrative publications are available:

- Publications from the ministry of Home Affairs, the Civil Registry Office. The Civil Registry Office is responsible for the registry of population data, regarding births, deaths, nationality, migration and more. In this regard annual population and demographic statistics are published. The Demography and Population statistics are used to estimate the mid-year estimated population. This publication is also important for demographic statistics publication and is provided annually to the GBS. The population data is very important for the calculation of many SDG indicators.
- Publications from the ministry of Education, Science and Culture (OWC). The Education Statistics ('Onderwijsstatistieken') publication contains data for SDG 4 and SDG 5. This publication is also important for the Statistical Yearbook of GBS and is provided annually to the GBS.

- Publications from the ministry of Labour, Employment and Youth Affairs (AWJ). The labour Statistics ('Arbeidstatistieken') publication contains data for SDG 8. This publication is also important for the Statistical Yearbook of GBS and the Gender Publication and is provided annually to the GBS.
- Publications from the ministry of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries (LVV). The "Landbouw Statistieken" publication contains data regarding production, imports, and export of agricultural products, which is required for some of the SDG 2 indicators. The Deputy Department Fisheries also provide annual data regarding the fish production which is required for some of the SDG 14 indicators. This publication is also used for the Environment Statistics publication in chapter 9 "Coastal and Marine Resources" and chapter 10 "Land use and Agriculture". The agriculture statistics publication and fisheries production data is used for the calculation of the GDP-National Accounts and provided annually to the GBS. The GDP data is very important for the calculation of many economic SDG indicators.
- Publications from the Ministry of Finance and Planning. The "Financial Notes" is the annual budget publication, which contains data about the annual budgets of the ministries of Suriname. This publication has not only the annual planning for the upcoming budget year, but also the realized expenditures and revenues of the last 5 years. The expenditures and revenues of each ministry detailed to projects and sectors are reported. The Government needs approval of the Parliament to execute this annual plan and is also held accountable for the implementation and realization of the proposed activities/policies.
- Publications from Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB)<sup>11</sup>.
  - The "Surinaamse Bosbouw sector" publication contains data about Forest, and Forest products which is required for most of the SDG 15 indicators. This publication is also important for the calculation of the GDP-National Accounts and provided annually to the GBS.
  - Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (2019). GCCA+ Suriname Adaptation Project: Setting up a mangrove biodiversity Monitoring System, FINAL REPORT, Paramaribo, Suriname.
  - Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (2017). Consultancy report 2017: State of the art study on forest emissions factors by SBB, Paramaribo, Suriname.
  - Various GIS maps like the Land use and Land Cover Maps, Deformation maps, protected land maps etc. This publication is also used for the Environment Statistics publication in chapter 8 about the topic "Forest" and chapter 11 about the topic "Biodiversity".
  - The first and second Forest Reference Emission level for Suriname's REDD+ PROGRAMME. This publication contains data for some of SDG 13 indicators.

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<sup>11</sup><https://sbbsur.com/>

- Publication from the ministry of ROM
  - The Second Communication report was published in 2008, and this report contains data on the greenhouse gases. The ministry of ROM in collaboration with UNDP and local consultants is working on Suriname's Third National communication report.
  - Suriname's National Adaptation Plan (NAP)
  - Suriname's Nationally Determination Contribution (NDC). All three reports mentioned above contain data/information regarding some of the SDG 13 indicators. The Sixth National Report to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity. This publication contains data/information for some of the SDG 14 and 15 indicators. Furthermore, is the information from all publications mentioned above used for the Environment Statistics publication in chapter 12 "Air" and chapter 11 "Biodiversity".
  
- Publications from the National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname (NIMOS)
  - The Environment Atlas
  - REDD+ reports. These reports contain information for SDG 13.

## **B. Administrative database**

As already mentioned in point under section A, ministries also have administrative databases/sources to follow up on the main tasks of their respective policy area:

- Population data bases from the ministry of Home Affairs,- the Civil Registry Office
- Employment databases of Ministry of Labour, Youth and Employment
- Education enrolment and completion status databases from Ministry of Education, Science and Culture
- Environment data from Ministry of Land and Forestry Management
- Economic key indicators and financial statistics from Ministry of Finance and Planning and the Central Bank of Suriname
- Trade statistics (the ASYCUDA database) for ministry of EZOTI. The GBS also has access to this database with Crime and Traffic statistics from Ministry of Justice and Police.

## **C. Sources concerning ratified protocol and Policies**

- National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname (NIMOS)
  - The "Milieu gerelateerde Verdragen geratificeerd door Suriname" publication contains information about all the protocol and agreements that Suriname ratified which is needed for some of the SDGs indicators from SDG 12 and 14.
- Ratified conventions regarding Labour, Safety, Energy among others
- Legislation for various areas, such as hazardous waste, Fisheries, Poaching etc.

## D. Other data sources

- Research documents:
  - Concepts and measurement of Poverty in Suriname, (Sobhie, 2017)
  - Extreme poverty, (Kisoensing, 2021)
  - Crime statistics, (Soeltan, 2022)
  - Return of education on the wage rate in Suriname, (Ooft, 2021)
  
- Publications produced by NSO:
  - Traffic publications, annually
  - Demographic statistics, annually
  - Environment statistics, annually
  - Price indices of goods and services
  - Crime statistics
  - GDP, import and export statistics,

## E. Online and (inter)national data sources /websites

### 1. National:

- General Bureau of Statistics  
On the GBS website there are three DevInfo databases available, the Environment statistics database (contains Environment Statistics publication), the Census database (contains data from Census 2004 and 2012 publications) and the SurInfo database (contains data from various GBS publications and MICS). These free online databases were a result of collaborative efforts by the custodian UNICEF and the UN between in the period 2007-2018. Unlike the well-known SPSS, Excel and CSPro, this system is not a data processing tool, nor does it serve as a replacement for these programmes. Its function is rather to give presentations using tables, graphs and maps. Unfortunately, since 2019, Devinfo is not free anymore and has been transitioned to data for all which is now hosted by the NGO Community Systems Foundation and no longer free. That is why the latest data is only available until 2018. The links to the database can found through;
  - SurInfo: <http://dataforall.org/surinamedevinfo/libraries/asp/Home.aspx>
  - SurinameCensusInfo: <http://dataforall.org/Surinamecensus/libraries/asp/Home.aspx>
  - SurinameEnvironmentInfo: <http://dataforall.org/SurinameEnvironmentInfo/libraries/asp/Home.aspx>
  
- Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB)  
The Online Database and MAPS from SBB
  - "Gonini" is a national geoportal that provides all up to date data related to forest cover of Suriname. It is designed in the context of the REDD+ programme to achieve transparency and accessibility of the forest related data towards the stakeholders, policy makers and national and international public. The geoportal is designed with the technical assistance of the FAO and financed with the REDD+ Readiness program. Based on the production of new national data the geoportal is constantly being updated. The portal is further being developed to make it more user friendly and easier accessible. The intention is also to develop a mobile application to use the data of the geoportal Gonini in the field. The link to the National Geoportal of Suriname can be found though <http://www.gonini.org/>

- “Kopi” is a national database that contains Forest Statistical information. This database contains data for most of the SDG 15 indicators.  
The link to the Kopi database can found through <https://www.gonini.org/SBB/index.php>
- Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment: the Climate Change database and repository.

## 2. International databases

Although it is preferred to use national data for monitoring the SDGs, some of the international data can be used, because they receive data from National sources from Suriname to make their estimates. The following international organizations that are custodians for selected SDG have the following databases that contain data for Suriname.

- Food and agriculture organization of the united nations. FAO Stats database (SDG 2,14 and 15)  
<https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#home>
- UNESCO database (SDG 4)  
<http://data.uis.unesco.org/>  
United Nations
- <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/unsdg>
- World Bank (SDG 1)  
<https://datatopics.worldbank.org/sdgs/>
- UNICEF  
<https://data.unicef.org/sdgs/>
- UN-Habitat (SDG 11.1)  
<https://data.unhabitat.org/datasets/urban-population-living-in-slums-by-country-or-area-1990-2018-thousands/explore>
- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN (SDG 15)  
<https://www.iucn.org/>
- UNFCCC  
<https://unfccc.int/>

### F. Data from publications form national agencies, research institutes and individuals

- Publications from the GBS
  - Traffic and Transport publication, biannually. This publication contains data regarding tourism and traffic. One indicator of SDG 3 and one of SDG 10 is calculated.
  - Demographic statistics publication, annually. This publication contains data regarding mid-year estimates, Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), Infant Mortality Ratio and other basic population and health statistics. The population data is very important for the calculation of many SDG indicators. Some of the indicators of SDG 3 can be calculated using the statistics from this publication.
  - Price indices of goods and services (CPI and Inflation), published Monthly
  - Statistics Yearbook. Crime statistics. Published annually
  - Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
  - Basic Indicators publication Published twice per year
  - Environment statistics publication, biannually, This publication contains data of 13 chapters where the statistics of all chapters are used for selected SDG indicators.

- Genders Statistics publication. This publication contains data on SDG 5 and SDG 16

#### **GBS publication with most SDG statistics**

- The Gender Statistics Publication. Published every two year. (uneven years)

The gender publication contains data on the following topics:

- a) Education;
- b) Population
- c) Health;
- d) Labour, Employment and Unemployment;
- e) Crime;
- f) Public Governance
- g) Social Protection and
- h) Miscellaneous.

This publications contains data on Goal 3, 4, 5 and 16. The publications are also available on the GBS website

<https://statistics-suriname.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Geselecteerde-Statistieken-over-vrouwen-en-mannen-in-Suriname-2019-FL-combined-040320.pdf>

- The Environment Statistics Publication. Published every two year (even years)

Environment statistics and environment indicators provide such information and enhance the policy making process to ensure that the present needs are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. For data collection the following guidelines were used; The CARICOM core set that consists of 12 sectors and 61 indicators, the UNSD guidelines (FDES 2013) that consist of 6 components and 458 environment statistics and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators that consist of 17 goals, 169 targets and circa 232 indicators.

This publication covers 13 relevant sectors, namely:

1. Demographic and Socio-economic Background
2. Climate and Natural Disasters
3. Tourism
4. Transport
5. Environment and Health
6. Water
7. Energy and Minerals
8. Forestry
9. Coastal and Marine Resources
10. Land Use and Agriculture
11. Biodiversity
12. Air
13. Waste

#### Link Environment Statistics and the SDGs

Eleven (11) of the 17 SDG goals are related to the environment. Five (5) goals contain 16 indicators that are partially related to the environment (see goal 2, goal 3, goal 7, goal 8 and goal 9) and six (6) goals contain 69 indicators that are fully related to the environment (see goal 6, goal 11, goal 12, goal 13, goal 14 and goal 15). Out of the 84 environment related SDG indicators the 9th Environment Statistics publication contains data/information for 31 SDG indicators (see the

chapters 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 13). The publications are also available on the GBS website. <https://statistics-suriname.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Final-9th-environment-pub-2020.pdf>

**Table 18: List of Environment related SDG-indicators**

SDG indicator
2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities
2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction
3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water
6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated
6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time
6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management
6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation
6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan
6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems
7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)
8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road
9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added
11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate
11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically



11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)
11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters
11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities
11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)
11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
11.a.1 Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space
11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030
11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
12.1.1 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production
12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
12.3.1 (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index
12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement
12.4.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment
12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled
12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports
12.7.1 Degree of sustainable public procurement policies and action plan implementation
12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)
12.b.1 Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability
12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption)
13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030
13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
13.2.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications

13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year
13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025
13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications
14.1.1 (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density
14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas
14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations
14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas
14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries
14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology
14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries
14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources
15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area
15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management
15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity
15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index
15.5.1 Red List Index
15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits
15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species
15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting
15.a.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments
15.b.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments
15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

## 5. SDG data mapping and data availability assessment

In this chapter an overview for each SDG will be presented from the data repository matrix regarding the data availability, data quality and constraints. Each section will have the same setup, that is:

- An overview of the targets, indicators and definition of the respective SDG (first table)
- An assessment of the data availability, data quality and importance of the SDG-indicator, (second table, see the last two columns for the assessment presented in color shading).
- An overview of the SDGs that are covered within main (national) data sources
- An overview of the key statistics to have an impression of the status of the SDG based on data available (included as Annex 1)

### 5.1. Goal 1 Ending poverty in all its forms everywhere

Ensuring wellbeing and prosperity for its citizens and combatting poverty, is one of the fundamentals which is anchored in the Surinamese Constitution, and is stated as follows:

*"Ensuring prosperity and well-being for every citizen is the aspiration of every government ... the social objectives of the State are aimed at, among other things, a fair distribution of the national income, aimed at a just distribution of well-being and prosperity among all layers of the population".*

Suriname also acknowledges the United Nations definition -as part of the Copenhagen Declaration (United Nations, 1995)-, which describes poverty as having:

*"...various manifestations, including lack of income and productive resources to ensure sustainable livelihoods; hunger and malnutrition, ill-health, limited or lack of access to education and other basic services; increased morbidity and mortality from illness; homelessness and inadequate housing, unsafe environments and social discrimination and exclusion"*

Measuring poverty in Suriname has always been a challenge. For decades the focus was only on the monetary approach. There was less consensus about the poverty estimates, due to the inadequate income data and different views on measurement techniques. Due to the enhancement of poverty research by academia and key public institutions as the General Bureau of Statistics (GBS), together with a shift to study poverty also as a multidimensional phenomenon, Suriname made huge steps forward in measurement as well producing poverty statistics.

Currently both the basic needs approach (using the energy-food-intake methodology), and the multidimensional approach are proposed as national poverty measures for Suriname and the following a National Poverty Definition is proposed:

*'Poverty of households in Suriname is characterized by a lack of income and/or possession to acquire a basic package of food and other necessary goods and services, which are needed for a dignified life. It should be noted that necessary goods and services include adequate housing, clothing, footwear, but also access to public services and services such as education, health care and utilities (water and electricity), transport and participation in society. By composing the poverty characteristics, disparities between the different districts will be considered.'*

In the last 10 years the government succeeded in bringing social protection systems in place. Regularly the following financial assistance and social security programs are running:

- Elderly allowance for 60 years and older
- Disability financial assistance
- Financial assistance for vulnerable households and persons
- Unemployment assistance
- Medical assistance for those belonging to vulnerable households, disabled and elderly above 60 years

Non-regular aid or assisting programs are:

- Affordable housing projects and subsidized housing
- School supplies for school aged children
- Subsidized food and nutrition for infants
- Subsidized basic food baskets
- School allowance and tuition for children of vulnerable households
- School transportation by land and water for children

Due to underreporting of income data (for the household budget survey or the Census data) there are no poverty statistics produced by national statistical office based on income data. For this SDG-assignment, consumption expenditures are used as a proxy and data from other surveys as the LAPOP data and the IDB Living Conditions Survey data are used.

**In the following part of this chapter, an overview of the targets, indicators and respective definitions of SDG 1 are presented in table 19. In table 20, a summary of the data repository matrix data is presented to illustrate the availability and sources for each indicator. Furthermore, a statistical factsheet and data analysis is presented (See [Annex 1A](#)). Please note that these all are summaries taken from the corresponding main Data Repository Matrix and the supporting data file in excel, which both have a more detailed overview of all available data that is gathered for this assignment.**



**Table 19: SDG 1 Goal, Targets, Indicators and Definitions**

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere		Tier	Definition
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)	1	<i>The indicator “proportion of the population below the international poverty line” is defined as the percentage of the population living on less than \$1.90 a day at 2011 international prices.</i>
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	1	<i>The national poverty rate is the percentage of the total population living below the national poverty line. The rural poverty rate is the percentage of the rural population living below the national poverty line (or in cases where a separate, rural poverty line is used, the rural poverty line). Urban poverty rate is the percentage of the urban population living below the national poverty line (or in cases where a separate, urban poverty line is used, the urban poverty line).</i>
	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	2	<i>The following four series are used to monitor the SDG 1.2.2. 1)Official multidimensional poverty headcount, by sex, and age (% of population) ( The percentage of people who are multi dimensionally poor) 2)Average share of weighted deprivations (intensity) for total population (The average share of weighted dimensions in which poor people are deprived among total population) 3)Official multidimensional poverty headcount (% of total households). (The percentage of households who are multi dimensionally poor) 4)Average share of weighted deprivations (intensity) for total households(The average share of weighted dimensions in which poor people are deprived among total households) 5)Multidimensional deprivation for children (% of population under 18).(The percentage of children who are simultaneously deprived in multiple dimensions of well-being)</i>
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	2	<i>The indicator reflects the proportion of persons effectively covered by a social protection system, including social protection floors. It also reflects the main components of social protection: child and maternity benefits, support for persons without a job, persons with disabilities, victims of work injuries and older persons. Effective coverage of social protection is measured by the number of people who are either actively contributing to a social insurance scheme or receiving benefits (contributory or non-contributory).</i>
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	1	<i><b>Basic Services</b> refer to public service provision systems that meet human basic needs including drinking water, sanitation, hygiene, energy, mobility, waste collection, health care, education and information technologies.</i>
	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to	2	<i>Indicator 1.4.2 covers (a) all types of land use (such as residential, commercial, agricultural, forestry, grazing, wetlands based on standard land-use classification) in both rural and urban</i>

property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure		<i>areas; and (b) all land tenure types as recognized at the country level, such as freehold, leasehold, public land, customary land. An individual can hold land in his/her own name, jointly with other individuals, as a member of a household, or collectively as member of group, cooperative or other type of association.</i>
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	1	<i>This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.</i>
	1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	2	<i>This indicator measures the ratio of direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to GDP.</i>

	1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	2	<p>NA</p> <p>[a] An open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) is developing a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. These indicators will eventually reflect the agreements on the Sendai Framework indicators.</p>
	1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	2	<p>The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted by UN Member States in March 2015 as a global policy of disaster risk reduction. One of the targets is: “Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020”.</p> <p>In line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, disaster risk reduction strategies and policies should mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors, across different timescales and with targets, indicators and time frames. These strategies should be aimed at preventing the creation of disaster risk, the reduction of existing risk and the strengthening of economic, social, health and environmental resilience.</p>
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1 Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country’s gross national income	1	<p>Total official development assistance (ODA) grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country’s gross national income.</p> <p>The OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) defines ODA as “flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral institutions which are i) provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and ii) each transaction is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent). (See <a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/officialdevelopmentassistancedefinitionandcoverage.htm">http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/officialdevelopmentassistancedefinitionandcoverage.htm</a>).</p>
	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	2	<p>Total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers), expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on all sectors (including health, education, social services, etc.). It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to the government.</p>
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated	1.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending	2	<p>Proportion of government spending towards health and education and direct transfers which benefit directly the monetary poor. Government spending measures public expenditures on health and education services. Direct transfers refer to cash transfers and near-cash transfers. The definition of the monetary poor follows national standards, with poverty levels determined by national definition of income or consumption poverty (consistent with SDG 1.2.1).</p>



investment in poverty eradication actions			
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**Table 20: Overview SDG 1 Assessment on data availability and level of monitoring by policy at national and regional level**

UNSD Indicator Codes†	data-availability Yes =full=2; yes, partial =1, No=0	national 'approved ' indicator: yes =1/No =0	linked to Nat.Dev. Plan (2017- 2021) yes =1/ no=0	linked to Nat.Dev. Plan (2022- 2026) yes =1/ no=0	linked to CRP (2020- 2022) yes =1/ no=0	linked to CARICOM ind yes =1/ no=0	link to MSDCF yes =1/ no=0	national priority score	Remarks and assessment of data availability/ quality
1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, ....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	5	

1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, ...	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	
1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons .... disasters per 100,000 population	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	
1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	6	
1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	
1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	
1.a.1 Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	5	
1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	7	
1.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	5	
Legend	<b>Moderate to high priority</b>			High availability /quality and accuracy/data collection					
				Moderate availability/quality					
	<b>No priority yet</b>			No data availability, low data quality/ no measurement					

**Table 21: Data availability identification by main/national data sources**

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	MICS 2018	IDB living Cond. survey	Census 2012	HBS 2013/2014	HHO	Administrative data	Other	Remarks
1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)		X		X				
1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age		X		X				
1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	X	X	X	X				
1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	X	X	X			X		
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	X	X	X	X				
1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure								
1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population							X	
1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)							X	
1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030							X	
1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies							X	

See **Annex 1A** for a Statistical Overview

## 5.2 Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

**Table 22: SDG 2 Goal, Targets, Indicators and Definitions**

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture		Tier	Definition
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	1	<i>The prevalence of undernourishment (PoU) is an estimate of the proportion of the population whose habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the dietary energy levels that are required to maintain a normal active and healthy life. It is expressed as a percentage.</i>
	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	1	<i>The indicator measures the percentage of individuals in the population who have experienced food insecurity at moderate or severe levels during the reference period. The severity of food insecurity, defined as a latent trait, is measured on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale global reference scale, a measurement standard established by FAO through the application of the Food Insecurity Experience Scale in more than 140 countries worldwide, starting in 2014.</i>
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	1	<i>Prevalence of stunting (height-for-age &lt;-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.</i>
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under	1	<i>Prevalence of overweight (weight for height &gt;+2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.</i>

	5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)		
	2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)	1	<i>Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a haemoglobin concentration less than 120 g/L for non-pregnant women and lactating women, and less than 110 g/L for pregnant women, adjusted for altitude and smoking.</i>
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	2	<i>Volume of agricultural production of small-scale food producer in crop, livestock, fisheries, and forestry activities per number of days.</i>
	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	2	<i>SDG indicator 2.3.2 measures income from on-farm production activities, which is related to the production of food and agricultural products. This includes income from crop production, livestock production, fisheries and aquaculture production, and from forestry production. The indicator is computed as annual income.</i>
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	2	<i>The indicator is defined by the formula:</i>  <i>SDG2.4.1</i> $= \frac{\text{Area under productive and sustainable agriculture}}{\text{Agricultural land area}}$
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of	2.5.1 Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities	1	<i>The conservation of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture (GRFA) in medium or long term conservation facilities (ex situ, in genebanks) represents the most trusted means of conserving genetic resources worldwide. Plant and animal GRFA conserved in these facilities can be easily used in breeding programmes as well, even directly on-farm.</i>

genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction	2	<i>The indicator presents the percentage of local livestock breeds among local breeds with known risk status classified as being at risk of extinctions at a certain moment in time, as well as the trends for this percentage.</i>
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	1	<i>The Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) for Government Expenditures is defined as the Agriculture share of Government Expenditure, divided by the Agriculture value added share of GDP, where Agriculture refers to the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector. The measure is a currency-free index, calculated as the ratio of these two shares. National governments are requested to compile Government Expenditures according to the Government Finance Statistics (GFS) and the Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG), and Agriculture value added share of GDP according to the System of National Accounts (SNA).</i>
	2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	1	<i>Gross disbursements of total ODA and other official flows from all donors to the agriculture sector.</i>
2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies	1	<i>Agricultural export subsidies are defined as export subsidies budgetary outlays and quantities as notified by WTO Members in Tables ES:1 and supporting Tables ES:2 (following templates in document G/AG/2 dated 30 June 1995).</i>
2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies	1	<i>The indicator of food price anomalies (IFPA) identifies market prices that are abnormally high. The IFPA relies on a weighted compound growth rate that accounts for both within year and across year price growth. The indicator directly evaluates growth in prices over a particular month over many years, taking into account seasonality in agricultural markets and inflation, allowing to answer the question of whether or not a change in price is abnormal for any particular period.</i>

**Table 23 Overview SDG 2 Assessment on data availability and level of monitoring by policy at national and regional level**

UNSD Indicator Codes†	data-availability full=2; yes, partial =1, No=0	national 'approved' indicator: Yes =1/ No =0	linked to Nat.Dev.Plan 2017-2021 ; yes =1/ no=0	linked to Nat.Dev.Plan 2022-2026 yes =1/ no=0	linked to RP, yes =1/ no=0	Linked to CARICOM ind; yes =1/ no=0	Link to MSDCF; yes =1/ no=0	national priority score	Remarks and assessment of data availability/ quality
2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	7	calculated by GBS/ the FEI- method, 2200 kcal/ food poverty ine (Basic Needs approach)
2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	7	FAO FIES survey, needs to be checked if in line with national approach
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	Data only available in survey years/ in HP and DP part of healthy living
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	Data only available in survey years; in HP and DP part of healthy living
2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Currently not included in MICS6
2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	Annually produced statistics



2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	Annually produced statistics
2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	Only data available for Production area under productive agriculture.
2.5.1 Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	No data
2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	4	
2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	7	this is calculated from data in financial note of ministry of finance
2.a.2 Total official flows	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	6	No data
2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	derive from fin note
2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	main group1 CPI (FOOD)

Legend	<b>Moderate to high priority</b>	High availability /quality and accuracy/data collection
		Moderate availability/quality
	<b>No priority yet</b>	No data availability, low data quality/ no measurement



**Table 24 Data availability identification by main/national data sources**

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	MICS 2018	IDB living Con d. survey	Census 2012	HBS 2013/2014	HHO	Administrative data	Other
2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	X			X			
2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	X						
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	X						
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	X						
2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)							
2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size							
2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status							
2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture							X
2.5.1 Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities							X
2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction							
2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures							X
2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector							X
2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies							X
2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies				X			

See [Annex 1B](#) for a Statistical Overview

#### Overall Conclusion SDG2

As presented in Tables 23 and 24 and summarized by the statistical overview (See [Annex 1B](#)), the data for SDG 2 is mainly available for the key and most basic indicators of undernourishment, food poverty and malnutrition. However, the reported and available data is outdated (2014) and always closely following the measurement indicated for the respective indicator. The administrative data for the targets 2.3- 2.5 are about food availability and safety are more or less up to date.

### 5.3 Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages

Table 25: SDG 3 Goal, Targets, Indicators and Definitions

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages		Tier	Definition
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	1	<i>The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period. It depicts the risk of maternal death relative to the number of live births and essentially captures the risk of death in a single pregnancy (proxied by a single live birth).</i>
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	1	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (generally doctors, nurses or midwives but can refer to other health professionals providing childbirth care) is the proportion of childbirths attended by professional health personnel. According to the current definition (1) these are competent maternal and newborn health (MNH) professionals educated, trained and regulated to national and international standards. They are competent to: (i) provide and promote evidence-based, human-rights based, quality, socio-culturally sensitive and dignified care to women and newborns; (ii) facilitate physiological processes during labour and delivery to ensure a clean and positive childbirth experience; and (iii) identify and manage or refer women and/or newborns with complications.
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate	1	The under-five mortality rate is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed as deaths per 1000 live births.
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	1	The neonatal mortality rate is the probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die during the first 28 completed days of life, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1000 live births.
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	1	The number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations as defined as the number of new HIV infections per 1000 person-years among the uninfected population.
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	1	The tuberculosis incidence per 100000 population is defined as the estimated number of new and relapse TB cases (all forms of TB, including cases in people living with HIV) arising in a given year, expressed as a rate per 100 000 population.
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	1	Incidence of malaria is defined as the number of new cases of malaria per 1,000 people at risk each year.
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	1	This indicator is measured indirectly through the proportion of children 5 years of age who have developed chronic HBV infection (i.e. the proportion that tests positive for a marker of infection called hepatitis B surface antigen [HBsAg])

	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	1	Number of people requiring treatment and care for any one of the neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) targeted by the WHO NTD Roadmap and World Health Assembly resolutions and reported to WHO.
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	1	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease. Probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases, defined as the per cent of 30-year-old-people who would die before their 70th birthday from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease, assuming that s/he would experience current mortality rates at every age and s/he would not die from any other cause of death (e.g., injuries or HIV/AIDS). This indicator is calculated using life table methods (see further details in section 3.3).
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	1	The Suicide mortality rate as defined as the number of suicide deaths in a year, divided by the population, and multiplied by 100 000.
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	2	<i>The coverage of treatment interventions for substance use disorders is defined as the number of people who received treatment in a year divided by the total number of people with substance use disorders in the same year. This indicator is disaggregated by two broad groups of psychoactive substances: (1) drugs, (2) alcohol and other psychoactive substances.</i>
	3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	1	Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries as defined as the number of road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100,000 population.
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	1	The percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) currently using a modern method of contraception among those who desire either to have no (additional) children or to postpone the next pregnancy. The indicator is also referred to as the demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods.
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	1	<i>Annual number of births to females aged 10-14 or 15-19 years per 1,000 females in the respective age group.</i>

3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services	1	<i>Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population).</i>
	3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	1	<i>Proportion of the population with large household expenditure on health as a share of total household expenditure or income.</i>
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	1	<i>The mortality attributable to the joint effects of household and ambient air pollution can be expressed as: Number of deaths, Death rate. Death rates are calculated by dividing the number of deaths by the total population (or indicated if a different population group is used, e.g. children under 5 years).</i>
	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	1	<i>The mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) as defined as the number of deaths from unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe WASH services) in a year, divided by the population, and multiplied by 100,000.</i>
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	1	The mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning as defined as the number of deaths of unintentional poisonings in a year, divided by the population, and multiplied by 100 000.
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	1	The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who currently use any tobacco product (smoked and/or smokeless tobacco) on a daily or non-daily basis.
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS	3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	1	<p><b>Coverage of DTP containing vaccine (3<sup>rd</sup> dose):</b>Percentage of surviving infants who received the 3 doses of diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with pertussis containing vaccine in a given year.</p> <p><b>Coverage of Measles containing vaccine (2<sup>nd</sup> dose):</b> Percentage of children who received two dose of measles containing vaccine according to nationally recommended schedule through routine immunization services in a given year.</p> <p><b>Coverage of Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (last dose in the schedule):</b> Percentage of surviving infants who received the nationally recommended doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine in a given year.</p>

Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all			<b>Coverage of HPV vaccine (last dose in the schedule):</b> Percentage of 15 years old girls received the recommended doses of HPV vaccine. Currently performance of the programme in the previous calendar year based on target age group is used.
	3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	1	Gross disbursements of total ODA from all donors to medical research and basic health sectors.
	3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	2	Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis.  The indicator is a multidimensional index reported as a proportion (%) of health facilities that have a defined core set of quality-assured medicines that are available and affordable relative to the total number of surveyed health facilities at national level.
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	1	<b>Density of medical doctors:</b> The density of medical doctors is defined as the number of medical doctors, including generalists and specialist medical practitioners per 10,000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. The International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) unit group codes included in this category are 221, 2211 and 2212 of ISCO-08. <b>Density of nursing and midwifery personnel:</b> The density of nursing and midwifery personnel is defined as the number of nursing and midwifery personnel per 10,000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. The ISCO-08 codes included in this category are 2221, 2222, 3221 and 3222. <b>Density of dentists:</b> The density of dentists is defined as the number of dentists per 10,000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. The ISCO-08 codes included in this category are 2261. <b>Density of pharmacists:</b> The density of pharmacists is defined as the number of pharmacists per 10,000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. The ISCO-08 codes included in this category are 2262.
3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	1	The revised International Health Regulations (IHR) were adopted in 2005 and entered into force in 2007. Under the IHR, States Parties are obliged to develop and maintain minimum core capacities for surveillance and response, including at points of entry, in order to early detect, assess, notify, and respond to any potential public health events of international concern.
	3.d.2 Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms	2	Percentage of bloodstream infection due to methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) and Escherichia coli resistant to 3rd-generation cephalosporin (e.g., ESBL- E. coli) among patients seeking care and whose blood sample is taken and tested.

**Table 26 Overview SDG 3 Assessment on data availability and level of monitoring by policy at national and regional level**

UNSD Indicator	data-availability full=2; yes, partial =1, No=0	national 'approved' indicator: yes =1/No =0	linked to Nat.Dev.Plan (2017-2021) yes =1/No =0	linked to Nat.Dev.Plan (2022-2026) yes =1/No =0	linked to CRP yes =1/No =0	Linked to CARICOM ind yes =1/No =0	Link to MSDCF yes =1/No =0	national priority score	Remarks and assessment of data availability/ quality
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	<b>7</b>	Please note that the MMR is calculated over 100,000 life births, where as Suriname has a prevalence of only 10,000 new born per year.
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	<b>7</b>	Available data from MICS 2018 survey
3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	<b>7</b>	
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	<b>7</b>	
3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	<b>7</b>	BOG and min of Health. There are also incidentally surveys in the hinterland; BOG registers only those that are tested and hospitalized.
3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	<b>6</b>	



3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	6	
3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	4	These data are not publicly available
3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	6	These data are not publicly available
3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	7	Data is outdated. BOG has the availability of the data, but the reported data to GBS regarded to main causes of death is limited to number of observations, not disaggregated by sex, etc.
3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	7	Data is outdated, same as above
3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	No data available in public documents;

3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	Same as above
3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	6	
3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	5	
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	7	
3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	7	Please arrange for the future data collection in collaboration with the private insurance companies, they should report to the min of Health;
3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	This proportion can be derived from the Household expenditures*)

expenditure or income									
3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	This is not available, please indicate how to derive information
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	Data not publicly available
3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	Same as above 3.9.2
3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	Survey only under schoolchildren 13-15
3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	6	

3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	Not publicly available
3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	Not publicly available
3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	7	
3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	Not publicly available
3.d.2 Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	Not publicly available
<b>Moderate to high priority</b>				High availability/ quality and accuracy/data collection					
				Moderate availability/quality					

No priority yet

No data availability, low data quality/no measurement

**Table 27 Data availability identification by main/national data sources**

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	MICS 2018	IDB living Cond. Survey	Census 2012	HBS 2013/2014	HHO	Administrative data	Other
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	X					X	
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	X						
3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate	X						
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	X						
3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	X						
3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	X						
3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population						X	
3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population						X	
3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases						X	
3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease							X
3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate						X	
3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders							X
3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in liters of pure alcohol							X
3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries						X	
3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	X						
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	X						
3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services	X	X	X	X			
3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income				X			
3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution							X

3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation, and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)							X
3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning							X
3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older							X
3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	X						X
3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors							X
3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis						X	X

See [Annex 1C](#) for a statistical overview

### **Overall Conclusion SDG 3**

As presented in Tables 25-27 and summarized by the statistical overview (See [Annex 1C](#)), the data for SDG 3 is mainly available for the key and most basic indicators of mortality such as maternal mortality, under five mortality rates and mortality caused by epidemics such as AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases. However, the reported and available data is not always publicly available or measured following the proposed calculation method. Data regarding for example International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness and Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms are not available yet. Data about health services and resources available is partially available and needs to be updated.

## 5.4 Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities

**Table 28: SDG 4 Goal, Targets, Indicators and Definitions**

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all		Tier	Definition
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	1	<i>Percentage of children and young people achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics during primary education (Grade 2 or 3), at the end of primary education, and at the end of lower secondary education. The minimum proficiency level will be measured relative to new common reading and mathematics scales currently in development.</i>
	4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	1	<i>Percentage of a cohort of children or young people aged 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade of each level of education who have completed that grade.</i>
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	2	<i>The proportion of children aged 24 to 59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being.</i>
	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	1	<i>The proportion of children aged 24 to 59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being.</i>
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	2	<i>The percentage of youth and adults in a given age range (e.g. 15-24 years, 25-64 years, etc.) participating in formal or non-formal education or training in a given time period (e.g. last 12 months).</i>

4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	2	<i>The proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill as defined as the percentage of individuals that have undertaken certain ICT-related activities in the last 3 months. The indicator is expressed as a percentage.</i>
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	2	<i>Parity indices require data for the specific groups of interest. They represent the ratio of the indicator value for one group to that of the other. Typically, the likely more disadvantaged group is placed in the numerator. A value of exactly 1 indicates parity between the two groups.</i>
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	2	<i>The proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) and of adults (aged 15 years and above) who have achieved or exceeded a fixed level of proficiency in (a) literacy and (b) numeracy.</i>
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	2	<i>Indicator 4.7.1/12.8.1/13.3.1 measures the extent to which countries mainstream Global Citizenship Education (GCED) and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) in their education systems. This is an indicator of characteristics of different aspects of education systems: education policies, curricula, teacher training and student assessment as reported by government officials, ideally following consultation with other government ministries, national human rights institutes, the education sector and civil society organizations. It measures what governments intend and not what is implemented in practice in schools and classrooms.</i>
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service	1	<i>The percentage of schools by level of education ((primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education) primary education) with access to the given facility or service.</i>



<p>4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries</p>	<p>4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study</p>	<p>1</p>	<p><i>Gross disbursements of total ODA from all donors for scholarships</i></p>
<p>4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States</p>	<p>4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level</p>	<p>2</p>	<p><i>The percentage of teachers by level of education taught (pre-primary, primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education) who have received at least the minimum organized pedagogical teacher training pre-service and in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country.</i></p>

**Table 29: Overview SDG 4 Assessment on data availability and level of monitoring by policy at national and regional level**

UNSD Indicator Codes†	data-availability Yes, full=2 , partial =1/ No=0	national 'approved ' indicator: yes =1/No =0	linked to Nat.Dev.Plan 2017-2021 ; yes =1/ no=0	linked to Nat.Dev.Plan 2022-2026 yes =1/ no=0	linked to CRP, yes =1/ no=0	linked to CARICOM ind; yes =1/ no=0	link to MSDCF; yes =1/ no=0	national priority score	Remarks and assessment of data availability/ quality
4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people .... achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, ..	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	<b>7</b>	validate data with MICS 2018; 4.2.1 and 4.4.1 based on MICS 2018, no adm data available
4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	<b>6</b>	idem 4.1.1
4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	<b>6</b>	
4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	<b>6</b>	
4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	<b>6</b>	OWC administrates only primary and lower sec level regarding formal education

4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	2	1	1	1		1	1	7	
4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile ....	2	1	1	1		1	1	7	
4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	7	
4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education ...	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	No qualitative analysis
4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	
4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	4	
4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	7	
Legend	High availability/quality and accuracy/data collection								
	Moderate availability/quality								
	No data availability, low data quality/no measurement								



See [Annex 1D](#) for a statistical overview

**Table 30 Data availability identification by main/national data sources**

<b>Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b>	<b>MICS 2018</b>	<b>IDB SSLC</b>	<b>Census 2012</b>	<b>HBS 2013/2014</b>	<b>HHO</b>	<b>Administrative data</b>	<b>Other</b>
4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	X	X	X			X	
4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	X	X	X			X	
4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	X						
4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	X					X	
4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex			X			X	
4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	X						
4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	X						
4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	X						
4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment						X	
4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service							X
4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study							X
4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level	X						

**Overall conclusion SDG 4:**

As presented by the tables 28-30 data is available to measure the progress on inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. Enrollment rates, completion rates are available. Focus on data collection regarding services for disabled and resources available is recommended.

## 5.5 Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

**Table 31: SDG 5 Goal, Targets, Indicators and Definitions**

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls		Tier	Definition
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	2	<i>Indicator 5.1.1 measures Government efforts to put in place legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality. The indicator is based on an assessment of legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality. The assessment is carried out by national counterparts, including National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and/or National Women's Machinery (NWMs), and legal practitioners/researchers on gender equality, using a questionnaire comprising 42 yes/no questions under four areas of law: (i) overarching legal frameworks and public life; (ii) violence against women; (iii) employment and economic benefits; and (iv) marriage and family. The areas of law and questions are drawn from the international legal and policy framework on gender equality, in particular the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which has 189 States parties, and the Beijing Platform for Action. As such, no new internationally agreed standard on equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex was needed. The primary sources of information relevant for indicator 5.1.1 are legislation and policy/action plans.</i>
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	2	<i>This indicator measures the percentage of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older who have experienced physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the previous 12 months. Definition of violence against women and girls and of the forms of violence specified under this indicator are presented in the next section (Concepts).NOTE: We refer to "violence against women" throughout, and this also includes adolescent girls (15-19 years old).</i>
	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	2	<i>This indicator measures the percentage of women and girls aged 15 years and older who have experienced sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in the previous 12 months.</i>

5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	1	<i>Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18</i>
	5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	1	<i>Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation.</i>
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	2	<i>This indicator is defined as the proportion of time spent in a day on unpaid domestic and care work by men and women. Unpaid domestic and care work refers to activities related to the provision of services for own final use by household members, or by family members living in other households. These activities are listed in ICATUS 2016 under the major divisions “3. Unpaid domestic services for household and family members” and “4. Unpaid care giving services for household and family members”.</i>
5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	1	<i>The proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments, currently as at 1 January of reporting year, is currently measured as the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats.</i>
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	1	<i>This indicator refers to the proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in managerial positions. It is recommended to use two different measures jointly for this indicator: the share of females in (total) management and the share of females in senior and middle management (thus excluding junior management). The joint calculation of these two measures provides information on whether women are more represented in junior management than in senior and middle management, thus pointing to an eventual ceiling for women to access higher-level management positions. In these cases, calculating only the share of women in (total) management would be misleading, in that it would suggest that women hold positions with more decision-making power and responsibilities than they actually do.</i>
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	2	<i>Proportion of women aged 15-49 years (married or in union) who make their own decision on all three selected areas i.e. decide on their own health care; decide on use of contraception; and can say no to sexual intercourse with their husband or partner if they do not want. Only women who provide a “yes” answer to all three components are considered as women who make their own decisions regarding sexual and reproductive health. A union involves a man and a woman regularly cohabiting in a marriage-like relationship.</i>
	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years	2	<i>Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicator 5.6.2 seeks to measure the extent to which countries have national laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education.</i>

outcome documents of their review conferences	and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education		
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	2	<i>The indicator consists of two sub-indicators. <b>Sub-indicator (a)</b> is a prevalence measure. It measures the prevalence of people in the agricultural population with ownership or tenure rights over agricultural land, disaggregated by sex. <b>Sub-indicator (b)</b> focuses on gender parity, measuring the extent to which women are disadvantaged in ownership / tenure rights over agricultural land.</i>
	5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	2	<i>Indicator 5.a.2 looks at the extent to which the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control.</i>
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	2	<i>The proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex is defined as the 'proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex'.</i>
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	2	<i>Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicator 5.c.1 seeks to measure government efforts to track budget allocations for gender equality throughout the public finance management cycle and to make these publicly available. This is an indicator of characteristics of the fiscal system. It is not an indicator of quantity or quality of finance allocated for gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE). The indicator measures three criteria. The first focuses on the intent of a government to address GEWE by identifying if it has programs/policies and resource allocations for GEWE. The second assesses if a government has planning and budget tools to track resources for GEWE throughout the public financial management cycle. The third focuses on transparency by identifying if a government has provisions to make allocations for GEWE publicly available</i>



**Table 32 Overview SDG 5 Assessment on data availability and level of monitoring by policy at national and regional level**

Indicator	data availability Yes =2, partial =1 / No=0	national 'approved' indicator: yes =1/No =0	linked to Nat.Dev.Plan (2017-2021) yes =1/ no=0	linked to Nat.Dev.Plan (2022-2026) yes =1/ no=0	linked to Nat. Recovery Plan yes =1/ no=0	Linked to CARICOM indicators list yes =1/ no=0	Link MSDCF yes =1/ no=0	national priority score	Remarks and assessment of data availability/ quality
5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	7	
5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	7	
5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	7	
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	5	

5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	5	
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	7	
5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	7	
5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	
5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	

5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	7	
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	7	
5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	

Legend	<b>Moderate to high priority</b>	High availability/quality and accuracy/data collection
		Moderate availability/quality
	<b>No priority yet</b>	No data availability, low data quality/no measurement

See [Annex 1E](#) for a statistical overview

**Table 33 Data availability identification by main/national data sources**

<b>Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b>	<b>MICS 2018</b>	<b>IDB living Cond. survey</b>	<b>Census 2012</b>	<b>HBS 2013/2014</b>	<b>HHO</b>	<b>Administrative data</b>	<b>Other</b>
5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex							X
5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	X						X
5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	X						X
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	X						X
5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age							
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location				X			
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments							X
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions							
5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	X						X
5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education							X
5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure							X
5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control							X
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	X	X	X	X	X		
5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment							X

**Overall Conclusion SDG 5:**

There is data available to report on the situation of violence, however the administrative data are not always representative at national level or recorded based on victims. Proportion of women and girls to physical, sexual or psychological violence needs more disaggregation. Statistics to follow the development of women after completion of their education is not available as well as data regarding their income.

## 5.6 Goal 6: Ensure available and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

**Table 34: SDG 6 Goal, Targets, Indicators and Definitions**

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all		Tier	Definition
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	2	<i>Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services is currently being measured by the proportion of population using an improved basic drinking water source which is located on premises, available when needed and free of faecal (and priority chemical) contamination. 'Improved' drinking water sources include: piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tubewells; protected dug wells; protected springs; packaged water; delivered water and rainwater.</i>
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	2	<i>The Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water is currently being measured by the proportion of the population using a basic sanitation facility which is not shared with other households and where excreta is safely disposed in situ or treated off-site. 'Improved' sanitation facilities include: flush or pour flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab, and composting toilets.</i>
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated	2	<i>This indicator measures the volumes of wastewater which are generated through different activities, and the volumes of wastewater which are safely treated before discharge into the environment. Both of these indicators are measured in units of 1000 m<sup>3</sup>/day, although some data sources may use other units that require conversion. The ratio of the volume treated to the volume generated is taken as the 'proportion of wastewater flow safely treated'.</i>
	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	2	<i>The indicator is defined as the proportion of water bodies in the country that have good ambient water quality. Ambient water quality refers to natural, untreated water in rivers, lakes and groundwaters and represents a combination of natural influences together with the impacts of all anthropogenic activities. The indicator relies on water quality data derived from in situ measurements and the analysis of samples collected from surface and groundwaters. Water quality is assessed by means of core physical and chemical parameters that reflect natural water quality related to climatological and geological factors, together with major impacts on water quality. The continuous monitoring of all surface and groundwaters is economically unfeasible and not required to sufficiently characterize the status of ambient water quality in a country. Therefore, countries select river, lake and groundwater bodies that are representative and significant for the assessment and management of water quality to monitor and report on indicator 6.3.2. The quality status of individual water bodies is classified based on the compliance of the available water quality monitoring data for the core parameters with target</i>

			<i>values defined by the country. The indicator is computed as the proportion of the number of water bodies classified as having good quality (i.e. with at least 80 % compliance) to the total number of assessed water bodies, expressed as a percentage.</i>
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	1	<i>The change in water use efficiency over time (CWUE). The change in the ratio of the value added to the volume of water use, over time.</i>
	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	1	<i>The level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources is the ratio between total freshwater withdrawn by all major sectors and total renewable freshwater resources, after taking into account environmental flow requirements. Main sectors, as defined by ISIC standards, include agriculture; forestry and fishing; manufacturing; electricity industry; and services. This indicator is also known as water withdrawal intensity.</i>
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management	1	<i>Indicator 6.5.1 is 'degree of integrated water resources management implementation'. It measures the stages of development and implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), on a scale of 0 to 100, in six categories (see Rationale section). The indicator score is calculated from a country survey with 33 questions, with each question scored on the same scale of 0-100.</i>  <i>The definition of IWRM is based on an internationally agreed definition, and is universally applicable. IWRM was officially established in 1992 and is defined as "a process which promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximise economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems." (GWP 2010).</i>  <i>The method builds on official UN IWRM status reporting, from 2008 and 2012, of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation from the UN World Summit for Sustainable Development (1992).</i>
	6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	1	<i>The indicator monitors the "transboundary basin" area within a country covered by an "operational" "arrangement for water cooperation".</i>
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	1	<i>Indicator 6.6.1 tracks the extent to which different types of water-related ecosystems are changing in extent over time. The indicator is multifaceted capturing data on different types of freshwater ecosystems and to measure extent change the indicator considers spatial area changes, water quality and water quantity changes. The indicator uses satellite based Earth observations to globally monitor different freshwater ecosystems types Earth observation data series on surface area are available on permanent water, seasonal water, reservoirs, wetlands, mangroves; as well as generating data on water quality theusing trophic state and turbidity of water bodies. Satellite images can be represented as numerical data, which in turn are aggregated into meaningful statistics of ecosystem change attributed to administrative areas</i>

			<i>such as national, sub-national (e.g. regions and provinces) and river basin boundaries. Global data products for river flows and groundwater level have not yet been produced at useful spatial and temporal resolutions to be incorporated into this SDG 6.6.1 methodology. Currently, these data should continue to be provided from modelling or from ground-based measurements and required from the countries.</i>
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan		<i>Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan defined as the proportion of total water and sanitation-related Official Development Assistance (ODA) disbursements that are included in the government budget.</i>
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	1	<i>The indicator assesses the percentage of local administrative units (as defined by the national government) that have an established and operational mechanism by which individuals and communities can meaningfully contribute to decisions and directions about water and sanitation management.</i>

**Table 35: Overview SDG 6 Assessment on data availability and level of monitoring by policy at national and regional level**

UNSD Indicator Codes†	Data-availability Yes =2, partial =1 / NO=0	national 'approved ' indicator: yes =1/No =0	linked to Nat.Dev.Plan (2017-2021) yes =1/ no=0	linked to Nat.Dev.Plan (2022-2026) yes =1/ no=0	linked to CRP, yes =1/ no=0	linked to CARICOM ind; yes =1/ no=0	link to MSDCF; yes =1/ no=0	national priority score	Remarks and assessment of data availability/ quality
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	
6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	
6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	5	
6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	



6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	
6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	
6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	5	no sanitation information
6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	5	no sanitation information

Legend	Moderate to high priority already	High availability/quality and accuracy/data collection
		Moderate availability/quality
	No priority yet	No data availability, low data quality/no measurement

**Table 36 Data availability identification by main/national data sources**

<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b>	<b>MICS 2018</b>	<b>IDB living Cond. survey</b>	<b>Census 2012</b>	<b>HBS 2013/2014</b>	<b>HHO</b>	<b>Administrative data</b>	<b>Other</b>
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	X	X	X	X	X	SWM	
6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	X	X	X	X	X		
6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated							X
6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality							X
6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time							X
6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources							X
6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management							X
6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation							X
6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time							X
6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan							X
6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management							X

See [Annex 1F](#) for a statistical overview of SDG 6

**Overall Conclusion SDG 6:**

For SDG 6 data is available regarding access to basic needs and services. However no sufficient data is collected yet to report on water management systems, such as: the degree of integrated water resources management, the proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality, the amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan.

## 5.7 SDG7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

**Table 37: SDG 7 Goal, Targets, Indicators and Definitions**

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all		Tier	Definition
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	1	<i>Proportion of population with access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity.</i>
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	1	<i>Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology is calculated as the number of people using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating and lighting divided by total population reporting that any cooking, heating or lighting, expressed as percentage. "Clean" is defined by the emission rate targets and specific fuel recommendations (i.e. against unprocessed coal and kerosene) included in the normative guidance WHO guidelines for indoor air quality: household fuel combustion.</i>
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	1	<i>The renewable energy share in total final consumption is the percentage of final consumption of energy that is derived from renewable resources.</i>
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	1	<i>Energy intensity is defined as the energy supplied to the economy per unit value of economic output.</i>

<p>7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology</p>	<p>7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems</p>	<p>1</p>	<p><i>Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)</i></p>
<p>7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support</p>	<p>7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)</p>	<p>1</p>	<p><i>The indicator is defined as the installed capacity of power plants that generate electricity from renewable energy sources divided by the total population of a country. Capacity is defined as the net maximum electrical capacity installed at the year-end and renewable energy sources are as defined in the IRENA Statute (see concepts below).</i></p>

**Table 38: Overview SDG 7 Assessment on data availability and level of monitoring by policy at national and regional level**

UNSD Indicator Codes†	data-availability Yes =full=2; yes, partial =1, NO=0	national 'approved' indicator: yes =1/No =0	linked to Nat.Dev.Plan (2017-2021) yes =1/ no=0	linked to Nat.Dev.Plan (2022-2026) yes =1/ no=0	linked to CRP, yes =1/ no=0	Linked to CARICOM ind; yes =1/ no=0	Link to MSDCF; yes =1/ no=0	national priority score	Remarks and assessment of data availability/ quality
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	5	
7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	5	
7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	
7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	
7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	
Legend									

**Table 39: Data availability identification by main/national data sources**

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	MICS 2018	IDB living Cond. survey	Census 2012	HBS 2013/ 2014	HHO	Administrative data	Other
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	X	X	X	X	X	X	
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	X	X	X				
7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption						X	
7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP							X
7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems							X
7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)							X

See [Annex 1G](#) for a Statistical Overview of SDG 7

**Overall Conclusion SDG 7:**

For SDG 7 most of the data is available regarding access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. There is no data collection yet regarding international financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems.

## 5.8 Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

**Table 40: SDG 8 Goal, Targets, Indicators and Definitions**

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all		Tier	Definition
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	1	<i>Annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated as the percentage change in the real GDP per capita between two consecutive years. Real GDP per capita is calculated by dividing GDP at constant prices by the population of a country or area. The data for real GDP are measured in constant US dollars to facilitate the calculation of country growth rates and aggregation of the country data</i>
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	1	<i>The annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person conveys the annual percentage change in real Gross Domestic Product per employed person.</i>
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	2	<i>This indicator presents the share of employment which is classified as informal employment in the total economy, and separately in agriculture and in non-agriculture.</i>
8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	2	<i>Material Footprint (MF) is the attribution of global material extraction to domestic final demand of a country. The total material footprint is the sum of the material footprint for biomass, fossil fuels, metal ores and non-metal ores.</i>

endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	1	<i>Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) is a standard material flow accounting (MFA) indicator and reports the apparent consumption of materials in a national economy.</i>
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities	2	<i>This indicator provides information on the mean hourly earnings from paid employment of employees by sex, occupation, age and disability status.</i>
	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	1	<i>The unemployment rate conveys the percentage of persons in the labour force who are unemployed.</i>
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	1	<i>This indicator conveys the proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (also known as "the youth NEET rate").</i>
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	2	<i>The number of children engaged in child labour corresponds to the number of children reported to be in child labour during the reference period (usually the week prior to the survey). The proportion of children in child labour is calculated as the number of children in child labour divided by the total number of children in the population. For the purposes of this indicator, children include all persons aged 5 to 17.</i>
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status	2	<i>This indicator provides information on the number of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers in the reference group during the reference period. It is a measure of the personal likelihood or risk of having a fatal or a non-fatal occupational injury for each worker in the reference group.</i>
	8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	2	<i>The indicator measures the level of national compliance with fundamental rights at work (freedom of association and collective bargaining, FACB) for all ILO member states based on six international ILO supervisory body textual sources and also on national legislation. It is based on the coding of textual sources against a list of evaluation criteria and then converting the coding into indicators.</i>
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	2	<i>Tourism Direct GDP (TDGDP) is defined as the sum of the part of gross value added (at basic prices) generated by all industries in response to internal tourism consumption plus the amount of net taxes on products and imports included within the value of this expenditure at purchasers' prices. The indicator relies on the Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework 2008, an international standard adopted by the UN Statistical Commission and elaborated by UNWTO, OECD and EUROSTAT</i>



8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	1	<i>The number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults The number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults</i>
	8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	1	<i>The percentage of adults (ages 15+) who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months.</i>
8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	1	<i>Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements is the gross disbursements and commitments of total Official Development Assistance (ODA) from all donors for aid for trade.</i>
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	2	<p><i>The proposed methodology draws on:</i></p> <p><i>a. Global policy instruments, notably:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>o Resolution on The youth employment crisis: A call for action, adopted at the 101<sup>st</sup> session of the International Labour Conference (ILC) in June 2012. In calling for vigorous, collective action to address an aggravated youth employment crisis, this resolution advocates for a multi-pronged approach with policy measures that are context-specific and integrated, entailing strategies which bring together in a coherent manner a variety of instruments to increase the demand, enhance the supply and improve matching in youth labour markets.</i></li> <li><i>o Recovering from the crisis: A Global Jobs Pact<sup>12</sup> adopted by the ILC at its June 2009 session. Based on the ILO's Decent Work Agenda, the Global Jobs Pact presents an integrated portfolio of policies that puts employment and social protection at the centre of crisis response, recognising the critical role of participation and social dialogue.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>b. ILO databases:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>o International monitoring of youth employment policies was carried out over the period 2010-2012 by the Youth Employment Network (YEN) – a partnership between the ILO, United Nations and World Bank – utilising a questionnaire sent to national authorities. This evolved into YouthPOL13, an inventory of youth employment policies and programmes maintained by the ILO (65 countries covered to date).</i></li> <li><i>o The ILO also maintains EmPol, a dataset of broader national employment policies (143 countries covered).</i></li> </ul>

12 [https://www.ilo.org/ilc/ILCSessions/98thSession/texts/WCMS\\_115076/lang--en/index.htm](https://www.ilo.org/ilc/ILCSessions/98thSession/texts/WCMS_115076/lang--en/index.htm)

13 <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/youthpol/en/f?p=30850:1001:0::NO::>

**Table 41: Overview SDG 8 Assessment on data availability and level of monitoring by policy at national and regional level**

Indicator	data-availability Yes =full=2; yes, partial =1, NO=0	national 'approved ' indicator: yes =1/No =0	linked to Nat.Dev.Plan 2017-2021 ; yes =1/ no=0	linked to Nat.Dev.Plan 2022-2026 yes =1/ no=0	linked to HP, yes =1/ no=0	linked to CARICOM ind; yes =1/ no=0	link to MSDCF; yes =1/ no=0	national priority score	Remarks and assessment of data availability/ quality
8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	
8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	Household survey only has data for Paramaribo and Wanica and Census data is outdated.
8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	Household survey only has data for Paramaribo and

										Wanica and Census data is outdated.
8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	Household survey only has data for Paramaribo and Wanica and Census data is outdated.	
8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	6		
8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	6		
8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	7		
8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3		
8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	7		

8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	
8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	

See [Annex 1H](#) for a statistical overview

**Table 42: Data availability identification by main/national data sources**

<b>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>	<b>MICS 2018</b>	<b>IDB living Cond. survey</b>	<b>Census 2012</b>	<b>HBS 2013/ 2014</b>	<b>HHO</b>	<b>Administrative data</b>	<b>Other</b>
8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita						X	
8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person						X	
8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex							X
8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP							
8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP							
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities		X					
8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities		X	X	X			
8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training		X	X	X			
8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	X						
8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status						X	
8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status							X
8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate							X
8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults							X
8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider							X
8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements							X
8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy							X

**Overall conclusion SDG 8:**

Data on labour market and employment is available but a bit outdated. There is sufficient data regarding economic growth, child labour, unemployment. Data related to development of the Tourism sector, trade and financial inclusiveness needs more attention and data sources and surveys should be identified to monitor the respective indicators in the future.

## 5.9 Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

**Table 43: SDG 9 Goal, Targets, Indicators and Definitions**

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation		Tier	Definition
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	2	<i>The indicator (commonly known as the Rural Access Index or RAI) measures the share of a country's rural population that lives within 2 km of an all-season road.</i>
	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	1	<i>Passenger and freight volumes are respectively measured in passenger-km and tonne-km, and broken down by mode of transport. For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, passenger-km data are split between aviation, road (broken down between passenger cars, buses and motorcycles) and rail, and tonne-km are split between aviation, road, rail and inland waterways. As maritime data are not widely available, only tonnes (rather than tonne-km) data at the regional level have been shared.</i>
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	1	<i>Manufacturing value added (MVA) as a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP) is a ratio between MVA and GDP, both reported in constant 2015 USD.</i>
	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	1	<i>This indicator presents the share of manufacturing employment in total employment.</i>

9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	2	<i>Small-scale industrial enterprises, in the SDG framework also called “small-scale industries”, defined here for the purpose of statistical data collection and compilation refer to statistical units, generally enterprises, engaged in production of goods and services for market below a designated size class. Proportion of “small-scale industries” in total industry value added represents an indicator calculating the share of manufacturing value added of small-scale manufacturing enterprises in the total manufacturing value added.</i>
	9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	1	<i>Small-scale industrial enterprises, in the SDG framework also called “small-scale industries”, defined here for the purpose of statistical data collection and compilation refer to statistical units, generally enterprises, engaged in production of goods and services for market below a designated size class. This indicator shows the number of “small-scale industries” with an active line of credit or a loan from a financial institution in the reference year in percentage to the total number of such enterprises.</i>
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.4.1 CO <sub>2</sub> emission per unit of value added	1	<i>Carbon dioxide (here after, CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions per unit of value added is an indicator computed as ratio between CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion and the value added of associated economic activities. The indicator can be computed for the whole economy (total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions/GDP) or for specific sectors, notably the manufacturing sector (CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from manufacturing industries per manufacturing value added (MVA)).</i>
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	1	<i>Research and development (R&amp;D) expenditure as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the amount of R&amp;D expenditure divided by the total output of the economy.</i>
	9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	1	<i>The researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants is a direct measure of the number of research and development workers per 1 million people.</i>



and private research and development spending			
9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	1	<i>Gross disbursements of total ODA and other official flows from all donors in support of infrastructure.</i>
9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	1	<i>The proportion of medium-high and high-tech industry (MHT hereafter) value added in total value added of manufacturing (MVA hereafter) is a ratio value between the value added of MHT industry and MVA.</i>
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	1	<i>Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, broken down by technology, refers to the percentage of inhabitants living within range of a mobile-cellular signal, irrespective of whether or not they are mobile phone subscribers or users. This is calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants within range of a mobile-cellular signal by the total population and multiplying by 100</i>

**Table 44: Overview SDG 9 Assessment on data availability and level of monitoring by policy at national and regional level**

UNSD Indicator Codes†	data-availability Yes =full=2; yes, partial =1, NO=0	national 'approved' indicator: yes =1/ No =0	linked to Nat.Dev.Plan (2017-2021) yes =1/ no=0	linked to Nat.Dev.Plan (2022-2026) yes =1/ no=0	linked to CRP, yes =1/ no=0	Linked to CARICOM ind; yes =1/ no=0	Link to MSDCF; yes =1/ no=0	national priority score	Remarks and assessment of data availability/ quality
9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	Proxy indicators used from census
9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	only information of airflights/ Guyana/French Guyana
9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	
9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	
9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	

9.4.1 CO <sub>2</sub> emission per unit of value added	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	
9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	
9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	
9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	

**Table 45: Data availability identification by main/national data sources**

<b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>	<b>MICS 2018</b>	<b>IDB SSLC</b>	<b>Census 2012</b>	<b>HBS 2013/2014</b>	<b>HHO</b>	<b>Administrative data</b>	<b>Other</b>
9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road			X				X
9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport						X	X
9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita							X
9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment							X
9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added							X
9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit							X
9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added							X
9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP							X
9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants							X
9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure							X
9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added							X
9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	X	X	X	X	X		

See [Annex 1](#) for a statistical overview

**Overall Conclusion SDG 9:**

There is no sufficient data collected yet to report on resilient infrastructure, the promotion of inclusive and sustainable industrialization. Indicators as: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment, Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit, Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added, are not targeted yet and no data is collected so far to report on these indicators.

## 5.10 Goal 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries

**Table 45: SDG 10 Goal, Targets, Indicators and Definitions**

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries		Tier	Definition
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	2	<i>The growth rate in the welfare aggregate of bottom 40% is computed as the annualized average growth rate in per capita real consumption or income of the bottom 40% of the income distribution in a country from household surveys over a roughly 5-year period. The national average growth rate in the welfare aggregate is computed as the annualized average growth rate in per capita real consumption or income of the total population in a country from household surveys over a roughly 5-year period.</i>
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	2	<i>The proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income (or consumption) is the share (%) of a country's population living on less than half of the consumption/income level of the median of the national income/consumption distribution.</i>

10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	2	<i>This indicator is defined as the proportion of the population (adults) who self-report that they personally experienced discrimination or harassment during the last 12 months based on ground(s) prohibited by international human rights law. International human rights law refers to the body of international legal instruments aiming to promote and protect human rights, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and subsequent international human rights treaties adopted by the United Nations.</i>
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP	1	<i>Labour share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total compensation of employees and the labour income of the self-employed given as a percent of GDP, which is a measure of total output. It provides information about the relative share of output which accrues to workers as compared with the share that accrues to capital in the production process for a given reference period.</i>
	10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy <sup>4</sup>	2	<i>The <u>Redistributive Impact of Fiscal Policy</u> indicator is defined as the Gini Index of pre-fiscal per capita (or equivalized) income less the Gini Index of post-fiscal per capita (or equivalized) income. These terms are elaborated below and can be calculated with some different variations.</i>
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators	1	<p><i>Seven FSIs are included as SDG indicators for 10.5.1 and expressed as percent.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>1 - Regulatory Tier 1 capital to assets</i></li> <li><i>2 - Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets</i></li> <li><i>3 - Nonperforming loans net of provisions to capital</i></li> <li><i>4 - Nonperforming loans to total gross loans</i></li> <li><i>5 - Return on assets</i></li> <li><i>6 - Liquid assets to short-term liabilities</i></li> <li><i>7 - Net open position in foreign exchange to capital</i></li> </ul>
10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	1	<i>The proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations has two components, the developing country proportion of voting rights and the developing country proportion of membership in international organisations. In some institutions these two components are identical.</i>

deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions			
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	2	<i>SDG indicator 10.7.1 is defined as: "Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination", i.e. a ratio between a cost measure and an income measure. The statistics used for the numerators and denominators for indicator 10.7.1 should be based on costs and earnings observed for the same individual international migrant worker.</i>
	10.7.2 Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	2	<i>SDG Indicator 10.7.2 aims to describe the state of national migration policies and how such policies change over time. The information collected seeks to identify both progress made and gaps, thus contributing to the evidence base for actionable recommendations for the implementation of SDG target 10.7. The indicator also serves for the future thematic reviews at the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF).</i>
	10.7.3 Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination	1	<i>10.7.3 data are currently based on the International Organization for Migration (IOM)'s Missing Migrants Project (MMP), which since 20214 has documented incidents in which migrants (regardless of legal status) have died or are presumed to have died in the process of migration towards an international destination. This selection of data is based on the currently available sources and can provide some insight into the risks of migration routes.</i>
	10.7.4 Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin	1	<i>The indicator is defined as the total count of population who have been recognized as refugees as a proportion of the total population of their country of origin, expressed per 100,000 population. Refugees refers to persons recognized by the Government and/or UNHCR, or those in a refugee-like situation. Population refers to total resident population in a given country in a given year.</i>
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports	1	<i>Proportion of total number of tariff lines (in per cent) applied to products imported from least developed countries and developing countries corresponding to a 0% tariff rate in HS chapter 01-97.</i>

for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff		
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	1	<i>Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow comprises of Official Development Assistance (ODA), other official flows (OOF) and private flows.</i>
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	1	<i>The target includes two components. The first component is that transaction costs for migrant remittances should be 3% or less by 2030. This transaction cost should be intended as “<b>Global average total cost of sending \$200 (or equivalent in local sending currency) and expressed as % of amount sent</b>”. This indicator is readily available and published on a quarterly basis by the World Bank in the Remittance Prices Worldwide database, which covers 365 country corridors, from 48 sending to 105 receiving countries. The second component is to eliminate corridor where cost is 5% or higher. This should be intended in the sense that it should be possible for remittance senders to send money to the beneficiary for an average cost of 5% or less of the amount sent. For this purpose, it should suffice that in each corridor there are at least 3 services, meeting a defined set of service requirements (including service quality, reach etc.), for which the average is 5% or less.</i>



**Table 46: Overview SDG 10 Assessment on data availability and level of monitoring by policy at national and regional level**

UNSD Indicator Codes†	data-availability Yes =full=2; yes, partial =1, NO=0	national 'approved ' indicator: yes =1/No =0	linked to Nat.Dev.Plan (2017-2021) yes =1/ no=0	linked to Nat.Dev.Plan (2022-2026) yes =1/ no=0	linked to CRP, yes =1/ no=0	Linked to CARICOM ind; yes =1/ no=0	Link to MSDCF; yes =1/ no=0	national priority score	Remarks and assessment of data availability/ quality
10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	
10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	
10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	6	
10.4.1 Labour share of GDP	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	

10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy <sup>4</sup>	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	
10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	
10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	
10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10.7.2 Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	4	;
10.7.3 Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10.7.4 Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	

10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	
10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	5	
10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	

**Table 47: Data availability identification by main/national data sources**

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	MICS 2018	IDB living Cond. survey	Census 2012	HBS 2013/ 2014	HHO	Administrative data	Other
10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population				X			
10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities				X			
10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law		X					
10.4.1 Labour share of GDP							X
10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy							
10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators							X
10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations							
10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination							
10.7.2 Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people							
10.7.3 Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination							
10.7.4 Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin							
10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff							
10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)							
10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted							

See [Annex 1J](#) for a Statistical Overview

**Overall Conclusion SDG 10:**

Regarding SDG10, Reduce inequality within and among countries, data is available to measure: Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population, Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income and the Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law. However almost no data as proposed by the indicator is available to follow upon: Redistributive impact of fiscal policy, Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff, Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow, Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted.

## 5.11 Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Table 48: SDG 11 Goal, Targets, Indicators and Definitions

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable		Tier	Definition
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	1	<i>The nature of the housing sector with its institutions, laws and regulations, is one that touches every single aspect of the economy of a country and has interface with practically every social development sector. People living in adequate homes have better health, higher chances to improve their human capital and seize the opportunities available in urban contexts. At the same time, a housing sector that performs well acts as a 'development multiplier' benefiting complementary industries, contributing to economic development, employment generation, service provision and overall poverty reduction. Broadly, for every job in the house-building sector, an additional 1.5 to 2 jobs are generally created in the construction materials and other input industries. The contributions of housing to urban prosperity are also evident.</i>
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	2	<i>This indicator will be monitored by the proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transport. The access to public transport is considered convenient when a stop is accessible within a walking distance along the street network of 500 m from a reference point such as a home, school, work place, market, etc. to a low-capacity public transport system (e.g. bus, Bus Rapid Transit) and/or 1 km to a high-capacity system (e.g. rail, metro, ferry). Additional criteria for defining public transport that is convenient include: a. Public transport accessible to all special-needs customers, including those who are physically, visually, and/or hearing-impaired, as well as those</i>

			<p><i>with temporary disabilities, the elderly, children and other people in vulnerable situations. b. Public transport with frequent service during peak travel times</i></p> <p><i>c. Stops present a safe and comfortable station environment</i></p>
<p>11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries</p>	<p>11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate</p>	2	<p><i>The indicator is defined as the ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate.</i></p> <p><i>This indicator requires defining the two components of population growth and land consumption rate. Computing the population growth rate is more straightforward and more readily available, while land consumption rate is slightly challenging, and requires the use of new techniques. In estimating the land consumption rate, one needs to define what constitutes “consumption” of land since this may cover aspects of “consumed” or “preserved” or available for “development” for cases such as land occupied by wetlands. Secondly, there is not one unequivocal measure of whether land that is being developed is truly “newly-developed” (or vacant) land, or if it is at least partially “redeveloped”. As a result, the percentage of current total urban land that was newly developed (consumed) will be used as a measure of the land consumption rate. The fully developed area is also sometimes referred to as built up area.</i></p>
	<p>11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically</p>	2	
<p>11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage</p>	<p>11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)</p>	2	<p><i>Total funding from government (central, regional, local), private sources (household, corporate &amp; sponsorship and international sources) in the preservation, protection and conservation of cultural and/or natural heritage for a given year per capita. The results should be express in Purchasing Power Parities (PPP) in constant \$.</i></p>

<p>11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations</p>	<p>11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p>	<p>1</p>	<p><i>This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.</i></p>
	<p>11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters</p>	<p>2</p>	<p><i>Direct economic loss: the monetary value of total or partial destruction of physical assets existing in the affected area. Direct economic loss is nearly equivalent to physical damage.</i></p> <p><i>[a] An open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) is developing a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. These indicators will eventually reflect the agreements on the Sendai Framework indicators.</i></p>



11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities	2	<p><i>SDG 11.6 targets an improved environmental performance of cities and SDG indicator 11.6.1 measures the progress of the performance of a city's municipal solid waste management. It quantifies the parameters listed below, which are essential for planning and implementing sustainable Municipal Solid Waste (MSW). In most cases, these variables are generally compatible with those collected through the UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire on Environment Statistics (waste section).</i></p> <p><i>a) Total MSW generated in the city (tonnes/day)</i>  <i>b) Total MSW collected in the city (tonnes/day)</i>  <i>c) Proportion of population with access to basic MSW collection services in the city (%)</i>  <i>d) Total MSW managed in controlled facilities in the city (tonnes/day)</i>  <i>e) MSW composition</i></p> <p><i>It is important to realize that part (b) total MSW collected and (c) proportion of the population with access to basic MSW collection services are two different concepts. While part (b) refers to amounts of waste reaching waste management facilities, part (c) considers the population who receive waste collection services. In some cities it is common to dump waste 'collected' from households into the surrounding areas instead of transporting it to a disposal or recovery facility. In this case the household has waste collection services, but the collected waste is polluting the environment. Therefore, it is possible that a city has a high proportion of population with access to basic waste collection services, but the amount of MSW collected and transported to waste management facilities is low.</i></p>
	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	1	<p><i>The mean annual concentration of fine suspended particles of less than 2.5 microns in diameters (PM2.5) is a common measure of air pollution. The mean is a population-weighted average for urban population in a country, and is expressed in micrograms per cubic meter [mg/m<sup>3</sup>].</i></p>
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	2	<p><i>Indicator 11.7.1 has several interesting concepts that required global consultations and consensus. These include; built-up area, cities, open spaces for public use, etc. As a custodian agency, UN-Habitat has worked on these concepts along with several other partners.</i></p>

and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	2	<i>Number of persons who have been victims of physical harassment and/or sexual harassment, as a percentage of the total population of the relevant area.</i>
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1 Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space	1	<i>National Urban Policies and regional development plans: A National Urban Policy (NUP) is defined as a coherent set of decisions or principle of actions derived through a deliberate government led process of coordinating and rallying various actors for a common vision and goal that will promote more transformative, productive, inclusive, and resilient urban development for the long term This standard definition is extended and adapted to country contexts and may include, where applicable terms such as National Urban Plan, Framework, or Strategy as long as they are aligned with the above qualifiers. Similarly, regional development plans follow the same definition, only applied at the subnational level.</i>
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	2	<i>[a] An open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) is developing a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. These indicators will eventually reflect the agreements on the Sendai Framework indicators.</i>
	11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	2	<i>[a] An open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) is developing a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. These indicators will eventually reflect the agreements on the Sendai Framework indicators.</i>

<p>11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials</p>	<p>No suitable replacement indicator was proposed. The global statistical community is encouraged to work to develop an indicator that could be proposed for the 2025 comprehensive review. See E/CN.3/2020/2, paragraph 23.</p>		
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**Table 49: Overview SDG 11 Assessment on data availability and level of monitoring by policy at national and regional level**

Indicator	data-availability Yes =full=2; yes, partial =1, No=0	national 'approved ' indicator: yes =1/No =0	linked to Nat.Dev.Plan (2017-2021) yes =1/ no=0	linked to Nat.Dev.Plan (2022-2026) yes =1/ no=0	linked to CRP, yes =1/ no=0	Linked to CARICOM ind; yes =1/ no=0	Link to MSDCF; yes =1/ no=0	national priority score	Remarks and assessment of data availability/ quality
11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	5	
11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	
11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	

funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)										
11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	6		
11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	5	Indicator is not calculated yet as indicated in def.	
11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	Definition is not fully covered	
11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	5	New publ in December 2022	
11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex,	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3		

age and persons with disabilities									
11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
11.a.1 Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	

<p>11.c.1. No suitable replacement indicator was proposed. The global statistical community is encouraged to work to develop an indicator that could be proposed for the 2025 comprehensive review. See E/CN.3/2020/2, paragraph 23.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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**Table 50: Data availability identification by main/national data sources**

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	MICS 2018	IDB living Cond. survey	Census 2012	HBS 2013/2014	HHO	Administrative data	Other
11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	X	X	X	X			
11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	X		X				
11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate							X
11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically							X
11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)							X
11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population							X
11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters							X
11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities							X
11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)							
11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities							X
11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months							X
11.a.1 Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space							X
11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030							X



11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies							X
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See [Annex 1K](#) for a statistical overview

**Overall Conclusion SDG 11:**

The data availability for SDG 11 is moderate to poor. Data is partially available for measuring the proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing and the proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport. Disaggregated data by age and sex are not available. by sex, age and persons with disabilities. Risk reduction strategies monitoring data is not available as well as data on missing persons or migrants. Sexual harassment data is also partially and not according to the measurement method, available. Data collection and measurement actions to improve the data availability are recommended.

## 5.12 Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Table 51: SDG 12 Goal, Targets, Indicators and Definitions

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production pattern		Tier	Definition
12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production	2	<p><i>This indicator allows for the quantification (#) and monitoring of countries making progress along the policy cycle of binding and non-binding policy instruments aimed at supporting Sustainable Consumption and Production.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Sustainable Consumption and Production: the working definition of Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) used in the context of this framework is: "The use of services and related products, which respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life while minimising the use of natural resources and toxic materials as well as the emissions of waste and pollutants over the life cycle of the service or product so as not to jeopardise the needs of future generation."</i></li> <li>• <i>Policy: although quite flexible and contexts specific, a policy is usually defined as a course of action that has been officially agreed by an entity or an organization (governmental or non-governmental) and is effectively implemented to achieve specific objectives.</i></li> <li>• <i>Policy instruments for sustainable consumption and production: policy instruments refer to the means – methodologies, measures or interventions – that are used to achieve those objectives. In the case of SCP, such instruments are designed and implemented to reduce the environmental impacts of consumption and production patterns, with a view of generating economic and/or social benefits.</i></li> </ul>
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	2	<i>Material Footprint (MF) is the attribution of global material extraction to domestic final demand of a country. The total material footprint is the sum of the material footprint for biomass, fossil fuels, metal ores and non-metal ores.</i>
	12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	1	<i>Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) is a standard material flow accounting (MFA) indicator and reports the apparent consumption of materials in a national economy.</i>

12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1 (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index	2	<i>The Food Loss Index- Index of the changes in food loss over time. The index covers five food groups along the supply chain. The indicator is computed as a ratio of Food Loss Percentages in the current year and the Food Loss Percentages in the base year according to a standard fixed-base index formula. Food losses - are all the crop and livestock human-edible commodity quantities that, directly or indirectly, completely exit the post-harvest/slaughter production/supply chain by being discarded, incinerated or otherwise, and do not re-enter in any other utilization (such as animal feed, industrial use, etc.), up to, and excluding, the retail level. Losses that occur during storage, transportation and processing, also of imported quantities, are therefore all included. Losses include the commodity as a whole with its non-edible parts.</i>
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	1	<i>The indicator refers to the number of parties (=countries that have ratified, accepted, approved or accessed), to the following Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs): 1. The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel Convention); 2. The Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade (Rotterdam Convention); 3. The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm Convention); 4. The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal Protocol); 5. Minamata Convention on Mercury (Minamata Convention),</i>
	12.4.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	2	<i>The indicator includes hazardous generated, hazardous waste generated by type (including e-waste as a sub-indicator) and the proportion of hazardous waste treated. For the e-waste sub-category, United Nations University is a co-custodian.</i>
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	2	<i>For the purposes of this indicator, the National Recycling Rate will be defined as the quantity of material recycled in the country plus quantities exported for recycling out of total waste generated in the country, minus material imported intended for recycling. Note that recycling includes codigestion/anaerobic digestion and composting/aerobic process, but not controlled combustion (incineration) or land application.</i>
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	2	<i>Sustainability Reports: For the purposes of this indicator, 'sustainability reports' will not be limited to stand-alone sustainability reports produced by companies, but will be considered as 'reporting sustainability information' and expanded to other forms of reporting sustainability information, such as publishing sustainability information as part of the company's annual reports or reporting sustainability information to the national government. This is to ensure that the focus of the indicator is on tracking the publishing of sustainability information, rather than on the practice of publishing stand-alone sustainability reports. It also ensures that the indicator interpretation is aligned with the wording of Target 12.6 which refers to promoting "the integration of sustainability information into the annual reporting cycle of companies". Not every report called 'Sustainability Report' will be counted towards the indicator. In order to</i>

			<i>be counted, they will have to comply with a 'minimum requirement' in terms of sustainability disclosures reported on (see below).</i>
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1 Degree of sustainable public procurement policies and action plan implementation	2	<i>The indicator measures the number of countries implementing Sustainable Public Procurement(SPP) policies and action plans, by assessing the degree of implementation through an index. To produce the index, countries self-assess the following main elements: - Public procurement legal and regulatory framework - Practical support delivered for the implementation of SPP - SPP priority products and corresponding sustainable procurement criteria - Existence of SPP monitoring system - Measurement of actual SPP outcome</i>
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	2	<i>Indicator 4.7.1/12.8.1/13.3.1 measures the extent to which countries mainstream Global Citizenship Education (GCED) and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) in their education systems. This is an indicator of characteristics of different aspects of education systems: education policies, curricula, teacher training and student assessment as reported by government officials, ideally following consultation with other government ministries, national human rights institutes, the education sector and civil society organizations. It measures what governments intend and not what is implemented in practice in schools and classrooms. For each of the four components of the indicator (policies, curricula, teacher education, and student assessment), a number of criteria are measured, which are then combined to give a single score between zero and one for each component. (See methodology section for full details.)</i>
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)	1	<i>The indicator is defined as the installed capacity of power plants that generate electricity from renewable energy sources divided by the total population of a country. Capacity is defined as the net maximum electrical capacity installed at the year-end and renewable energy sources are as defined in the IRENA Statute (see concepts below).</i>

<p>12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products</p>	<p>12.b.1 Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability</p>	<p>1</p>	<p><i>The indicator “Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability” relates to the degree of implementation in countries of the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) and the System of Environmental and Economic Accounts (SEEA) tables that are to date considered most relevant and feasible for monitoring sustainability in tourism. These tables are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>TSA Table 1 on inbound tourism expenditure</i></li> <li>• <i>TSA Table 2 on domestic tourism expenditure</i></li> <li>• <i>TSA Table 3 on outbound tourism expenditure</i></li> <li>• <i>TSA Table 4 on internal tourism expenditure</i></li> <li>• <i>TSA Table 5 on production accounts of tourism industries</i></li> <li>• <i>TSA Table 6 domestic supply and internal tourism consumption</i></li> <li>• <i>TSA Table 7 on employment in tourism industries</i></li> <li>• <i>SEEA table water flows</i>SEEA table energy flows</li> <li>• <i>SEEA table GHG emissions</i></li> <li>• <i>SEEA table solid waste</i></li> </ul>
<p>12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities</p>	<p>12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of GDP</p>	<p>1</p>	<p><i>In order to measure fossil fuel subsidies at the national, regional and global level, three sub-indicators are recommended for reporting on this indicator: 1) direct transfer of government funds; 2) induced transfers (price support); and as an optional sub-indicator 3) tax expenditure, other revenue foregone, and under-pricing of goods and services. The definitions of the IEA Statistical Manual (IEA, 2005) and the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (ASCM) under the World Trade Organization (WTO) (WTO, 1994) are used to define fossil fuel subsidies. Standardised descriptions from the United Nations Statistical Office’s Central Product Classification should be used to classify individual energy products. It is proposed to drop the wording “as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels” and thus this indicator is effectively “Amount of fossil fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption)”.</i></p>

**Table 52: Overview SDG 12 Assessment on data availability and level of monitoring by policy at national and regional level**

Indicator	linked to Nat.Dev.Plan (2017-2021) yes =1/ no=0	linked to Nat.Dev.Plan (2022-2026) yes =1/ no=0	linked to CRP, yes =1/ no=0	Linked to CARICOM ind; yes =1/ no=0	Link to MSDCF; yes =1/ no=0	linked to Nat.Dev.Plan (2017-2021) yes =1/ no=0	linked to Nat.Dev.Plan (2022-2026) yes =1/ no=0	national priority score	Remarks and assessment of data availability/ quality
12.1.1 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

consumption per GDP									
12.3.1 (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	7	
12.4.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	4	

treated, by type of treatment									
12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	4	
12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	
12.7.1 Degree of sustainable public procurement policies and action plan implementation	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	5	
12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education;	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	



and (d) student assessment										
12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	7		
12.b.1 Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of GDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

See [Annex 1 L](#) for a Statistical Overview

**Overall Conclusion SDG 12:**

There is almost no data available to report on the status of sustainable consumption and production patterns. There is no data collected yet on: Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP, Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of GDP.

**Table 53: Data availability identification by main/national data sources**

<b>Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production pattern</b>	<b>MICS 2018</b>	<b>IDB living Cond. survey</b>	<b>Census 2012</b>	<b>HBS 2013/2014</b>	<b>HHO</b>	<b>Administrative data</b>	<b>Other</b>
12.1.1 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production							
12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP							
12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP							
12.3.1 (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index							
12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement							
12.4.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment							
12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled							
12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports							
12.7.1 Degree of sustainable public procurement policies and action plan implementation							
12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment							X
12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)							X
12.b.1 Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability							X
12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of GDP							X

## 5.13 Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Table 54: SDG 13 Goal, Targets, Indicators and Definitions

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts		Tier	Definition
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	1	<i>This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.</i>
	13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	2	NA
	13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	2	<i>The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted by UN Member States in March 2015 as a global policy of disaster risk reduction. One of the targets is: “Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020”. In line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, disaster risk reduction strategies and policies should mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors, across different timescales and with targets, indicators and time frames. These strategies should be aimed at preventing the creation of disaster risk, the reduction of existing risk and the strengthening of economic, social, health and environmental resilience.</i>

13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	2	<i>NDCs. The Paris Agreement requires each Party to prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions (NDCs) including mitigation, adaptation and support measures. The Paris Agreement (Article 4, paragraph 2) requires each Party to prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions (NDCs) that it intends to achieve. Parties shall pursue domestic mitigation measures, with the aim of achieving the objectives of such contributions.</i>
	13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	1	<i>The ultimate objective of the Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC) is to achieve the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Estimating the levels of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals is an important element of the efforts to achieve this objective.</i>
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	2	<i>Indicator 4.7.1/12.8.1/13.3.1 measures the extent to which countries mainstream Global Citizenship Education (GCED) and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) in their education systems. This is an indicator of characteristics of different aspects of education systems: education policies, curricula, teacher training and student assessment as reported by government officials, ideally following consultation with other government ministries, national human rights institutes, the education sector and civil society organizations. It measures what governments intend and not what is implemented in practice in schools and classrooms</i>

<p>13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible</p>	<p>13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025</p>	<p>2</p>	<p><i>Under the UNFCCC process, the COP requested the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) to prepare a Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows (BA) (decision 2/CP.17 paragraph 121(f)), drawing on the available sources of information, and including information on the geographical and thematic balance of flows. There is no agreed definition under the UNFCCC on what should count toward assessing progress toward the \$100 billion commitment. Data from the UNFCCC secretariat refers to climate-specific financial support to developing country Parties, reported by Annex I Parties in their Biennial Reports. Only Annex II Parties are obligated to report on financial support provided and other Annex I Parties also voluntarily provide this information. Consequently, this data should not be interpreted as an indicator in relation to the achievement of the collective mobilization goal of \$100 billion commitment.</i></p>
<p>13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities</p>	<p>13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</p>	<p>2</p>	<p><i>NDCs. The Paris Agreement requires each Party to prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions (NDCs) including mitigation, adaptation and support measures.</i>  <i>The Paris Agreement (Article 4, paragraph 2) requires each Party to prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions (NDCs) that it intends to achieve. Parties shall pursue domestic mitigation measures, with the aim of achieving the objectives of such contributions.</i>  <i>NAPs. The national adaptation plan (NAP) process was established under the Cancun Adaptation Framework (CAF). It enables Parties to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs) as a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs. It is a continuous, progressive and iterative process which follows a country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach supported by technical guidelines and up to USD 3 million per developing country through the Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, intended to support the formulation of NAPs. Technical guidelines for the NAP process are available at &lt;unfccc.int&gt;; NAPs received by the UNFCCC secretariat are posted at &lt;unfccc.int&gt;.</i></p>

**Table 55: Overview SDG 13 Assessment on data availability and level of monitoring by policy at national and regional level**

Indicator	data-availability Yes =full=2; yes, partial =1, NO=0	national 'approved' indicator: yes =1/No =0	linked to Nat.Dev.Plan (2017-2021) yes =1/ no=0	linked to Nat.Dev.Plan (2022-2026) yes =1/ no=0	linked to CRP, yes =1/ no=0	Linked to CARICOM ind; yes =1/ no=0	Link to MSDCF; yes =1/ no=0	national priority score	Remarks and assessment of data availability/ quality
13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	<b>7</b>	
13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	<b>7</b>	
13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	<b>6</b>	
13.2.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	<b>6</b>	

13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	5	
13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	
13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	
13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	6	



**Table 56: Data availability identification by main/national data sources**

<b>Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</b>	<b>MICS 2018</b>	<b>IDB living Cond. survey</b>	<b>Census 2012</b>	<b>HBS 2013/ 2014</b>	<b>HHO</b>	<b>Administrative data</b>	<b>Other</b>
13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population							X
13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030							X
13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies							X
13.2.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change							X
13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year							X
13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment							X
13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025							X
13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change							X

See [Annex 1 M](#) for a statistical overview

**Overall Conclusion SDG 13:**

Relevant data is available to report on actions taken to combat climate change and its impacts.

## 5.14 Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

**Table 57: SDG 14 Goal, Targets, Indicators and Definitions**

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development		Tier	Definition
14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1 (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density	2	<i>The indicator includes 14.1.1a Index of coastal eutrophication (ICEP) and 14.1.1b Plastic debris density. SDG 14.1.1a and SDG 14.1.1b will be described as two indicators. Across the 14.1.1a and 14.1.1b, two levels are proposed: Level 1: Globally available data from earth observations and modeling, Level 2: National data which will be collected from countries (through the relevant Regional Seas Programme, where applicable (i.e. for countries that are a member of a Regional Seas Programme)) Level 3: Additional indicators which are suggested that countries might consider collecting (these are not discussed in this document)</i>
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas	2	<i>Regional Seas Coordinated Indicator 22 'Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) is proposed as the primary indicator. For countries with Marine/ Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) in place, these plans can be helpful to assess ICZM. For other countries, it is important to identify ways to measure existing plans and to build capacity for integrated planning. All data for this indicator will be based on country submissions to the Regional Seas Programme.</i>

<p>14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels</p>	<p>14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations</p>	<p>2</p>	<p><i>Ocean acidification is the reduction in the pH of the ocean over an extended period, typically of decades or longer, which is caused primarily by the uptake of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. This indicator is based on observations that constrain the ocean carbon system and which are required to describe the variability in ocean acidity. The carbon system in this context mainly refers to the four measurable parameters: pH (the concentration of hydrogen ions on a logarithmic scale), DIC (CT; total dissolved inorganic carbon), pCO<sub>2</sub> (carbon dioxide partial pressure), and TA (AT, total alkalinity). Average, as used here, is the equally weighed annual mean.</i></p>
<p>14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics</p>	<p>14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels</p>	<p>1</p>	<p><i>The indicator, Proportion of marine fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels, measures the sustainability of the world's marine capture fisheries by their abundance. A fish stock whose abundance is at or greater than the level that can produce the maximum sustainable yield (MSY) is classified as biologically sustainable. In contrast, when abundance falls below the MSY level, the stock is considered biologically unsustainable.</i></p>
<p>14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information</p>	<p>14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas</p>	<p>1</p>	<p><i>The indicator Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas shows temporal trends in the mean percentage of each important site for marine biodiversity (i.e., those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by designated protected areas and Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs).</i></p>

<p>14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation<sup>4</sup></p>	<p>14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing</p>	<p>1</p>	<p><i>Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.</i></p>
<p>14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism</p>	<p>14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries</p>	<p>1</p>	<p><i>This indicator expresses the value added of sustainable marine capture fisheries as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).</i></p>
<p>14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development</p>	<p>14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology</p>	<p>2</p>	<p><i>Definitions and mechanisms used in the development of the SDG indicator 14.a.1 are based on the IOC Criteria and Guidelines on Transfer of Marine Technology – IOCCGTMT (originally published and endorsed by IOC Member States in 2005. These guidelines provide an internationally agreed definition of what is understood by the term marine technology and have been referenced in various UN General Assembly Resolutions and specifically in the formulation of SDG target 14.a.</i></p>

of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries			
14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	1	<i>Progress by number of countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries.</i>
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”	14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	2	<i>Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 14.c.1 measures the number of countries making progress in the ratification of, accession to and implementation of ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources. There are two aspects to this indicator:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>the number of countries making progress in ratifying and acceding to ocean-related instruments that implement international law as reflected in UNCLOS for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources, and</i></li> <li>• <i>the number of countries making progress in implementing such instruments through legal, policy and institutional frameworks.</i></li> </ul>

**Table 58: Overview SDG 14 Assessment on data availability and level of monitoring by policy at national and regional level**

UNSD Indicator Codes†	data-availability Yes =full=2; yes, partial =1, NO=0	national 'approved ' indicator: yes =1/No =0	linked to Nat.Dev.Plan (2017-2021) yes =1/ no=0	linked to Nat.Dev.Plan (2022-2026) yes =1/ no=0	linked to CRP, yes =1/ no=0	Linked to CARICOM ind; yes =1/ no=0	Link to MSDCF; yes =1/ no=0	national priority score	Remarks and assessment of data availability/ quality
14.1.1 (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not collected and monitored yet
14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	5	
14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Data not collected yet; only incidental surveys

14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	
14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	
14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	



14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	
14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	

**Table 59: Data availability identification by main/national data sources**

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	MICS 2018	IDB living Cond. survey	Census 2012	HBS 2013/2014	HHO	Administrative data	Other
14.1.1 (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density							
14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas							
14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations							
14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels							
14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas							X
14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing							X
14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries							X
14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology							X
14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries							X
14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources							X

See [Annex 1N](#) for a statistical overview of SGD 14

**Overall Conclusion SDG 14:**

There is no sufficient data available to report upon our status regarding: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

**5.15 Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**

**Table 60: SDG 15 Goal, Targets, Indicators and Definitions**

		Tier	Definition
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	1	<i>Forest area as a proportion of total land area</i>
	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	1	<i>The indicator Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type shows temporal trends in the mean percentage of each important site for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity (i.e., those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by designated protected areas and Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs).</i>
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	1	<i>“Sustainable forest management” (SFM) is a central concept for Goal 15 and target 15.1 as well as for target 15.2. It has been formally defined, by the UN General Assembly, as follows:  [a] dynamic and evolving concept [that] aims to maintain and enhance the economic, social and environmental values of all types of forests, for the benefit of present and future generations” (Resolution A/RES/62/98) .The indicator is composed of five sub-indicators that measure progress towards all dimensions of sustainable forest management. The environmental values of forests are covered by three sub-indicators focused on the extension of forest area, biomass within the forest area and protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources. Social and economic values of forests are reconciled with environmental values through sustainable management plans. The sub-indicator provides further qualification to the management of forest areas, by assessing areas which are independently verified for compliance with a set of national or international standards.</i>

			<p>The sub-indicators are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Annual forest area change rate</li> <li>2. Above-ground biomass stock in forest</li> <li>3. Proportion of forest area located within legally established protect areas</li> <li>4. Proportion of forest area under a long-term forest management plan</li> <li>5. Forest area under an independently verified forest management certification scheme</li> </ol> <p>A dashboard is used to assess progress related to the five sub-indicators. The adoption of the dashboard approach aims at ensuring consideration of all dimensions of sustainable forest management and provides for clear view of areas where progress has been achieved.</p>
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	1	<p>Land degradation is defined as the reduction or loss of the biological or economic productivity and complexity of rain fed cropland, irrigated cropland, or range, pasture, forest and woodlands resulting from a combination of pressures, including land use and management practices. This definition was adopted by and is used by the 196 countries that are Party to the UNCCD (see also Figure 1) . Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) is defined as a state whereby the amount and quality of land resources necessary to support ecosystem functions and services and enhance food security remain stable or increase within specified temporal and spatial scales and ecosystems (decision 3/COP12)..Total land area is the total surface area of a country excluding the area covered by inland waters, like major rivers and lakes. The measurement unit for this indicator is the spatial extent (hectares or km2) expressed as the proportion (percentage or %) of land that is degraded over total land area. SDG indicator 15.3.1 is a binary - degraded/not degraded - quantification based on the analysis of available data for three sub-indicators to be validated and reported by national authorities. The sub-indicators (Trends in Land Cover, Land Productivity and Carbon Stocks) were adopted by the UNCCD's governing body in 2013 as part of its monitoring and evaluation approach. The method of computation for this indicator follows the "One Out, All Out" statistical principle and is based on the baseline assessment and evaluation of change in the sub-indicators to determine the extent of land that is degraded over total land area. The One Out, All Out principle is applied taking into account changes in the sub-indicators which are depicted as (i) positive or improving, (ii) negative or declining, or (iii) stable or unchanging. If one of the sub-indicators is negative (or stable when degraded in the baseline or previous monitoring year) for a particular land unit, then it would be considered as degraded subject to validation by national authorities.</p>
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	1	<p>The indicator Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity shows temporal trends in the mean percentage of each important site for mountain biodiversity (i.e., those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by designated protected areas and Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs).</p>

essential for sustainable development	15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	1	<i>The Mountain Green Cover Index (MGCI) is designed to measure the extent and the changes of green vegetation in mountain areas - i.e. forest, shrubs, trees, pasture land, cropland, etc. – in order to monitor progress towards the mountain target. MGCI is defined as the percentage of green cover over the total surface of the mountain region of a given country and for given reporting year. The aim of the index is to monitor the evolution of the green cover and thus assess the status of conservation of mountain ecosystems.</i>
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1 Red List Index	1	<i>The Red List Index measures change in aggregate extinction risk across groups of species. It is based on genuine changes in the number of species in each category of extinction risk on The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (<a href="http://www.iucnredlist.org">www.iucnredlist.org</a>) is expressed as changes in an index ranging from 0 to 1.</i>
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	1	<i>The indicator is defined as the number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits. It refers to the efforts by countries to implement the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity(2010) and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (2001).</i>
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	2	<i>The share of all trade in wildlife detected as being illegal</i>
15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	1	<i>This indicator aims to quantify trends in: Commitment by countries to relevant multinational agreements, specifically:(1)National adoption of invasive alien species relevant policy. Percentage of countries with (a) national legislation and policy relevant to invasive alien species. (b) if targets and objectives within national strategies for preventing and controlling invasive alien species are aligned with Aichi Target 9 The translation of policy arrangements into action by countries to implement policy and actively prevent and control invasive alien species (IAS) and the resourcing of this action, specifically:(2) National allocation of resources towards the prevention or control of IAS.</i>

<p>15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts</p>	<p>15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting</p>	<p>1 (a)/2 (b)</p>	<p><i>The indicator measures the progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.</i></p>
<p>15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems</p>	<p>15.a.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments</p>	<p>1</p>	<p><i>This is a twin indicator consisting of:</i>  <i>a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, defined as gross disbursements of total Official Development Assistance (ODA) from all donors for biodiversity.</i>  <i>b) revenue generated and finance mobilised from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments, defined as revenue generated and finance mobilised from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments, covering biodiversity-relevant taxes, fees and charges, and positive subsidies. (New on-going work is underway to collect data on payments for ecosystem services and biodiversity offsets -- including the finance they mobilise for biodiversity).</i></p>
<p>15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation</p>	<p>15.b.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments</p>	<p>1</p>	<p><i>This is a twin indicator consisting of:</i>  <i>a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, defined as gross disbursements of total Official Development Assistance (ODA) from all donors for biodiversity.</i>  <i>b) revenue generated and finance mobilised from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments, defined as revenue generated and finance mobilised from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments, covering biodiversity-relevant taxes, fees and charges, and positive subsidies. (New on-going work is underway to collect data on payments for ecosystem services and biodiversity offsets -- including the finance they mobilise for biodiversity).</i></p>

<p>15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities</p>	<p>15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked</p>	<p>2</p>	<p><i>The share of all trade in wildlife detected as being illegal</i></p>
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**Table 61: Overview SDG 15 Assessment on data availability and level of monitoring by policy at national and regional level**

UNSD Indicator Codes†	data-availability Yes =full=2; yes, partial =1, NO=0	national 'approved' indicator: yes =1/No =0	linked to Nat.Dev.Plan (2017-2021) yes =1/ no=0	linked to Nat.Dev.Plan (2022-2026) yes =1/ no=0	linked to CRP, yes =1/ no=0	Linked to CARICOM ind; yes =1/ no=0	Link to MSDCF; yes =1/ no=0	national priority score	Remarks and assessment of data availability/ quality
15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	
15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	
15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	GIS maps
15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	



15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	
15.5.1 Red List Index	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	
15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	
15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	6	
15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	
15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	

biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting										
15.a.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	4		
15.b.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	4		
15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	5		

**Table 62: Data availability identification by main/national data sources**

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	MICS 2018	IDB living Cond. survey	Census 2012	HBS 2013/2014	HHO	Administrative data	Other
15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area						X	X
15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type						X	X
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management						X	X
15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area						X	X
15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity						X	X
15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index						X	X
15.5.1 Red List Index						X	X
15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits						X	X
15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked						X	X
15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species						X	X
15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting						X	X
15.a.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments						X	X
15.b.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments						X	X
15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked						X	X

See [Annex 10](#) for a statistical overview of SDG 15

**Overall Conclusion SDG 15:**

There is sufficient data collected and available to report on Suriname's progress upon: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

**5.16 Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**

**Table 63: SDG 16 Goal, Targets, Indicators and Definitions**

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels		Tier	Definition
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	2	<p><i>The indicator is defined as the total count of victims of intentional homicide divided by the total population, expressed per 100,000 population. Intentional homicide is defined as the unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury (Source: International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, ICCS 2015); population refers to total resident population in a given country in a given year.</i></p> <p><i>The indicator is calculated as the total number of victims of intentional homicide recorded in a given year divided by the total resident population in the same year, multiplied by 100,000.</i></p> <p><i>In several countries, two separate sets of data on intentional homicide are produced, respectively from criminal justice and public health/civil registration systems. When existing, figures from both data sources are reported. Population data are derived from annual estimates produced by the UN Population Division.</i></p>
	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	2	<p><i>This indicator is defined as the total count of conflict-related deaths divided by the total population, expressed per 100,000 population. 'Conflict' is defined as 'armed conflict' in reference to a terminology enshrined in International Humanitarian Law (IHL), and applied to situations based on the assessment of the United Nations (UN) and other internationally mandated entities. 'Conflict-related deaths' refers to direct and indirect deaths associated to armed conflict. 'Population' refers to total resident population in a given situation of armed conflict included in the indicator, in a given year. Population data are derived from annual estimates produced by the UN Population Division.</i></p>
	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c)	2	<p><i>The total number of persons who have been victim of physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months, as a share of the total population.</i></p>

	sexual violence in the previous 12 months		
	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	2	<i>This indicator refers to the proportion of the adult population who feel safe walking alone in their neighborhood after dark.</i>
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	2	<i>Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month is currently being measured by the Proportion of children aged 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month.</i>
	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	2	<i>The indicator is defined as the ratio between the total number of victims of trafficking in persons detected or living in a country and the population resident in the country, expressed per 100,000 populations. According to Article 3, paragraph (a) of the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol, trafficking in persons is defined as “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs”. Article 3, (b) states “the consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used”; Article 3, (c) states “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered trafficking in persons even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a);”</i>
	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	2	<i>Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18</i>
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	2	<i>Number of victims of violent crime in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms, as a percentage of all victims of violent crime in the previous 12 months</i>

	16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	1	<i>The total number of persons held in detention who have not yet been sentenced, as a percentage of the total number of persons held in detention, on a specified date.</i>
	16.3.3 Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism	2	<i>Number of persons who experienced a dispute during the past two years who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, as a percentage of all those who experienced a dispute in the past two years, by type of mechanism.</i>
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	2	<i>The Indicator measures the total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (IFFs) in current United States dollars. IFFs are defined as “financial flows that are illicit in origin, transfer or use, that reflect an exchange of value and that cross country borders”.</i>
	16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments	2	<i>Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments</i>
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	2	<i>This indicator is defined as the percentage of persons who paid at least one bribe (gave a public official money, a gift or counter favour) to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by these public officials, in the last 12 months, as a percentage of persons who had at least one contact with a public official in the same period.</i>
	16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	1	<i>Proportion of firms asked for a gift or informal payment when meeting with tax officials. In every Enterprise Survey (<a href="http://www.enterprisesurveys.org">www.enterprisesurveys.org</a>), there is a standard question which asks the survey respondent if they were inspected by or required to meet with tax officials. If the respondent indicates ‘yes’, then there is a follow-up question which asks if the respondent was expected to provide a gift or an informal payment during these inspections/meetings. The response options include “yes”, “no”, “don’t know”, and “refuse”. Enterprise Surveys are firm-level surveys conducted in World Bank client countries. The survey focuses on various aspects of the business environment as well as firm’s outcome measures such as annual sales, productivity, etc. The surveys are conducted via face-to-face interviews with the top manager or business owner. For each country, the survey is conducted approximately every 4-5 years.</i>

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	2	<i>Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget This indicator measures the extent to which aggregate budget expenditure outturn reflects the amount originally approved, as defined in government budget documentation and fiscal reports. The coverage is budgetary central government (BCG) and the time period covered is the last three completed fiscal years.</i>
	16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	2	<i>This indicator measures levels of public satisfaction with people's last experience with public services, in the three service areas of healthcare, education and government services (i.e. services to obtain government-issued identification documents and services for the civil registration of life events such as births, marriages and deaths). This is a survey-based indicator which emphasizes citizens' experiences over general perceptions, with an eye on measuring the availability and quality of services as they were actually delivered to survey respondents. Respondents are asked to reflect on their last experience with each service, and to provide a rating on five 'attributes', or service-specific standards, of healthcare, education and government services (such as access, affordability, quality of facilities, etc.). A final question asks respondents for their overall satisfaction level with each service. It is recommended that survey results, at a minimum, be disaggregated by sex, income and place of residence (urban/rural, administrative regions). To the extent possible, all efforts should be made to also disaggregate results by disability status and by 'nationally relevant population groups'.</i>
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups	1 (a)/ 2 (b,c)	<i>This metadata sheet is focused only on the first sub-component of indicator 16.7.1, namely on positions in national legislatures held by individuals of each target population (sex, age, persons with disabilities, and contextually relevant population groups). The legislative sub-component of indicator 16.7.1 aims to measure how representative of the general population are the individuals occupying key decision-making positions in national legislatures. More specifically, this indicator measures the proportional representation of various demographic groups (women, age groups) in the national population amongst individuals occupying the following positions in national legislatures: (1) Members, (2) Speakers and (3) Chairs of permanent committees in charge of the following portfolios: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Finance, Human Rights and Gender Equality. Furthermore, it looks at the electoral and constitutional provisions adopted by countries to secure representation in national legislatures of persons with disabilities and contextually relevant population groups.</i>
	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	2	<i>This survey-based indicator measures self-reported levels of 'external political efficacy', that is, the extent to which people think that politicians and/or political institutions will listen to, and act on, the opinions of ordinary citizens. To address both dimensions covered by this indicator, SDG indicator 16.7.2 uses two well-established survey questions, namely: 1) one question measuring the extent to which people feel they have a say in what the government does (focus on inclusive participation in decision-making) and 2) another question measuring the extent to which people feel the political system allows them to have an influence on politics (focus on responsive decision-making). All efforts should be made to disaggregate survey results on these two questions by sex, age group, income level, education level, place of residence (administrative region e.g. province, state, district; urban/rural), disability status, and nationally relevant population groups.</i>



16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	1	<p><i>The indicator Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations has two components, the developing country proportion of voting rights and the developing country proportion of membership in international organisations. In some institutions these two components are identical.</i></p> <p><i>The indicator is calculated independently for eleven different international institutions: The United Nations General Assembly, the United Nations Security Council, the United Nations Economic and Social Council, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Trade Organisation, and the Financial Stability Board.</i></p>
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	1	<p><i>Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority.</i></p>
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	2	<p><i>This indicator is defined as the number of verified cases of killing, enforced disappearance, torture, arbitrary detention, kidnapping and other harmful acts committed against journalists, trade unionists and human rights defenders on an annual basis.</i></p>
	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	1	<p><i>Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information. The purpose of this indicator is to report the total of number of countries that adopted legal guarantees on ATI, as well as the main tendencies in the implementation of these guarantees, which are presented in global aggregates.</i></p> <p><i>Based on the definition above, the indicator has two components:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>1. Adoption</i></li> <li><i>2. Implementation. Under each component, key questions were identified based on what can be called "Principles of Access to Information", and which highlight essential components for effective implementation of Access to Information implementation at the country level. These Principles are synthesized from existing frameworks and documents recognized internationally. For the purpose of this survey, the principles of relevance are as follows:</i></li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>1. Legal frameworks for Access to Information</i></li> <li><i>2. Limited exemptions</i></li> <li><i>3. Oversight mechanism</i></li> <li><i>4. Appeals mechanism</i></li> <li><i>5. Record keeping and reporting</i></li> </ol> <p><i>Each question values between 0 and 2. Upon the completion of the survey, a country can get a total score of 0-9. The total score of each country will not be</i></p>

			<i>assigned to any level category (e.g.: low, medium or high). However, it will contribute to global aggregates. More details on the computation method are under the section Methodology.</i>
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	1	<i>This indicator Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles measures the compliance of existing national human rights institutions with the Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions (The Paris Principles), which were adopted by the General Assembly (resolution 48/134) based on the rules of procedure of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI, formerly the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights or ICC).</i>
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	2	<i>This indicator is defined as the proportion of the population (adults) who self-report that they personally experienced discrimination or harassment during the last 12 months based on ground(s) prohibited by international human rights law. International human rights law refers to the body of international legal instruments aiming to promote and protect human rights, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and subsequent international human rights treaties adopted by the United Nations.</i>

**Table 64: Overview SDG 16 Assessment on data availability and level of monitoring by policy at national and regional level**

Indicator	data-availability Yes =full=2; yes, partial =1, NO=0	national 'approved ' indicator: yes =1/No =0	linked to Nat.Dev.Plan (2017-2021) yes =1/ no=0	linked to Nat.Dev.Plan (2022-2026) yes =1/ no=0	linked to CRP, yes =1/ no=0	Linked to CARICOM ind; yes =1/ no=0	Link to MSDCF; yes =1/ no=0	national priority score	Remarks and assessment of data availability/ quality
16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	No disaggregation of data/ MICS and LAPOP data added
16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	No disaggregation of data/ MICS and LAPOP data added
16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	No disaggregation of data/ MICS and LAPOP data added
16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	No disaggregation of data/ MICS and LAPOP data added
16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	

16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
16.3.3 Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	
16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	7	
16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	

16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	
16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	
16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	7	
16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	

and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group										
16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	6		
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	7		
16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	7		
16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	7		
16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	6		

16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	7	
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**Table 65: Data availability identification by main/national data sources**

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	MICS 2018	IDB living Cond. survey	Census 2012	HBS 2013/2014	HHO	Administrative data	Other *
16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age							X(LAP OP)
16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause						X	X
16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months							X
16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	X	X					X
16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	X	X					
16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation						X	X
16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18						X	X
16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms						X	X
16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population						X	
16.3.3 Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism							X
16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)							X
16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments							X
16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months							X
16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months							X
16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)							X
16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services							X



16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups							X
16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group							X
16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations							X
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	X			X			
16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months						X	X
16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information							X
16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles							X
16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	X						X

See [Annex 1P](#) for a Statistical overview

#### Overall Conclusion SDG 16:

Although there is enough attention at policy level to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, data is not collected currently as proposed by the indicators. The administrative data available is partially collected and not representative at national level, and responsible ministries are not appointed or aware yet that specific data is needed to report on for example bribery, level of satisfaction of people with services provided by government officials, child abuse, safety among others. However, data from surveys are available to report on the current status and are also mentioned in the respective DRF.



## 5.17 Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

**Table 66: SDG 17 Goal, Targets, Indicators and Definitions**

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development		Tier	Definition
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	1	Revenue is defined in Chapter 4 (paragraph 4.23) of GFSM 2014 as an increase in net worth resulting from a transaction. It is a fiscal indicator for assessing the sustainability of fiscal activities. General government units have four types of revenue. The major types of revenue are taxes (GFS code 11), social contributions (GFS code 12), grants (GFS code 13), and other revenue (GFS code 14). Of these, compulsory levies and transfers are the main sources of revenue for most general government units. In particular, taxes are compulsory, unrequited amounts receivable by government units from institutional units. ....
	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	1	The precise definition of the indicator is the Proportion of domestic budgetary central government expenditure funded by taxes. Budgetary central government, described in GFSM 2014 (paragraph 2.81) is an institutional unit of the general government sector particularly important in terms of size and power, particularly the power to exercise control over many other units and entities. ....

<p>17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries</p>	<p>17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>The indicator Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI) is defined as Net ODA disbursements as a per cent of GNI.</p>
<p>17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources</p>	<p>17.3.1 Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of gross national income</p>	<p>1 (FDI)/ 2 (ODA, SSC)</p>	<p>FDI part: FDI inflows (expressed in millions of US dollars)</p>
	<p>17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Personal remittances received as proportion of GDP is the inflow of personal remittances expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).</p>
<p>17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress</p>	<p>17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Debt service as proportion of exports of goods and services is the percentage of debt services (principle and interest payments) to the exports of goods and services. Debt services covered in this indicator refer only to public and publicly guaranteed debt.</p>

<p>17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries</p>	<p>17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>The indicator provides the number of countries that have adopted and implemented investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including least developed countries.</p>
<p>17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism</p>	<p>17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed<sup>5</sup></p>	<p>1</p>	<p>The indicator fixed Internet broadband subscriptions, by speed, refers to the number of fixed-broadband subscriptions to the public Internet, split by advertised download speed. The indicator is currently broken down by the following subscription speeds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 256 kbit/s to less than 2 Mbit/s subscriptions: Refers to all fixed broadband Internet subscriptions with advertised downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s and less than 2 Mbit/s.</li> <li>- 2 Mbit/s to less than 10 Mbit/s subscriptions: Refers to all fixed -broadband Internet subscriptions with advertised downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 2 Mbit/s and less than 10 Mbit/s.</li> <li>- Equal to or above 10 Mbit/s subscriptions (4213_G10). Refers to all fixed -broadband Internet subscriptions with advertised downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 10 Mbit/s.</li> </ul>
<p>17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed</p>	<p>17.7.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>The purpose of this indicator is to develop a methodology for tracking the total amount of approved funding to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies. A two-pronged approach is suggested:</p> <p>Level 1. Use globally available data to create a proxy of funding flowing to developing countries for environmentally sound technologies, or of trade in environmentally sound technologies</p> <p>Level 2. Collect national data on investment in environmentally sound technologies.</p>

17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	1	The indicator proportion of individuals using the Internet is defined as the proportion of individuals who used the Internet from any location in the last three months.
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	1	Gross disbursements of total ODA and other official flows from all donors for capacity building and national planning.
17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average	1	Value in percentage of weighted average tariffs applied to the imports of goods in HS chapter 01-97.
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	1	Exports by developing countries and LDCs as a share of global exports of goods and services
17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are	17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States	1	Average import tariffs (in per cent) faced by products exported from developing countries and least developed countries.

transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access			
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard	2	Note: The following reference metadata for indicator 17.13.1 was reviewed at the 8th IAEG-SDG meeting in November 2018, and the indicator was reclassified from Tier III to II. This information in the standard SDG metadata template format will be made available shortly.
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	2	For the purpose of this methodology 'policy coherence of sustainable development' has been interpreted as the coherence between policies in general that cover the dimensions of sustainable development. This indicator is a composite indicator which covers mechanisms related to 1. Institutionalization of Political Commitment /2. Long-term considerations in decision-making/ 3. Inter-ministerial and cross-sectoral coordination/ 4. Participatory processes/ 5. Policy linkages./6. Alignment across government levels/7. Monitoring and reporting for policy coherence and 8. Financing for policy coherence
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	2	This indicator measures the extent to which, and the ways in which, all concerned development partners use country-owned results frameworks (CRFs) to plan development cooperation efforts and assess their performance. The indicator assesses the degree to which providers of development cooperation (i.e. development partners) design their interventions by relying on objectives and results indicators that are drawn from country government-owned results frameworks reflecting the country's development priorities and goals.

<p>17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries</p>	<p>17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>The indicator tracks the number of countries reporting progress in multi stakeholder monitoring frameworks that track the implementation of development effectiveness commitments supporting the achievement of sustainable development goals (SDGs).</p>
<p>17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships</p>	<p>17.17.1 Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>Indicator based on WBG data: “Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships in infrastructure.” The indicator by the World Bank Group defines the term Public-Private Partnership (PPPs) as “any contractual arrangement between a public entity or authority and a private entity, for providing a public asset or service, in which the private party bears significant risk and management responsibility.” The term infrastructure refers to: • Energy: electricity generation, transmission, and distribution, and natural gas transmission and distribution pipelines/ • Information and communications technology (ICT): ICT backbone infrastructure/ • Transport: Airports, railways, ports, and roads. and • Water: potable water treatment and distribution, and sewerage collection and treatment.</p>
<p>17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and</p>	<p>17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring</p>	<p>2</p>	
	<p>17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>The indicator refers to the number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. This refers to the number of countries that have a statistical legislation which respects the principles of UNFOP.</p>



other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	1	The indicator Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation is based on the annual Status Report on National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). In collaboration with its partners, PARIS21 reports on country progress in designing and implementing national statistical plans. The indicator is a count of countries that are either (i) implementing a strategy, (ii) designing one or (iii) awaiting adoption of the strategy in the current year.
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	1	The indicator Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries is based on the Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS) that is designed and administered by PARIS21 to provide a snapshot of the US dollar value of ongoing statistical support in developing countries.
	17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	1	This information only refers to 17.19.2 (a)The indicator tracks the proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years. This also includes countries which compile their detailed population and housing statistics from population registers, administrative records, sample surveys or other sources or a combination of those sources.

**Table 67: Overview SDG 17 Assessment on data availability and level of monitoring by policy at national and regional level**

UNSD Indicator Codes†	data-availability Yes =full=2; yes, partial =1, NO=0	national 'approved ' indicator: yes =1/No =0	linked to Nat.Dev.Plan (2017-2021) yes =1/ no=0	linked to Nat.Dev.Plan (2022-2026) yes =1/ no=0	linked to CRP, yes =1/ no=0	Linked to CARICOM ind; yes =1/ no=0	Link to MSDCF; yes =1/ no=0	national priority score	Remarks and assessment of data availability/ quality
17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
17.3.1 Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of gross national income	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	5	

17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed <sup>5</sup>	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	
17.7.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	6	

17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	5	
17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	
17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	6	
17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	
17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	
17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	

17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	5	
17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	6	
17.17.1 Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	
17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	

17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	
17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	4	
17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	

**Table 68: Data availability identification by main/national data sources**

<b>Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</b>	<b>MICS 2018</b>	<b>IDB living Cond. survey</b>	<b>Census 2012</b>	<b>HBS 2013/2014</b>	<b>HHO</b>	<b>Administrative data</b>	<b>Other</b>
17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source						X	X
17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes						X	X
17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)							X
17.3.1 Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of gross national income							X
17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP						X	X
17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services						X	X
17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries							X
17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	X		X				
17.7.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies							X
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	X	X	X				
17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average							X
17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports							X
17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States							X
17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard						X	X
17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development						X	X

17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation							X
17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals							X
17.17.1 Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure							X
17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring							X
17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics							X
17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding							
17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries							
17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration							X



See [Annex 1Q](#) for a Statistical overview

**Overall Conclusion SDG 17:**

There is partially data available to report on the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

## 5.18 Mapping of SDG by data availability, constraints, and priority listing

**Table 69 Mapping of SDGs by data availability and priority**

SDG	Priority listing		Data availability assessment (No data collected yet/ or out dated)	Overall SDG data status
	No monitoring/No priority yet	Already monitored / priority (score 5 or more)		
Goal 1	1.4.2/1a1	1.1.1/ 1.2.1/ 1.2.2/ 1.3.1/ 1.4.1/ 1.5.1/1.5.2/1.5.4/1.a.2/1.b.1	1.4.2/1.b.1	
Goal 2	2.1.2/2.2.3	2.1.1/2.1.2/2.2.1/2.2.2/2.3.1/ 2.4.1/2.a.1/2.c.1	2.3.2/2.5.1/2.5.2/2.b.1	
Goal 3	3a1	3.1.1/3.1.2/3.2.1/3.2.2/3.3.1/3.3.2 /3.3.3/3.3.5/3.4.1/3.4.2/3.6.1/3.7. 1/3.7.2/3.8.1/3b1/3c1	3.3.4/3.5.1/3.9.1/3.9.2/3.9.3/3b2/3 b3/3d2	
Goal4	4.7.1/4a1	4.1.1/4.1.2/1.2.1/4.2.2/4.3.1/4.4.1 /4.5.1/4.6.1	4.7.1/4a1/4b1	
Goal5	5.3.2/5.4.1/5c1	5.1.1/5.2.1/5.2.2/5.3.1/5.5.1/ 5.5.2/5.6.1/5a2/5b1	5.3.2/5a1/5c1	
Goal6	6.3.1/6.4.1/6.5.2	6.1.1/6.2.1/6.3.2/6a1/6b1	6.3.1/6.4.1/6.4.2/6.5.2/6a1/6b1	
Goal7		7.1.1/7.1.2/7.2.1/7.3.1/7b1	7a1	
Goal8	8.4.1/8.4.2/8.9.1/8a1	8.1.1/8.2.1/8.3.1/8.5.1/8.5.2/ 8.6.1/8.7.1/8.8.1/8.8.2/8.10.1/ 8.10.2/8.b.1	8.4.1/8.4.2/8a1	
Goal9	9.3.1/9.3.2//9.4/9.5.1/9.5. 2/9.b.1	9.1.2/9.2.1/9.2.2/9c1	Ind. 9.1./9.3.1/9.3.2/9.4.1/9.5.1/9.a.1/9. b.1	
Goal10	10.7.1/10.7.3.	10.1.1/10.2.1/10.3.1/10.4.1/10.5.1 /10.b1	10.4.1/10.4.2/10.6.1/10.7.1/10.7.2/ 10.7.3/10.7.4/10.a1/10b1/10c1	

Goal11	11.4.1/11a1/11c1	11.1.1/11.2.1/11.3.1/11.5.1/11.5.2 /11.6.1/11.6.2/11.7.2/11.b1/11b2/	11.3.1/11.3.2/11.4.1/11.5.2/11.6.2. 11.7.1/11.a.1/11.c.1	
Goal12	12.1.1/12.2.1/12.2.2/12.3. 1/12.5.1/12.6.1/12b1/12c1	12.4.1/12.7.1/12a1	12.1.1/12.2.1/12.2.2/12.3.1/12.6.1/ 12.7.1/12.8.1/12.b1.12c1	
Goal13		13.1.1/13.1.2/13.1.3/13.2.1/13.2.2 /13.3.1/13a1/13b1		
Goal14	14.1.1/14.3.1/14a1	14.2.1/14.4.1/14.5.1/14.6.1/14.7.1 /14b1/14c1	14.1.1/14.3.1/14.a.1	
Goal15	15.a.1	15.1.1/15.1.2/15.2.1/15.3.1/15.4.1 /15.4.2/15.5.1/15.6.1/ 15.7.1/15.8.1/15.9.1/15.c.1	15.a.1/15.b.1	
Goal16		16.1.1/16.1.2/16.1.3/16.1.4/16.2.1 /16.2.2/16.2.3/16.3.1/16.3.2/16.3. 3/16.4.1/16.4.2/16.5.1/16.5.2/16.6 .1/16.6.2/16.7.1/16.7.2/16.8.1/ 16.9.1/16.10.1/16.10.2/16a1/16b1	16.1.2/16.3.1/16.3.3/16.4.1/16.4.2/ 16.5.2/16.8.1/16.10.1/16.10.2	
Goal17	17.2.1/17.5.1/17.7.1/17.12 .1/17.13.1/17.14.1/17.15.1 /17.17.1/17.19.1	17.1.1/17.1.2/17.3.1/17.3.2/17.4.1 /17.5.1/17.6.1/17.8.1/17.9.1/17.11 /17.15.1/17.16.1/17.18.1/17.18.2/ 17.18.3/17.19.2	17.2.1/17.3.1/17.5.1/17.7.1/17.9.1/ 17.10.1/17.12.1/17.13.1/17.14.1/17 .16.1/17.7.1/17.19.1	
Legend	No (up to date ) data available but closely monitored at policy level	SDG data status is poor, mostly not available or collected yet. The indicators are not part of national policy yet or not relevant at this stage	SDG data status is moderate, mostly data is available but out dated or not regularly collected. The indicators are part of development policy	SDG data status is good, mostly data is available and up to date and / or regularly collected. The indicators are part of development policy.

## 6. Suriname's national core SDG priority indicators list and status update

Identifying a national core SDG indicators list can be helpful in the process of monitoring the country's achievement for each SDG. Based on the assessment carried out, one of the main observations is that most of the targeted indicators are part of the national development goals and almost identical to the CARICOM core list. In chapter 5, all the SDG indicators with an assessment score of 5 and higher can be qualified as indicators that are somehow part of the country's development plans and policies, and that there is an undeniable level of attention paid to these indicators. In the respective tables (e.g Table 20, 23, ..., 67 but also 69), all these indicators (cells) are marked green. In Annex 2, a recommended table is included with an overall view of the SDGs indicators that can be part of the national priority list, these indicators are also marked green. Annex 2 provides an overview of all SDG indicators, the main data sources that are currently used or can be possibly used, and in the last column, the priority level is indicated.

The SDGs where about 75% or more of the indicators is related by Multi-Annual Development Plan 2022-2026 or with the CARICOM core list are: SDG 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-10-13-15-16. The SDGs that are part of the CARICOM core list but still are underdeveloped/still have a lack in data monitoring in Suriname are SDG: 9, 10, 11, 14 and 17. Attention is needed for solid waste management, reliable water source management and quality and reliable international cooperation's and alliances. There is maybe enough attention at policy level, but the initiatives and activities are not backed and measured by data. In Annex 2 these indicators are also included and marked in purple.

In this regard special attention is also needed for SDG 12 where the focus is on 'consumption and production on material footprint'. Based on the stakeholders meeting, studying the available data and the assessment of main and available data sources, the indicators and the respective calculation measures are the least comprehended by the responsible Government or other stakeholders and therefore it is not surprising that there is a lack on quality data.

The assessment also points out that some critical indicators which are followed by the CARICOM, are mentioned in Suriname's Development Plan 2022-2026 but still lack a good deal of data to report on the quantitative status. For example SDG indicators 5, 10, 16 need more attention at country level for reliable, updated or availability of data. The method of data collection is not in line with the proposed measures of the UN. Another observation is the data disaggregation. Although for most of the SDGs, data is available there still is a lack on data for specific population subgroups. Some of the data is disaggregated by location but not disaggregated by sex, age, or vulnerability groups (persons with a disability or Tribal and Indigenous communities). In this regard SDG 8 or 16 can serve as good example. There is not much data for specific age groups or by location for unemployment. For the violence indicators there is not much disaggregated data regarding the victims like data by sex, age or location. Furthermore, for corruption, bribery and safety there is not much detailed data on location, sex and age. Therefore the "leave no one behind" aim of the SDGs cannot be measured.

SDGs regarding women empowerment and safety are not collected regularly and not according the required disaggregation such as the educational level or occupational status as recommended by the metadata of the indicator.

For the SDG 3 indicators, data is collected but is not linked to each other or only collected on one administrative point to present a complete overview at national level. For example, there is no data

available regarding the number of deaths due to air pollution, some tropical diseases, mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene.

Although there is a lack of disaggregation for some of the indicators, there is an advantage of having at least the basic data or information where you could still monitor the SDG. For example, SDG 1 contains data regarding the number of poor people in Suriname, SDG 2 contains data regarding the prevalence of undernourishment, SDG 3 contains data regarding maternal mortality ratio, child mortality and the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.

The indicators that are slightly more sophisticated and measure relatively more improved situations are not targeted properly in Suriname. For these indicators more attention is needed for future monitoring. Some examples in this regard are the indicators that measure official development Assistance (ODA) or budget or finance related indicators (for example indicator 1.a.: the total official development assistance received from all donors and the proportion of total government spending on essential services”, or SDG indicator 3.8.2 “proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditures or income is not measured yet, although the necessary data is available”.

## 7 Conclusions and Recommendations

The Data and Analysis Repository Framework setup consists of data available at SDG target and indicator level. As far as data is available for each SDG indicator, the data is collected for period 2015-2021 and can be used for reporting on the status of the SDG targets and indicators. In case older data is available, it is still incorporated in the excel files. Challenges, weaknesses, constraints, data gaps and all other relevant data related issues have been identified. Administrative and survey data sources are analyzed and an inventory is made of the data availability or proxy indicators that are identified for current use.

Along with building this data repository, an assessment was carried out regarding the priority given to a certain SDG and its respective indicators. For each indicator the links with the country's development plans and policies as well as monitoring and reporting by agencies and ministries are made. In this regard a number of variables (selection criteria) have been used to measure how targets and indicators are monitored currently. This assignment identifies a possible SDG-core list of indicators for Suriname, and also show which indicators are currently given less importance/attention.

With the constructed Data Repository Framework (DRF), the following information is now available:

- Data for each SDG target and respective indicators
- National prioritized indicators
- Data gaps and data constraints for each indicator as well as identification of proxy indicators where necessary
- Available data sources, websites and publication at indicator level
- Coverage of SDG targets and indicators by national data surveys and administrative databases
- Listing of indicators that are not covered by any data source in the country
- Level of data availability
- Mapping of custodians by at indicator level
- Mapping of responsible and reporting ministry/agency
- Latest (year) of statistics available
- Relation to regional and national and programs
- Level of disaggregated data available
- Statistical overview of each SDG

The setup of this Data and Analysis Repository and the mapping of the country's relevant SDG targets and indicators can serve as a baseline for future VNRs for Suriname. In the following part of this section some recommendations are made to enhance the quality and data availability of future data collection.

### 1. Raise awareness on SDG targets and indicators

With the preparation of this matrix an overview of the 17 SDGs, their respective targets and indicators based upon the UN guideline is now available as well as the data for each indicator. This matrix can be used as a tool to guide data producers as well as data users for further monitoring of the SDG data collection.

### 2. Timely executing national surveys and updating national databases

With the analysis of the available data sources at national and sectoral level it is very evident that there should be no delay in the data collection process, whereas surveys and censuses should be conducted on a timely basis and administrative data collection must be enhanced to facilitate reliable quality data that can be used for better planning and policy decisions. To meet the SDG goals and target before 2030, policy and actions are needed to keep track on timely data collection. Also, for specific SDG indicators it is

important to align the data collection with the proposed metadata per indicator. Political will to invest more in data is also very important especially for the ministry or agency that is responsible for certain SDGs.

### **3. Identify and collaborate with the ministries, government agencies and other relevant stakeholders**

Enhance the engagement and collaboration with the identified sectors, ministries, national institutions, and other relevant stakeholders for each of the 242+ SDG indicators. Engagement with these stakeholders is of high importance for better collaboration regarding the data that is needed, but also the data that can be provided or calculated to limit the amount of data gaps for the next Data and Analysis Repository and the second VNR report of Suriname. Reducing the institutional and capacity gaps can speed up efforts to enhance the data collection and data analysis. Furthermore, establish a system of focal points of the Government to keep track of all the government projects and activities regarding the SDGs data improvement and to link these projects with the SDGs.

It is necessary to collaborate with at least the following stakeholders:

- Focal points of the General Bureau of Statistics (GBS) and the Planning Office of Suriname (SPS). This collaboration will also facilitate the engagement with the other ministries and government institutions as well as other national institutions and stakeholders, since these two institutes are key institutes for data collection/production.
- National SDG Committee, consisting of the SPS, the GBS and all ministries who are responsible for SDG monitoring and reporting at national and regional level. The SDG platform is also a key stakeholder since it comprises of private sector and civil society stakeholders.

### **4. Training in monitoring of indicators and measurement techniques**

For each member of the national SDG committee, the SDG platform, the reporting ministries/agencies, and respective focal points, training in the measurement of each target/indicator using available data source(s) and using proxy indicators/data variables is necessary. This is necessary for example to keep track on the national core indicators list and identify priority problem areas for capacity in all 17 SDGs. It will also be important to describe data gaps and other data related challenges and constraints that are not prioritized yet. Ultimately, data collection possibilities, methodologies and measurement techniques for indicators which are not monitored due to lack of data, should be proposed.

5. Develop an action plan to implement the proposed recommendations

**Annex 1. Statistical overview by SDG**



## Annex 1A Statistical overview GOAL 1

### 1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)

The indicator “proportion of the population below the international poverty line” is defined as the percentage of the population living on less than \$1.90 a day at 2011 international prices.

Poverty by \$1.90 and \$ 3.20 poverty line (international prices) using Household Budget Survey 2007/2008 and 2013/2014				
Area	HBS 2007/2008		HBS 2013/14	
	Percentage of households living below \$ 1.90 ppp/per day	Percentage of households living below \$ 3.20 ppp/per day	Percentage of households living below \$ 1.90 ppp/per day	Percentage of households living below \$ 3.20 ppp/per day
Urban	14.8	33.1	18.8	38.9
Rural	21.5	42.2	33.7	57.3
<b>National</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>43.6</b>

Source: World Bank (2016), GBS\_ Household Budget Survey 2014, modified by Sobhie (2018) and Kisoensing (2021)

Poverty by Gender, 2013/14 HBS		
	Percentage of households living below \$ 1.90 ppp/per day	Percentage of households living below \$ 3.20 ppp/per day
Female	23.4	43.5
Male	22.4	43.7
<b>National</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>43.6</b>
Poverty incidence by Activity status, HBS 2013/14		
Activity status		
Employed	21.5	43.6
Unemployed	30.5	56.2
Home maker	26.7	45
Retired	17.2	36.8
Other	19.7	25.6
<b>National</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>43.4</b>

Source: World Bank (2016), GBS\_ Household Budget Survey 2014, modified by Sobhie (2018) and Kisoensing (2021)

Ensuring wellbeing and prosperity for its citizens, is one of the fundamentals which is anchored in the Surinamese Constitution, and is stated as follows:

*"Ensuring prosperity and well-being for every citizen is the aspiration of every government ... the social objectives of the State are aimed at, among other things, a fair distribution of the national income, aimed at a just distribution of well-being and prosperity among all layers of the population".*

Using the international monetary poverty lines for indicator 1.1.1, the figures show that in 2014 about 22 % of the households were living below the \$ 1.90 (ppp) a day, and about 44 % with less than \$ 3.20 (ppp) a day, using consumption expenditures as a proxy for income. There are distinct differences at geographical level and by economic status. Employed household head's and those who are retired have a relatively lower risk to be observed poor. This difference is not reflected by gender of the household head.

### 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

The national poverty rate is the percentage of the total population living below the national poverty line. The rural poverty rate is the percentage of the rural population living below the national poverty line (or in cases where a separate, rural poverty line is used, the rural poverty line). Urban poverty rate is the percentage of the urban population living below the national poverty line (or in cases where a separate, urban poverty line is used, the urban poverty line).

Poverty Incidence (H) and Poverty Gap Index (A) for Urban, 2013/14	Poverty measure, HBS 2013/2014	
	Headcount ratio (%)	Poverty gap (%)
Basic food basket of 2200 Kcal	34	17.2

Source: Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing/ National Poverty Committee, NCVA-report, 2017, p19/20.

Poverty incidence using various poverty lines (%)					
Poverty lines(*)		Poverty incidence by geographical area (**)			
US\$ per day (PPP)	SRD /month	National	Urban	Rural	Interior
Extreme poverty rate (US\$ 2)	SRD 120,-	10.9	10.4	10.3	16.1
50%-median (US\$ 5)	SRD 275,-	24	22.4	24.8	35.2
Elderly Allowance (US\$ 9)	SRD 525,-	47	42.5	54.9	65.3
Minimumwage (US\$ 11)	SRD 686,- (40 hours)	58.8	54.5	67.5	74.7

Source: LAPOP 2012, Sobhie (2018): "Measuring Poverty in Suriname, A systematic research on concepts and measurement methods." P.54  
 (\*) The conversion factor used for 2012 is SRD / \$ 2.0, extrapolated from the 2011 PPP set  
 (\*\*) Data from Latin American Public Opinion Project Survey carried out in 2012

Poverty incidence (%) by geographical area using National (Food) Poverty Line in 2014, HBS 2013/2014			
Area	Extreme poor (Food PL: SRD 309,- per month)	Poverty (PL:SRD 515,- per month)	Near Poor (PL: SRD 773- per month)
Urban	15.6	36.8	56.4
Rural	52	74.6	87.2
<b>National*</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>64.3</b>

Source: GBS- Household budget survey 2014 and NVCA (2017), modified by Sobhie (2018) and Kisoensing (2021)

(\*) Interior was not included in the survey

Measuring poverty in Suriname has always been a challenge. In 2016 the National Committee for Poverty Measurement and Targeting Strategies proposed to use both the **basic needs approach (using the energy-food-intake methodology)**, and the **multidimensional approach** as poverty measures for Suriname and formulated the following a **National Poverty Definition**:

*'Poverty of households in Suriname is characterized by a lack of income and/or possession to acquire a basic package of food and other necessary goods and services, which are needed for a dignified life. It should be noted that necessary goods and services include adequate housing, clothing, footwear, but also access to public services and services such as education, health care and utilities (water and electricity), transport and participation in society. By composing the poverty characteristics, disparities between the different districts will be considered.'*

Poverty incidence (%) using based on national poverty lines (SRD) by Sex, HBS 2013/2014		
Gender	National Poverty lines	
	Extreme Poverty (PL: SRD 309,- per month)	Poverty (PL:SRD 515,- per month)
Female	23.5	44.6
Male	25.6	47.4
National (*)	24.9	46.5
Source: GBS- Household budget survey 2014 and NVCA (2017), modified by Sobhie (2018) and Kisoensingh (2021)		

(\*) Interior was not included in the survey

Constructed Food basket, 2200 Kcal. (December 2014)	
Semi whole grain rice	Tomato Ketchup
Flour	Aubergine
Egg noodles	Banana
Bread	Watermelon
Patato	Oranges
Yuca	Fish (wit witi)
Chicken parts (Liver and kidney)	Brown beans
White sugar	Tomato Sardines
Salted Codfish (Surinamese )	Lentils
Plantains	Sausages
Peanut butter	Chicked thigh
Onions	Milk (local)
Garlic	Soy Oil
Greens(Klaroen)	Margerine
Pumkin	

The latest household budget, carried out in 2013/14, collected consumption expenditures data from households. Based on the reported consumption on food of these households, a food basket is derived based on a 2200 Kcal daily diet, using the products (vegetables, meat, grains, etc.) with the highest nutritional level, based on the most economic prices and taking account of separate food/nutritional groups.

In the list presented in this section you find the items which were included and are country specific. The value of this basket is about SRD 309 on a monthly base. By expanding this food basket with non -food, but very essential basic items as housing, health, utilities, the value of the basket is SRD 515 per month for an adult (1 -person household), based on the price levels of December 2014.

The basket values serve as the National (food) poverty lines. For 2014, using household consumption expenditure data, the food poverty line (2200 Kcal) is SRD 309, and the poverty line is SRD 515 per month for a 1-person household. Using these National poverty lines about 46 % (living below SRD 515 per month) is poor and 25% extreme poor, since they cannot afford the food basket. There is a huge inequality between urban and rural. Poverty among male heads is higher than among female household heads. In December 2021 the estimated poverty line is SRD 3365.

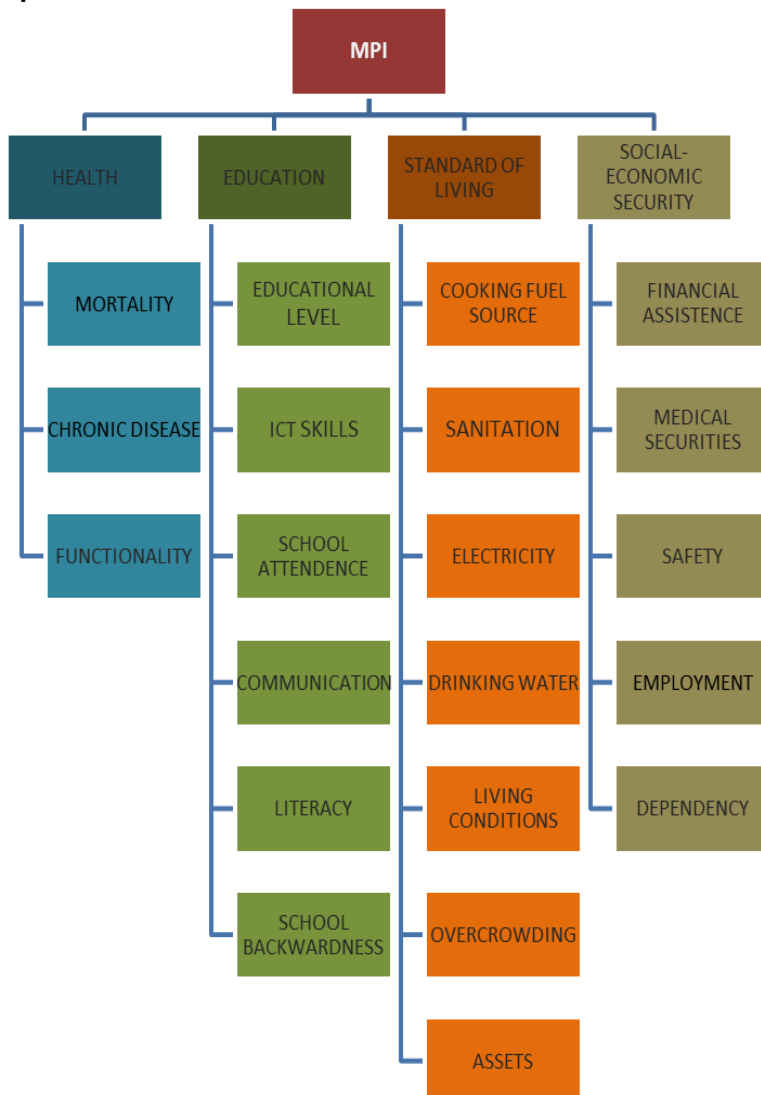
		National Poverty line in SRD, december 2020 by household size and composition					National Poverty line in SRD, december 2021 by household size and composition				
		Number of children					Number of children				
		0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4
Number of adults	1	2,081	2,946	3,691	4,367	4,991	3,365	4,762	5,966	7,059	8,069
	2	3,290	4,002	4,654	5,260	5,832	5,318	6,469	7,523	8,503	9,427
	3	4,302	4,930	5,520	6,080	6,614	6,953	7,969	8,924	9,828	10,692
	4	5,199	5,775	6,323	6,847	7,352	8,403	9,336	10,221	11,068	11,884

### 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

The following four series are used to monitor the SDG 1.2.2.

1. Official multidimensional poverty headcount, by sex, and age (% of population) ( The percentage of people who are multidimensionally poor)
2. Average share of weighted deprivations (intensity) for total population (The average share of weighted dimensions in which poor people are deprived among total population)
3. Official multidimensional poverty headcount (% of total households). (The percentage of households who are multidimensionally poor)
4. Average share of weighted deprivations (intensity) for total households(The average share of weighted dimensions in which poor people are deprived among total households)
5. Multidimensional deprivation for children (% of population under 18).(The percentage of children who are simultaneously deprived in multiple dimensions of well-being)

### Proposed National MPI- dimensions and indicators



The Multi-dimensional Poverty Approach proposed for Suriname follows the Alkire-Foster methodology (AF-method, Alkire et al., 2011, 2015) as proposed by the OPHI, with some modifications to capture the national characteristics. Starting with the identification of dimensions and indicators at both national and sub-national level, the first round of selection took place.

As a second step for each indicator within a dimension, a deprivation cutoff is chosen. A next step was to assign weights to indicators and dimensions and to aggregate the weighed deprivation score for each household.

The last step was to identify the poor by applying a second cutoff at dimension level to discriminate upon poor and non-poor. The list of national indicators is presented by this figure.

<b>Poverty Indices using National indicators and cut offs, Census 2012</b>			
<b>Region</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>MO</b>
Urban	7	37	3
Rural	10	38	4
Interior	66	49	32
<b>National</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Gender of head</b>			
Male-headed	11	41	4
Female-headed	26	46	12
<b>Ethnicity</b>			
Amerindian	33	43	14
Maroon	47	48	23
Creole	6	37	2
Hindustani	11	37	4
Javanese	4	36	1
Other	4	37	2
<b>District</b>			
Paramaribo	6	36	2
Wanica	10	37	4
Nickerie	9	38	3
Coronie	8	47	4
Saramacca	10	37	4
Commewijne	6	40	3
Marowijne	26	39	10
Para	16	39	7
Brokopondo	56	46	3
Sipaliwini	84	51	43

Source: Census 2012, calculated by National Poverty Committee, using country specific indicators

\* preliminary results

The main findings at country level, using available data from latest Census and Multi Indicators Cluster Survey of 2018, shows that the headcount ratio (H) lies between 24-28 percent, while the poverty intensity (A) is about 40 percent. The adjusted headcount (M) ratio is around 12-14 percent. Decomposition at district level and by ethnicity reveal high discrepancies for specific population subgroups. For example, the incidence of multidimensional poverty for households in the interior is higher (around 75%) than for households located in the urban (15%) and rural regions (25%). The inequality in poverty incidence between female - and male - headed households is much lower, than between ethnic groups.

**1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable**

The indicator reflects the proportion of persons effectively covered by a social protection system, including social protection floors. It also reflects the main components of social protection: **child and maternity benefits, support for persons without a job, persons with disabilities, victims of work injuries and older persons.** Effective coverage of social protection is measured by the number of people who are either actively contributing to a social insurance scheme or receiving benefits (contributory or non-contributory)

District	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Paramaribo	27,245	28,102	29,275	29,924	31,077	32,847
Wanica	9,302	9,796	10,392	10,828	11,575	12,721
Nickerie	3,999	4,104	4,164	4,298	4,493	4,841
Coronie	349	355	362	347	373	439
Saramacca	1,569	1,641	1,713	1,769	1,848	1,973
Commewijne	2,735	2,851	3,037	3,167	3,384	3,701
Marowijne	1,953	1,995	2,082	2,137	2,194	2,287
Para	1,950	2,018	2,114	2,202	2,316	2,486
Brokopondo	785	785	805	811	835	868
Sipaliwini	3,589	3,607	3,636	3,722	3,785	3,819
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,476</b>	<b>55,254</b>	<b>57,580</b>	<b>59,205</b>	<b>61,880</b>	<b>65,982</b>
Population	567,291	575,700	583,400	590,100	598,000	602,500
<b>%</b>	<b>9.43</b>	<b>9.60</b>	<b>9.87</b>	<b>10.03</b>	<b>10.35</b>	<b>10.95</b>

Source: General Bureau of Statistics, Statistical yearbook/  
Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing, Department of Scientific  
Research and Planning

District	2017	2018	2019	2020
Paramaribo	4,941	4,229	3,904	4,263
Wanica	3,776	3,384	3,123	3,346
Nickerie	783	754	643	691
Coronie	78	81	51	50
Saramacca	420	334	305	332
Commewijne	1,052	857	618	614
Marowijne	731	655	616	688
Para	1,010	872	834	929
<b>Totaal</b>	<b>12,791</b>	<b>11,166</b>	<b>10,094</b>	<b>10,913</b>
Population	583,400	590,100	598,000	602,500
<b>%</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.81</b>

About 10% of the population received the elderly allowance. In Suriname every person aged 60 and older received by administrative regulation an old age pension. The percentage of registered financial assistance is a bit lower, about 2%, and in recent years declined also. About 2% of the population receives financial support for being dysfunctional or having a disability. About 35-45% of the population receives any social/financial support. Due to improved health security care system there is an increase from 10% around 2015 to 35% in 2021 in health insurance coverage for those in need and not being able to pay for their health insurance. Therefore, at national level the proportion of beneficiaries of social protection increased from 36 to 68% in 2021.

Number of Persons that Received Financial Support by District, 2010-2020						
District	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Paramaribo	6,154	5,309	4,941	4,229	3,904	4,263
Wanica	3,959	3,697	3,776	3,384	3,123	3,362
Nickerie	519	537	783	754	643	761
Coronie	75	72	78	81	51	50
Saramacca	405	379	420	334	305	342
Commewijne	2,426	943	1,052	857	618	643
Marowijne	765	624	731	655	617	698
Para	983	944	1,010	872	834	945
<b>Totaal</b>	<b>15,286</b>	<b>12,505</b>	<b>12,791</b>	<b>11,166</b>	<b>10,095</b>	<b>11,064</b>
Population	567,291	575,700	583,400	590,100	598,000	602,500
<b>%</b>	<b>2.69</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.84</b>

Source: General Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Yearbook

Source: Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing, Department of Scientific Research and Planning

Population covered by social protection floors/systems, 2010-2020						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Old Age pension	9.4	9.6	9.9	10.0	10.3	11.0
Child Benefit	15.4	15.4	15.3	15.3	15.1	15.1
Free health Care Benefits/BAZO	8.4	0.0	32.4	32.1	16.3	39.4
Financial Support low income	2.7	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.8
Financial support Disabled persons			2.2	1.9	1.7	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>67.3</b>

Source: Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing, based on registered cases.

#### 1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

Basic Services refer to public service provision systems that meet human basic needs including **drinking water, sanitation, hygiene, energy, mobility, waste collection, health care, education and information technologies.**

	Percentage of household population using hygiene facility, MICS 2018:				Total	Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service	Number of household members
	Handwashing						
	Basic facility <sup>3</sup>	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see /other			
<b>Total</b>	63.8	7.5	8.1	20.7	<b>100.0</b>	56.0	30512
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	62.4	6.2	8.8	22.6	100.0	58.2	22383
Rural Coastal	68.8	8.7	5.0	17.5	100.0	59.8	5408
Rural Interior	65.2	16.0	7.9	11.0	100.0	30.7	2722

Access to basic need utilities and services					
	Percentage of household population using:				
	Drinking water, MICS 2018				Total
	Basic service <sup>1</sup>	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	
<b>Total</b>	97.5	0.7	1.0	0.9	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Area</b>					
Urban	98.5	0.7	0.8	0.0	100.0
Rural Coastal	96.7	0.8	1.6	1.0	100.0
Rural Interior	90.6	0.3	1.4	7.7	100.0
	Percentage of household population using:				
	Sanitation, MICS 2018				Total
	Basic service <sup>2</sup>	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	
<b>Total</b>	88.6	5.9	3.4	2.1	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Area</b>					
Urban	93.7	5.1	1.2	0.1	100.0
Rural Coastal	88.4	5.3	6.1	0.2	100.0
Rural Interior	47.1	14.3	16.3	22.2	100.0
	Total	Area			
		Urban	Rural Coastal	Rural Interior	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Electricity</b>					
Yes, interconnected grid	94.2	98.8	91.8	56.2	
Yes, off-grid	3.3	0.2	4.2	30.1	
No	2.5	0.9	4.0	13.7	
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Persons with access to electricity (%)	97.4	98.9	95.9	87.3	
Number of total household members	30512	22383	5408	2722	
	Total	Area			
		Urban	Rural Coastal	Rural Interior	
<b>Internet access at home</b>					
Yes	52.1	57.7	41.6	22.3	
No	47.7	42.1	58.2	77.4	
Missing/DK	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	
Number of household members	30512	22383	5408	2722	

Source , MICS 2018, modified by authors

According to the MICS 2018 survey, about 98% has access to any kind of improved drinking water source. 2 % uses an unimproved source or surface water. For sanitation about 90 % makes use of a basic service, however for interior access to these services is only available for less than 50% of the population living there. 94 % of the population has access to electricity from an interconnected grid. Again, for the interior this basic facility is only available for 56% of the population.

52% of the population living in the urban has access to internet at home, 42% of the rural population and about 22% of he interior.

Overall, only halve of the population has access to all basic need services, that is improved drinking water source, electricity, improved sanitation and hygiene facilities. For the interior this is about 30%.



## Health insurance coverage

**Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage covered by any health insurance <sup>1</sup>	Number of women	Among women having health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by				Number of women with health insurance
			Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
<b>Total</b>	77.0	7000	42.1	37.6	19.6	1.1	5393
Urban	78.6	5287	44.6	33.6	21.4	0.9	4155
Rural Coastal	75.2	1178	39.2	44.3	15.1	1.5	886
Rural Interior	65.8	535	20.8	68.1	9.7	2.2	352

**Table EQ.2.1M: Health insurance coverage (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage covered by any health insurance <sup>1</sup>	Number of men	Among men having health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by				Number of men with health insurance
			Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
<b>Total</b>	63.6	2828	57.2	22.9	20.2	0.7	1798
Urban	66.5	2122	58.1	21.1	21.4	0.5	1410
Rural Coastal	60.1	521	57.7	24.6	17.3	1.0	313
Rural Interior	40.0	185	37.1	50.0	9.6	4.2	74

The survey findings from MICS 2018 shows that about 77% of the females is covered by a any kind of medical insurance, whereas for their male peers this is around 63%. The inequality by gender , but also by region is evident. About 60% of those with a health insurance coverage received this from their employer and about 22% by the government's social protection system. Children between 5-17 yrs of age are better covered than adults, with an coverage rate of 86%.

**Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17 years), from MICS 2018 Survey findings report)**

Percentage of children age 5-17 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage covered by any health insurance <sup>1</sup>	Number of children aged 5-17 years	Among children aged 5-17 years having health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by				Number of children aged 5-17 with health insurance
			Health insurance through employer	Social security (BAZO&SOZAVO)	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
<b>Total</b>	86.0	7722	30.6	57.5	10.7	1.6	6644
Urban	88.2	5221	33.5	53.0	12.4	1.5	4605
Rural Coastal	84.9	1437	29.5	60.6	8.6	1.8	1220
Rural Interior	77.0	1063	16.4	77.9	3.8	1.9	819

Overall for SDG 1 as demonstrated by table 20 there is data available and the situation is on poverty is assessed. The main problem is that the data is a bit outdated, that is the Household budget survey. Furthermore, the disaggregation of the data is not possible for each indicator. In some cases, proxy indicators are used for this assessment. It is recommendable that more national approved indicators are proposed.

*Note: See the corresponding excel file with more detailed statistics on each indicator. This statistical overview serves only for a quick glance at Surinamese's status and achievements in combatting poverty and improving their social protection*

## Annex 1B Statistical overview GOAL 2

2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment. The prevalence of undernourishment (PoU) is an estimate of the proportion of the population whose habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the dietary energy levels that are required to maintain a normal active and healthy life. It is expressed as a percentage.

Poverty incidence using foodpoverty line, 2200 kcal by stratum, SRD 309						
	ParWan	Nickerie	CorSar	Comm.	Para	Total
NON-POOR	1,839	113	48	137	62	2,199
%	84.44	47.59	40.79	59.27	37.81	75.10
POOR	339	124	70	94	102	729
%	15.56	52.41	59.21	40.73	62.19	24.90
Total	2,178	237	118	231	165	2,928
%	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: HBS 2014, estimates by Sobhie, 2016

2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) The indicator measures the percentage of individuals in the population who have experienced food insecurity at moderate or severe levels during the reference period. The severity of food insecurity, defined as a latent trait, is measured on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale global reference scale, a measurement standard established by FAO through the application of the Food Insecurity Experience Scale in more than 140 countries worldwide, starting in 2014.

	Prevalence of food insecurity, based on the FIES (percentage in the national population)			
	Moderate or Severe (SDG indicator 2.1.2)		Severe only	
	2014-16	2019-21	2014-16	2019-21
World	21.8	28.1	7.7	10.7
South America	23.4	36.6	6.0	12.1
Suriname	35.9	35.9	7.2	7.2

Source: Food & Agriculture Organization's (FAO) data collected through Geopoll

2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age

Prevalence of stunting (height-for-age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.

<b>2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age &lt;-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age</b>				
	2000	2006	2010	2018
<b>Stunting</b>				
<b>Underweight prevalence (weight for age)</b>				
(weight for age)Moderate (-2SD)	13.3	9.9	5.8	6.7
(weight for age)Severe (-3 SD)	2.1	0.8	1.3	0.8
<b>Stunting prevalence (Height for age)</b>				
(Height for age)Moderate (-2SD)	9.9	7.7	8.8	8.3
(Height for age)Severe (-3 SD)	2.7	1.4	2.2	2.1

Source: MICS 2000-2018 data

**Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children**

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Weight for age			Number of children with weight and age (A)	Height for age			Number of children with height and age (A)	Weight for height				Number of children with weight and height (A)	
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight			Mean Z-Score (SD)
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below		Percent above			
	- 2 SD <sup>1</sup>	- 3 SD <sup>2</sup>			- 2 SD <sup>3</sup>	- 3 SD <sup>4</sup>			- 2 SD <sup>5</sup>	- 3 SD <sup>6</sup>	+ 2 SD <sup>7</sup>	+ 3 SD <sup>8</sup>		
<b>Total</b>	6.7	0.8	-0.3	3356	8.3	2.1	-0.3	3252	5.5	1.0	3.5	0.9	-0.2	3249
<b>Sex</b>														
Male	7.6	1.0	-0.3	1705	10.0	2.5	-0.4	1636	6.2	1.5	3.3	0.9	-0.2	1633
Female	5.7	0.6	-0.2	1651	6.4	1.7	-0.3	1616	4.8	0.6	3.8	1.0	-0.1	1616
<b>Area</b>														
Urban	7.6	0.8	-0.3	2114	8.4	2.1	-0.3	2052	6.3	1.2	3.0	0.8	-0.2	2045
Rural Coastal	5.7	0.5	-0.3	703	6.3	1.4	-0.3	685	5.5	0.9	5.3	1.3	-0.1	686
Rural Interior	4.4	1.0	-0.3	539	10.3	3.2	-0.5	516	2.4	0.7	3.2	1.0	0.0	518

2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height  $>+2$  or  $<-2$  standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

Prevalence of overweight (weight for height  $>+2$  standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.

**Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children**

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Suriname MCS, 2018

	Weight for age			Number of children with weight and age (A)	Height for age			Number of children with height and age (A)	Weight for height					Number of children with weight and height (A)
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)	
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below		Percent above			
	- 2 SD <sup>1</sup>	- 3 SD <sup>2</sup>			- 2 SD <sup>3</sup>	- 3 SD <sup>4</sup>			- 2 SD <sup>5</sup>	- 3 SD <sup>6</sup>	+ 2 SD <sup>7</sup>	+ 3 SD <sup>8</sup>		
<b>Total</b>	6.7	0.8	-0.3	3356	8.3	2.1	-0.3	3252	5.5	1.0	3.5	0.9	-0.2	3249
<b>Sex</b>														
Male	7.6	1.0	-0.3	1705	10.0	2.5	-0.4	1636	6.2	1.5	3.3	0.9	-0.2	1633
Female	5.7	0.6	-0.2	1651	6.4	1.7	-0.3	1616	4.8	0.6	3.8	1.0	-0.1	1616
<b>Area</b>														
Urban	7.6	0.8	-0.3	2114	8.4	2.1	-0.3	2052	6.3	1.2	3.0	0.8	-0.2	2045
Rural Coastal	5.7	0.5	-0.3	703	6.3	1.4	-0.3	685	5.5	0.9	5.3	1.3	-0.1	686
Rural Interior	4.4	1.0	-0.3	539	10.3	3.2	-0.5	516	2.4	0.7	3.2	1.0	0.0	518

**2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)**

<b>Wasting</b>					
Wasting: Moderate and Severe (-2SD)	%	6.5	4.9	5	5.5
Wasting: Severe (-3 SD)-Total	%	1.5	0.4	0.8	1
<b>Overweight</b>					
Overweight: Above (-2SD)-Total	%	-	2.8	4	3.5
Overweight :Severe (-3 SD)-Total					0.9

**2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size**

Volume of agricultural production of small-scale food producer in crop, livestock, fisheries, and forestry activities per number of days.

<b>Annual Output (x 1,000 kg) in Agriculture by Type of Crop, 2015-2020</b>						
<b>Soort gewas/ Crop</b>						
<b>Eenjarige gewassen/ Annual crops</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Padie (14% vocht)/ <i>Paddy (14% humidity)</i>	276,458	278,077	289,431	273,916	274,266	249,836
Mais / <i>Maize</i>	82	89	86	85	142	38
Cassave/ <i>Cassava</i>	5,879	7,314	7,659	8,170	7,783	5,763
Overige aardvruchten/ <i>Other roots</i>	2,310	2,615	2,921	3,193	3,006	2,976
Pinda (gedopt)/ <i>Peanuts</i>	25	22	27	19	30	22
Oerdie/ <i>Mung beans</i>	116	106	141	116	90	72
Overige peulvruchten / <i>Other Pulses</i>	104	57	82	97	88	46
Groenten/ <i>Vegetables</i>	24,142	26,839	24,723	26,124	21,877	16,812
Watermeloen/ <i>Watermelon</i>	2,204	1,867	2,338	2,421	2,235	1,852
<b>Totaal/ Total</b>	<b>311,320</b>	<b>316,985</b>	<b>327,408</b>	<b>314,140</b>	<b>309,517</b>	<b>277,417</b>
<b>Semi-meerjarige gewassen/ Semi-perennial crops</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Bacoven/ <i>Bananas</i>	68,991	61,073	62,887	48,835	48,435	6,241
Bananen/ <i>Plantains</i>	20,447	19,856	16,508	15,399	14,851	18,703
Ananas/ <i>Pineapple</i>	1,059	1,184	3,657	3,578	3,899	3,795
Markoesa/ <i>Passion fruit</i>	808	504	239	177	218	418
Papaja/ <i>Papaya</i>	824	713	745	810	854	763
<b>Totaal/ Total</b>	<b>92,129</b>	<b>83,330</b>	<b>84,036</b>	<b>68,799</b>	<b>68,257</b>	<b>29,920</b>

<b>Meerjarige gewassen/ Perennial crops</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Kokosnoot/ <i>Coconut</i>	12,689	14,672	14,072	14,574	14,069	14,325
Sinaasappelen/ <i>Oranges</i>	10,455	10,340	19,145	19,131	19,061	19,314
Grapefruit/ <i>Grapefruit</i>	1,057	1,032	1,227	1,221	1,197	1,189
Pompelmoes/ <i>Pomelo</i>	2,155	2,065	453	456	451	365
Overige citrus vruchten/ <i>Other citrus fruits</i>	5,329	4,422	4,565	4,538	4,447	2,322
Advocaat/ <i>Avocado</i>	161	42	94	58	57	111
Manja/ <i>Mango</i>	2,599	2,700	2,581	2,707	2,484	2,599
Kersen/ <i>Cherry</i>	907	902	916	1,256	1,241	1,347
Overige meerjarige gewassen / <i>Other Perennial Crops</i>	1,616	2,148	2,557	2,740	3,096	3,115
<b>Totaal/ Total</b>	<b>36,968</b>	<b>38,323</b>	<b>45,610</b>	<b>46,681</b>	<b>46,103</b>	<b>44,687</b>
<b>Generaal Totaal/ Grand Total</b>	<b>440,417</b>	<b>438,639</b>	<b>457,054</b>	<b>429,620</b>	<b>423,877</b>	<b>352,024</b>
<b>Bevolkingslandbouw/Small Scale Agriculture</b>	<b>230,544</b>	<b>233,339</b>	<b>252,193</b>	<b>236,044</b>	<b>236,504</b>	<b>249,962</b>
<b>Ondernemingslandbouw/Large Scale Agriculture</b>	<b>209,873</b>	<b>205,300</b>	<b>204,861</b>	<b>193,576</b>	<b>187,373</b>	<b>10,062</b>

<b>Annual Number of Bred Livestock, 2008-2020</b>							
<b>Soort/ Type</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Runderen/ <i>Cattle</i>	36,138	37,620	35,763	35,995	34,341	35,403	36,465
Varkens / <i>Pigs</i>	36,422	36,716	35,395	34,754	32,609	33,577	34,232
Geiten en schapen/ <i>Goats and sheep</i>	9,831	10,706	10,234	9,463	9,805	9,452	9,737
Overig vee/ <i>Other livestock</i>	981	1,131	1,070	1,139	1,164	1,174	1,217
Kippen en overige Pluimvee/Chicken and other Poultry a)	5,098	5,439	4,697	5,567	5,845	6,191	6,515



## Annex 1C Statistical overview GOAL 3

### 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio

The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period. It depicts the risk of maternal death relative to the number of live births and essentially captures the risk of death in a single pregnancy (proxied by a single live birth).

Note: Suriname has a relatively small population. The number of live births is around 10.000 per year since the year 2000.

To calculate the MMR as indicated by this formula, suggest a prevalence rate which is not in line with reality. Based on opinions from the National Health Agencies, the advice to calculate this per 10.000 live births

**Table 3.1 Maternal mortality figures, 2000-2020**

Year	Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100000 life births	Live births	Maternal deaths	MMR per 10,000 life births
2000	153	9,804	15	15
2001	154	9,717	15	15
2002	137	10,188	14	15
2003	125	9,634	12	16
2004	88	9,062	8	17
2005	116	8,657	10	17
2006	107	9,311	10	16
2007	184	9,769	18	15
2008	79	10,100	8	15
2009	123	9,792	12	15
2010	93	9,712	9	15
2011	113	9,703	11	15
2012	49	10,217	5	15
2013	110	10,012	-	
2014	67	10,407	-	
2015	69	10,148	7	15
2016	71	9,910	7	15
2017	51	9,785	5	15
2018	61	9,809	6	15
2019	NA		NA	
2020	NA		0	

Source: Epidemiology - BOG, Ministry of VG and CBB, 2009-2010-2011-2012

Live births data is from CBB, modified by authors

### 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (generally doctors, nurses or midwives but can refer to other health professionals providing childbirth care) is the proportion of childbirths attended by professional health personnel. According to the current definition (1) these are competent maternal and newborn health (MNH) professionals educated, trained and regulated to national and international standards. They are competent to: (i) provide and promote evidence-based, human-rights based, quality, socio-culturally sensitive and dignified care to women and newborns; (ii) facilitate physiological processes during labour and delivery to ensure a clean and positive childbirth experience; and (iii) identify and manage or refer women and/or newborns with complications.

### Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel, using MICS 2018 SFR

**Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section**

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Person assisting at delivery								Percent delivered by C-section					Number of women who had a live birth in the last two years
	Skilled attendant				Other				Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant <sup>1</sup>	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total <sup>2</sup>		
	Medical doctor	Nurse	Midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/Friend	Other/Missing	No attendant						
<b>Total</b>	45.9	22.1	29.4	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.4	<b>100.0</b>	98.4	10.4	5.7	16.1	1026
<b>Area</b>														
Urban	44.7	21.2	32.0	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	100.0	98.7	12.2	6.6	18.8	685
Rural Coastal	49.0	20.3	28.9	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	98.3	9.6	4.0	13.6	191
Rural Interior	47.7	28.5	18.5	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	97.2	3.3	3.4	6.7	149
<b>Age at most recent live birth</b>														
Less than 20	51.3	19.5	27.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	100.0	98.8	5.2	4.4	9.7	167
20-34	42.1	24.0	31.1	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	98.3	10.6	6.6	17.2	701
35-49	57.4	16.2	24.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.5	100.0	98.4	15.1	3.1	18.1	159

<b>Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%), MICS 2000-2018</b>																
<b>Type of personnel assisting at delivery</b>	<b>2000</b>				<b>2006</b>				<b>2010</b>				<b>2018</b>			
	Urban	Rural	Interior	Total	Urban	Rural	Interior	Total	Urban	Rural	Interior	Total	Urban	Rural	Interior	Total
Doctor	31.1	32.5	7.1	24	28.5	23.7	18.6	25.8	37.2	36.7	33.3	36.4	44.7	49.0	47.7	45.9
Midwife	49.5	49.2	11.2	37.6	62.6	64	50.6	60.7	56.1	56.5	42.6	53.6	32.0	28.9	18.5	29.4
Nurse	12.1	8.3	6.1	9.3	3.7	3.2	2.3	3.3	1.2	1.6	0.6	1.2	21.2	20.3	28.5	22.1
Village health worker	0	0	43.9	13.6	0.2	0	19.1	3.6	0.5	0.3	14.6	3.1	0.8	0.2	2.4	0.9
Traditional birth attendant	0	1.7	25.5	8.3	0	0	6.7	1.2	0.7	0	4.5	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Relative/friend	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.3	2.7	2.2	1.7	0.2	2.9	1.6	1	0.5	1.0	2.4	0.9
Missing	6.3	7.5	6.1	6.6	3.2	5.1	0	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.4
No assistance received	1.1	0.8	0	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.6	0	0	0.2	0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.4
Any skilled personnel	92.7	90	68.3	84.5	95	90.9	90.6	93.4	95	95.1	91.1	94.3	98.7	98.3	97.2	98.4
Source: MICS 2000, 2006, 2010, 2018																
n.a. = data not available																

### 3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate

The under-five mortality rate is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed as deaths per 1000 live births.

<b>Mortality Indicators, 2015-2019</b>						
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Deaths	3,663	3,591	3,508	3,763	3955	
Female Deaths	1,626	1,574	1,567	1,643	1761	
Female Death Rate per 1000	5.72	5.46	5.36	5.55	5.88	
Male Deaths	2,037	2,017	1,941	2,120	2194	
Male Death Rate per 1000	7.19	7.02	6.67	7.21	7.36	
Maternal Mortality	7	7	5	6	NA	
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100.000	68.98	70.64	51.1	61.17	NA	
Infant Deaths (< 1 yr)	149	170	199	190	212	
/Infant Mortality Rate per 1000	14.68	17.15	20.34	19.37	20.93	
Under Five Mortality	171	191	228	223	246	
Under Five Mortality Rate per 1000	16.85	19.27	23.3	22.74	24.29	
Deaths 1-4 years	22	21	29	33	34	
Child Mortality Rate per 1000	2.17	2.12	2.96	3.36	3.36	

Source: GBS- Demographic statistics, 2019 (Table 3.6)

### **3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations**

The number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations as defined as the number of new HIV infections per 1000 person-years among the uninfected population.

Formula: Age specific HIV Ratio= (Number of HIV Infected for a specific age group/Population in that age group) X1000

**Table 3.22: Estimated Number of Persons who Know their HIV Status in Suriname, 2013-2020**

Year	Number of Persons who Know their HIV Status				
	All Ages	Children, Ages 0–14	Adults, Ages 15+	Women, Ages 15+	Men, Ages 15+
2013	3,027	123	2,904	1,607	1,297
2014	3,250	118	3,132	1,726	1,406
2015	3,235	121	3,114	1,706	1,408
2016	3,372	109	3,263	1,770	1,493
2017	3,471	83	3,388	1,809	1,579
2018	3,451	62	3,389	1,803	1,586
2019	3,443	49	3,394	1,786	1,608
2020	2,604	51	2,553	1,344	1,209

Source: National Aids Program (NAP)

### 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

Incidence of malaria is defined as the number of new cases of malaria per 1,000 people at risk each year.

**Table 5.4: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population, 2015-2022**

Total	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Suspected cases	8	11	3	11	4		
Positively tested Malaria cases	3	8	3	5	2		
Mid-Year Population	567,291	575,700	583,400	590,100	598,000		
Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-		

Bron/Source: Schattingen gemaakt door het ABS en BOG/Estimates made by GBS and BOG

### 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate

The Suicide mortality rate as defined as the number of suicide deaths in a year, divided by the population, and multiplied by 100,000.

**Table 3.29: The Number of People who have Committed Suicide or an Attempt to do so by Ethnicity/ Nationality and Sex over 2018 – 2020**

Ethnicity	2018				2019				2020			
	Suicide		Attempt to Suicide		Suicide		Attempt to Suicide		Suicide		Attempt to Suicide	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Creole	6	1	3	3	0	3	7	8	5	2	4	4
Hindustani	16	4	8	5	31	10	33	31	29	13	16	17
Maroon	1	-	2	3	4	1	4	5	1	0	4	1
Javanese	1	-	1	1	5	1	0	1	0	1	0	2
Chinese	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other:	2	-	1	-	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Brazilian												
Cuban												
Venezuelan												
Amerindian	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	1
Mixed	-	-	1	-	1	0	4	0	2	0	0	3
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	26	5	16	12	45	18	49	47	38	16	24	29

Source: Ministry of Justice and Police, Department of Crime Information Service Provision

### 3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol

Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol

**Table SR.10.3M: Use of alcohol (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of men who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	16.6	22.7	54.2	2828
<b>Area</b>				
Urban	17.5	22.7	54.5	2122
Rural Coastal	13.4	20.5	50.9	521
Rural Interior	15.2	28.7	59.8	185
<b>Age</b>				
15-19	32.4	33.3	38.4	594
15-17	33.7	39.4	34.7	368
18-19	30.2	23.4	44.3	226
20-24	13.0	21.4	57.3	441
25-29	12.7	20.2	60.5	341
30-34	10.7	24.8	65.3	379
35-39	11.0	16.6	59.8	336
40-44	11.3	17.5	53.9	339
45-49	15.2	18.0	54.1	399

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.17 - Use of alcohol before age 15  
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator SR.16 - Use of alcohol

**Table SR.10.3W: Use of alcohol (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of women who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	34.4	8.5	26.6	7000
<b>Area</b>				
Urban	32.0	8.8	28.7	5287
Rural Coastal	38.8	7.1	21.8	1178
Rural Interior	48.7	8.0	15.9	535
<b>Age</b>				
15-19	40.5	20.4	21.0	1353
15-17	47.5	23.2	17.4	812
18-19	30.0	16.1	26.4	540
20-24	29.9	10.3	31.1	1012
25-29	27.6	6.7	30.5	974
30-34	31.4	5.1	29.3	1001
35-39	31.9	4.2	27.8	941
40-44	37.6	3.6	23.8	818
45-49	41.2	3.0	23.7	900

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.17 - Use of alcohol before age 15  
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator SR.16 - Use of alcohol

### 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries

Death rate due to road traffic injuries as defined as the number of road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100,000 population.

Table 3.6.1: Number of Road Traffic Fatalities by District, 2013-2021														
District	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Paramaribo	37	44	36	25	29	28	20	19	24	21	25	22	20	28
Wanica	20	13	11	16	18	12	15	12	17	20	10	16	17	20
Nickerie	7	21	11	11	11	12	7	11	4	9	7	9	12	13
Coronie	5	3	7	5	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4
Saramacca	2	5	2	2	3	9	8	5	6	5	7	5	7	7
Commewijne	4	5	5	5	5	2	10	6	13	14	10	6	3	11
Marowijne	5	7	2	4	-	1	3	-	4	2	2	8	1	2
Para	7	8	11	11	10	8	4	2	4	9	10	7	13	10
Brokopondo	2	5	-	6	4	2	4	3	1	4	5	6	2	1
Sipaliwini	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>Population</b>	517052	524143	531170	539,910	541,638	550,222	558,773	567,291	575,700	583,400	590,100	598,000	602,500	
Death rate x 100000 persons	17.4	21.4	16.4	15.9	15.1	13.8	12.7	10.4	12.9	14.4	12.9	13.4	12.6	

Source: Police Force -Compilation; GBS, Traffic and Transport Statistics section)



### 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

The percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) currently using a modern method of contraception among those who desire either to have no (additional) children or to postpone the next pregnancy. The indicator is also referred to as the demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods.

## MICS 2018, Survey Findings Report

**Table TM.3.3: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, percentage of demand for family planning satisfied by method and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	Any method	Modern methods		Any method	Modern methods <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	17.5	11.0	28.4	15.5	23.6	39.2	33.0	34.6	67.6	39.2	38.7	4,789	57.9	57.2	3,238
<b>Area</b>															
Urban	16.6	10.7	27.3	15.8	24.2	40.0	32.3	34.9	67.3	40.0	39.5	3,542	59.4	58.8	2,383
Rural Coastal	18.0	11.2	29.2	14.6	27.1	41.8	32.7	38.3	71.0	41.8	41.1	857	58.8	57.9	608
Rural Interior	24.5	12.6	37.1	15.5	10.7	26.2	40.0	23.3	63.2	26.2	25.5	390	41.4	40.4	246

### 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

Annual number of births to females aged 10-14 or 15-19 years per 1,000 females in the respective age group.

**Table 2.5.1: ASFR, GFR, TFR and GRR, 2017-2019**

	Age Group	2017	2018	2019
Age specific Fertility rate	15-19	57.72	53.91	57.26
	20 - 24	103.46	105.65	109.18
	25 - 29	111.82	113.13	111.88
	30 - 34	95.56	93.84	93.45
	35 - 39	54.03	51.15	59.24
	40 - 44	13.71	16.31	15.08
General fertility rate	GFR	72.38	73.84	75.87
Total fertility rate	TFR	2.12	2.17	2.23
Gross replacement rate	GRR	1.06	1.06	1.08
Source: Demographic Statistics-GBS				

### 3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services

Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population). Indicator is an index reported on a unitless scale of 0 to 100, which is computed as the geometric mean of 14 tracer indicators of health service coverage

#### MICS 2018, Survey findings report

**Table TM.3.3: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, percentage of demand for family planning satisfied by method and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:			
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	Any method	Modern methods		or in union	Any method		Modern methods <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total</b>	17.5	11.0	28.4	15.5	23.6	39.2	33.0	34.6	67.6	39.2	38.7	4,789	57.9	57.2	3,238	
<b>Area</b>																
Urban	16.6	10.7	27.3	15.8	24.2	40.0	32.3	34.9	67.3	40.0	39.5	3,542	59.4	58.8	2,383	
Rural Coastal	18.0	11.2	29.2	14.6	27.1	41.8	32.7	38.3	71.0	41.8	41.1	857	58.8	57.9	608	
Rural Interior	24.5	12.6	37.1	15.5	10.7	26.2	40.0	23.3	63.2	26.2	25.5	390	41.4	40.4	246	

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**Table TM.3.4: Need and demand for family planning (currently unmarried/not in union)**

Percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years who are currently unmarried or not in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, percentage of demand for family planning satisfied by method and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually active <sup>A</sup> women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:			
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	Any method	Modern methods		Number of sexually active <sup>A</sup> women currently unmarried or not in union	Any method		Modern methods
<b>Total</b>	30.6	22.6	53.2	21.7	11.9	33.5	52.3	34.4	86.7	33.5	33.5	300	38.7	38.7	260	
<b>Area</b>																
Urban	30.2	22.6	52.8	23.4	11.3	34.7	53.5	33.9	87.4	34.7	34.7	256	39.7	39.7	224	
Rural Coastal	20.3	23.2	43.5	18.3	15.3	33.7	38.7	38.5	77.2	33.7	33.7	24	43.6	43.6	19	
Rural Interior	48.4	21.8	70.3	4.1	14.5	18.6	52.6	36.3	88.9	18.6	18.6	20	20.9	20.9	18	

### 3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme

**Coverage of DTP containing vaccine (3<sup>rd</sup> dose):** Percentage of surviving infants who received the 3 doses of diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with pertussis containing vaccine in a given year.

**Coverage of Measles containing vaccine (2nd dose):** Percentage of children who received two dose of measles containing vaccine according to nationally recommended schedule through routine immunization services in a given year.

**Coverage of Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (last dose in the schedule):** Percentage of surviving infants who received the nationally recommended doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine in a given year.

**Coverage of HPV vaccine (last dose in the schedule):** Percentage of 15 years old girls received the recommended doses of HPV vaccine. Currently performance of the programme in the previous calendar year based on target age group is used.

MICS 2018, Survey Findings report

**Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics**

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:								Percentage with:		Number of children age 12-23 months	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:							Percentage with:		Number of children age 24-35 months		
	HepB at birth	Polio			Pentavalent (DPT/Hib/HepB)				Vaccination cards <sup>B</sup>	Vaccination cards seen <sup>C</sup>		OPV4 <sup>2</sup>	IPV+OPV 3 [2]	DKT4	Measles (MCV1) <sup>8</sup>	Measles (MCV2) <sup>10</sup>	Yellow fever <sup>11</sup>	All antigens <sup>12, D</sup>	No vaccinations	Vaccination cards <sup>B</sup>		Vaccination cards seen <sup>C</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	71.3	85.3	85.1	69.4	80.0	78.4	73.9	10.3	92.5	77.2	753	59.2	57.6	52.8	75.7	58.3	68.2	27.9	13.0	90.2	73.1	942	
<b>Sex</b>																							
Male	69.8	86.6	86.1	69.6	81.4	80.1	76.2	9.6	92.0	77.5	390	55.1	54.2	48.7	72.6	57.3	65.5	26.6	14.6	88.0	71.6	489	
Female	72.8	84.0	84.0	69.3	78.5	76.5	71.4	11.0	92.9	76.8	363	63.6	61.4	57.3	79.0	59.3	71.2	29.4	11.4	92.5	74.8	453	
<b>Area</b>																							
Urban	69.2	84.8	85.0	69.0	79.6	79.0	74.1	11.5	92.9	76.6	505	59.2	57.1	53.4	77.1	59.0	69.2	25.6	12.6	91.2	75.3	647	
Rural Coastal	67.9	88.3	86.0	77.8	84.6	81.0	78.3	6.3	93.6	84.6	152	58.0	57.2	49.4	72.2	56.1	66.5	29.9	14.8	90.3	71.5	157	
Rural Interior	87.6	83.4	84.1	58.5	75.3	71.3	66.1	10.1	88.3	68.3	96	60.5	60.5	53.8	73.2	57.3	65.7	36.7	13.1	85.4	65.0	138	

## Annex 1D Statistical overview GOAL 4

### Statistical overview and analysis by selected indicators

**Table SDG 4A: Minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics by geographical area**

Minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics at primary and junior secondary level by geographical area and gender, 2018-2020									
Reading proficiency at primary level									
Year Area	2018			2019			2020		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Urban	52.1	60.3	56.3	59.4	65.2	62.5	61.8	70.0	66.1
Rural	46.8	59.1	53.1	54.5	64.0	59.4	59.7	68.1	64.2
Interior	20.9	30.7	26.5	30.6	37.5	34.5	36.8	43.4	40.4
National	48.1	56.6	52.5	55.9	61.5	58.9	59.7	66.3	63.2
Mathematics proficiency at primary level									
Year Area	2018			2019			2020		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Urban	30.9	30.2	30.5	31.3	33.2	32.3	40.5	41.7	41.1
Rural	28.3	30.6	29.5	34.4	41.2	37.8	40.6	42.9	41.8
Interior	12.1	13.4	12.7	13.7	17.0	15.6	26.5	28.1	27.3
National	28.7	27.8	28.2	30.4	32.0	31.3	39.6	40.4	40.1
Reading proficiency at junior secondary level									
Year Area	2018			2019			2020		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Urban	76.5	83.6	80.8	78.0	82.9	81.0	87.1	89.6	88.6
Rural	73.5	84.4	80.3	72.3	89.2	82.7	82.7	90.7	87.7
Interior	63.1	77.8	73.5	56.0	63.1	60.9	76.4	77.1	76.4
National	75.7	82.2	79.7	75.3	81.2	79.0	85.0	87.7	86.7
Mathematics proficiency at junior secondary level									
Year Area	2018			2019			2020		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Urban	49.1	57.3	53.6	52.0	58.5	55.7	63.3	63.3	63.2
Rural	38.5	48.6	43.6	45.2	61.2	55.1	67.8	66.1	66.5
Interior	21.0	32.1	26.7	42.5	26.6	34.3	60.5	48.9	54.3
National	46.0	53.3	50.1	50.0	55.8	53.3	64.5	62.7	63.4

Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, 2018-2020

**Table SDG 4B: Minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics at primary level**

Minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics at primary level, 2015-2020						
Reading				Mathematics		
Primary level (grade 6)						
Year	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2015	57.7	61.9	59.9	32.8	34.4	33.6
2016	54.6	62.6	58.8	26.0	27.5	26.8
2017	51.3	56.8	54.2	27.2	26.7	27.0
2018	48.1	56.6	52.5	28.7	27.8	28.2
2019	55.9	61.5	58.9	30.4	32.0	31.3
2020	59.7	66.3	63.2	39.6	40.4	40.1

*Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, 2015-2020*

**Table SDG 4C: Minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics at junior secondary level**

Minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics at junior secondary level, 2015-2020						
Reading				Mathematics		
Junior secondary level (grade 4)						
Year	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2015	76.8	83.8	81.1	44.5	49.8	47.4
2016	79.9	85.5	83.4	48.2	51.2	49.9
2017	69.0	79.6	75.6	50.7	57.1	54.4
2018	75.7	82.2	79.7	46.0	53.3	50.1
2019	75.3	81.2	79.0	50.0	55.8	53.3
2020	85.0	87.7	86.7	64.5	62.7	63.5

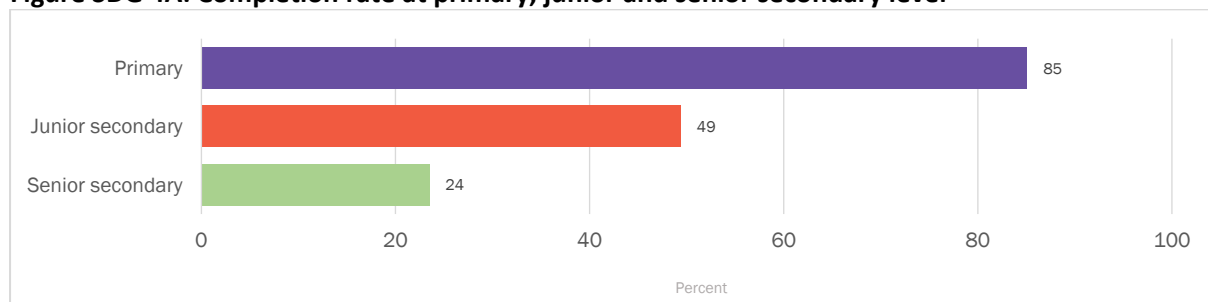
*Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, 2015-2020*

If primary school level is compared to junior secondary level, the primary school level scores lower in terms of required level. In the period 2015-2020, the number of students with the minimum skills to read at the end of primary school increased slightly by 5.5%, and increased at junior secondary level by 6.9%. The number of students with the minimum skills in mathematics increased by 19.4% at the primary level and 34% at the end of junior secondary level. Although there has been an increase in the reading and mathematics skills at the primary school level, these figures are still low, which means that at an early stage students are lagging behind in reading and mathematics.

At primary school level, about 60% of girls and boys achieve the required reading level. For mathematics, that level is about 40%. At junior secondary level, the percentage is about 85% for reading and 60% for mathematics.

#### 4.1.2 Completion rate for primary education and lower secondary education

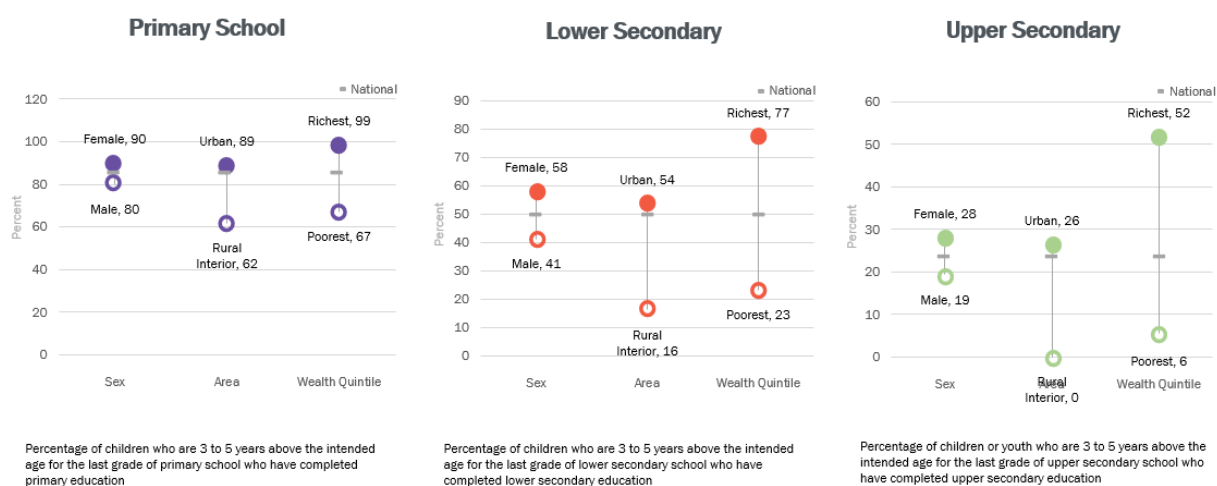
**Figure SDG 4A: Completion rate at primary, junior and senior secondary level**



Source: Suriname Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018

**Figure SDG 4B: Inequalities in completion rates**

#### Inequalities in Completion Rates



Source: Suriname Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018

Completion rates are 85% at primary education level and progressively decreasing at the junior secondary and senior secondary level to respectively 49% and 24%. The disparities in completion rates increases as children transit from primary to junior (lower) secondary and on to senior (upper) secondary education level. Completion rates are higher for children living in urban areas and those belonging to the richest quintiles compared to their peers in the rural areas and the poorest quintile.



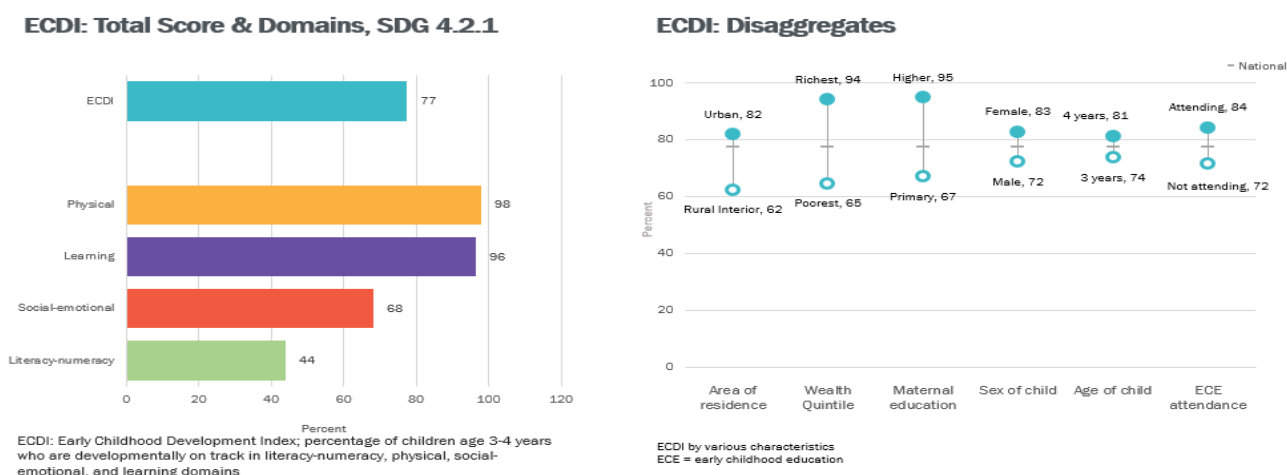
**4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.**  
**4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex.**  
**4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex.**

**Table SDG 4D: Participation in organized learning, 2015-2020**

Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) in percentages for both sexes			
Year	Boys	Girls	Total
2015	96.7	95.5	97.7
2016	99.7	95.5	97.7
2017	96.1	91.7	93.6
2018	99.7	95.5	97.6
2019	94.4	90.8	92.6
2020	98.5	98.5	98.5

Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, 2015-2020

**Figure SDG 4C: Early Childhood Development Index**  
**Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI)**



Source: Suriname Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018

Participation rate in organized learning and children who are developmentally on track remains steady during 2015-2020. According to the data of the Suriname Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018, 77.4% of children are developmentally on track and the participation rate in organized learning slightly increased from 97.7% in 2015 to 98.5% in 2020. It should be noted that the figures presented concern the four- and five-year old children. Data on the two- and three-years olds, attending organized learning is not readily available yet.

The ECDI score is 77% at national level. For females this is about 10 points higher than for males. The ECDI score is 82% for urban area and 62% for the interior. The literacy and numeracy domain is about 44%, for the physical and learning domain this is about 98% and for the socio-emotional domain, 68%.

**4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.**

**4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill.**

**Table SDG 4G: Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years, who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years, who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities		
	Women	Men
Copied or moved a file or folder	25.0	24.1
Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	27.8	27.7
Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	23.9	25.4
Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	15.3	14.6
Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	11.4	15.3
Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	12.9	17.5
Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	13.9	13.3
Transferred a file between a computer and other device	17.0	18.7
Wrote a computer programme in any programming language	5.0	4.6
Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities	32.5	34.4

About 25% of males and females have basic ICT skills such as copying, typing and sending emails. Between 10-15% have technical ICT skills, whereby males have a slightly higher percentage. About 5% can write a computer programme in any programming language. At least one third has performed one of the nine listed computer activities.

Source: Suriname Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018

**4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.**

**4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated.**

**Table SDG 4H: Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys in primary, junior and senior secondary school**

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys in primary, junior and senior secondary school			
Area	Primary school	Junior secondary school	Senior secondary school
	GPI for primary school adjusted NAR	GPI for junior secondary school adjusted NAR	GPI for senior secondary school adjusted NAR
Urban	1.02	1.18	1.70
Coastal	1.02	1.25	1.84
Interior	0.97	1.96	1.51
<b>National</b>	1.01	1.24	1.72

Source: Suriname Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018 (GPI = Gender Parity Index)

The GPI at primary level is close to 1, which shows that at the youngest age there is not much difference between boys and girls in school attendance. For the interior area, more boys are attending primary school than girls. However, the average GPI is above 1 at regional and national level, which indicates that relatively more girls are attending school than boys. The higher the educational level, the higher the GPI, which underlines that at secondary level significantly more girls are attending school than boys.

4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.

4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex.

**Table SDG 4I: Distribution of women age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy (%), and the total percentage of literacy**

Distribution of women age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy (%), and the total percentage of literacy							
	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy						Total literacy (%)
	ECE, Pre-primary and None		Primary	Junior secondary	Senior secondary	Higher	
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Literate	Literate	Literate	
<b>Women</b>	0.3	3.5	13.5	42.7	26.0	13.9	96.2
<b>Men</b>	0.1	1.6	18.0	47.7	23.6	8.3	97.7

Source: Suriname Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018

The literacy percentage is about 96% for women, and slightly higher for men at 97%. The illiteracy percentage at national level is less than 5%; for women this percentage is twice as high as that of their male peers.

4.C By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States.

4.C.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level.

**Table SDG 4J: Proportion of teachers in pre-primary, primary and junior secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training or in- service training**

Proportion of teachers in pre-primary, primary and junior secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) or in-service training required for teaching at the relevant level, by gender			
	Pre-primary		
Year	Male	Female	Total
2017	0.1	98.4	98.5
2018	0.6	98.9	99.7
2019	0.2	99.4	99.6
2020	0.8	98.7	99.5
	Primary		
Year	Male	Female	Total
2017	4.4	93.6	98.0
2018	4.7	94.6	99.3
2019	4.8	94.6	99.4
2020	4.6	94.7	99.2
	Junior secondary		
Year	Male	Female	Total
2017	15.2	68.5	83.7
2018	16.0	70.6	86.6
2019	15.2	71	86.2
2020	15.6	70	85.2

Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, 2017-2020

At pre-primary and primary level almost all of the teachers (99.5%) have the minimum qualifications. As for junior secondary level this percentage is around 85%, of which two third is female and one third is male. At pre-primary and primary level the proportion of male teachers is less than 5%. The proportion of qualified teachers slightly increased for those educating at junior secondary level.

## Annex 1E Statistical overview GOAL 5

### Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

**TABLE A1.3** Lifetime and Current Prevalence of Specific Acts of Physical, Sexual, and Emotional IPV Among Ever-Partnered Women

	Paramaribo		Paramaribo Outskirts		Rest of Coast and Interior		Ever-Partnered	
	Current %	Lifetime %	Current %	Lifetime %	Current %	Lifetime %	Current %	Lifetime %
<b>Physical Acts of Partner Violence</b>								
Slapped or threw something	3.7	22.2	2.6	17.3	1.5	16.4	2.8	19.2
Pushed or shoved	3	20.3	4.1	16.5	1.6	14.9	3	17.7
Hit with fist or something else	1.9	14.4	2	10.1	1.5	11.4	1.8	12.3
Kicked or dragged	1.4	11.8	1.5	7.7	1.1	10.7	1.4	10.2
Choked or burned	0.3	6.1	0.5	4.3	0.3	5.6	0.4	5.4
Threatened with or used weapon	1	7.5	0.9	6.3	0.3	6.1	0.8	6.8
<b>Sexual Acts of Partner Violence</b>								
Partner physically forced sexual intercourse	1.8	9.8	2.7	10.1	1.1	9.2	1.9	9.7
Have sexual intercourse with partner because afraid	1.5	7.9	1	7.1	1.5	9.8	1.4	8.1
Partner forced to do something degrading/humiliating	0.6	5.5	1	3.7	0.6	3.9	0.7	4.5
Partner insulted you or made you feel bad about yourself	7.7	29.3	8.8	23.7	6.3	23.3	7.7	26
<b>Emotional Acts of Partner Violence</b>								
Partner belittled or humiliated you in front of other people	3.90	17.10	3.20	10.20	2.10	15.70	3.30	14.50
Partner done things to scare or intimidate you on purpose	5.10	18.80	4.90	14.90	5.50	19.00	5.10	17.60
Partner verbally threatened to hurt you or someone you care about	2.40	11.30	4.50	13.10	2.90	13.10	3.20	12.30

Source: Authors' elaboration.

**TABLE A1.4** ● Prevalence of Physical, Sexual, and Emotional IPV Among Ever-Partnered Women by SWHS Domain Where Survivor Is Resident

	<b>Current Physical Violence</b>	<b>Current Sexual Violence</b>	<b>Current Sexual and/or Physical Violence</b>	<b>Current Emotional Violence</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Paramaribo	4.5	2.8	6.6	8.6
Paramaribo Outskirts	5.3	2.8	7.1	10.8
Rest of Coast and Interior	2.0	1.5	3.6	7.9

Source: Authors' elaboration.

## 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

This indicator measures the percentage of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older who have experienced physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the previous 12 months. Definition of violence against women and girls and of the forms of violence specified under this indicator are presented in the next section (Concepts). NOTE: We refer to “violence against women” throughout, and this also includes adolescent girls (15-19 years old).

TABLE A1.8 ○ Prevalence of IPV Among Ever-Partnered Women *(continued)*

	Lifetime						Current					
	Physical Violence		Sexual Violence		Physical and/or Sexual Violence		Physical Violence		Sexual Violence		Physical and/or Sexual Violence	
<b>Ethnic Group</b>												
Creole/African	34.0	67	13.0	26	39.9	79	1.5	3	2.2	4	3.6	7
Hindustani	27.6	108	14.3	56	31.3	123	3.7	14	2.7	11	4.9	19
Maroon/Boslandcreool	26.1	64	14.6	36	34.6	84	5.3	13	3.7	9	9.0	22
<b>Inheems/Indiaans</b>												
Javanese	19.6	50	12.0	31	23.2	59	3.6	9	1.3	3	4.9	12
<b>Chinese</b>												
Mixed	30.4	71	10.1	24	33.1	77	7.0	16	2.0	5	7.8	18
Other	22.8	12	15.3	8	27.9	14	3.4	2	5.2	3	8.6	4
<b>Education of Respondent</b>												
No education or primary only	25.3	71	13.6	38	29.6	82	3.2	9	2.3	6	4.5	13
Secondary	28.7	254	13.9	123	33.7	299	5.0	44	3.2	28	7.4	66
Higher	24.3	51	9.5	20	28.2	59	2.1	5	.0	0	2.1	5
<b>Current Partnership Status</b>												
<b>Never partnered</b>												
Currently married	18.1	96	9.8	52	20.9	110	2.7	14	1.8	10	3.6	19
Living with man, not married	37.8	120	15.8	50	41.6	132	7.7	24	3.4	11	9.8	31
Regular partner, living apart	26.5	59	13.2	29	34.1	76	4.4	10	3.5	8	7.9	17
Currently no partner	33.8	102	16.6	50	40.7	123	3.0	9	2.1	6	5.1	15
<b>Ever-Married</b>												
No	31.9	237	14.3	106	37.9	281	5.8	43	3.0	22	8.3	61
Yes	22.0	139	11.9	75	25.2	160	2.2	14	1.9	12	3.4	22
<b>Have Ever Been Pregnant</b>												
No	16.6	42	14.3	36	26.7	67	2.3	6	3.5	9	5.8	15
Yes	29.8	334	13.0	145	33.3	374	4.6	52	2.3	26	6.1	68

*(continued on next page)*

TABLE A1.8 ○ Prevalence of IPV Among Ever-Partnered Women

	Life time						Current					
	Physical Violence		Sexual Violence		Physical and/or Sexual Violence		Physical Violence		Sexual Violence		Sexual and/or Physical Violence	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<b>SWHS domain</b>												
Paramaribo	29.6	174	13.2	78	34.4	202	4.5	27	2.8	17	6.6	39
Paramaribo Outskirts	27.7	125	13.1	59	31.8	143	5.3	24	2.8	13	7.1	32
Rest of Coast and Interior	22.8	77	13.2	44	28.3	96	2.0	7	1.5	5	3.6	12
<b>Respondent age</b>												
15–19	17.8	16	17.0	15	28.9	25	4.7	4	6.4	6	11.1	10
20–24	24.8	34	17.7	24	33.5	45	8.0	11	7.0	9	13.8	19
25–29	24.7	40	11.7	19	31.0	50	9.4	15	2.8	5	11.6	19
30–34	24.4	39	7.5	12	28.2	45	4.4	7	2.9	5	7.0	11
35–39	42.1	73	10.6	19	44.8	78	3.8	7	.6	1	3.8	7
40–44	17.9	23	11.7	15	25.0	33	4.6	6	1.0	1	5.1	7
45–49	27.2	45	17.0	28	29.6	49	1.1	2	2.1	4	2.1	4
50–54	31.3	42	15.2	21	35.7	48	1.1	1	1.4	2	1.4	2
55–59	31.8	40	13.9	18	34.0	43	1.9	2	2.1	3	3.2	4
60–64	24.3	24	11.7	11	24.3	24	1.8	2			1.8	2
<b>Religion</b>												
None	28.0	22	15.7	12	31.5	25	1.3	1	1.3	1	2.7	2
Roman Catholic	34.4	98	12.6	36	40.1	114	5.6	16	2.4	7	8.0	23
Lutheran												
Volle Evangelie	25.0	56	16.0	36	33.0	74	6.1	14	4.9	11	10.3	23
Evangelic Brother Community	27.3	38	13.4	18	30.7	42	3.0	4	.0	0	3.0	4
Hervormde Kerk												
Hindu	28.9	97	14.4	48	32.8	110	4.1	14	3.2	11	5.5	18
Islam	18.2	40	7.7	17	19.8	43	2.7	6	1.5	3	4.2	9
Other	27.0	27	14.1	14	33.7	34	3.2	3	1.7	2	3.6	4

(continued on next page)



### 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence

This indicator measures the percentage of women and girls aged 15 years and older who have experienced sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in the previous 12 months.

#### MICS 2018, Survey Findings Report

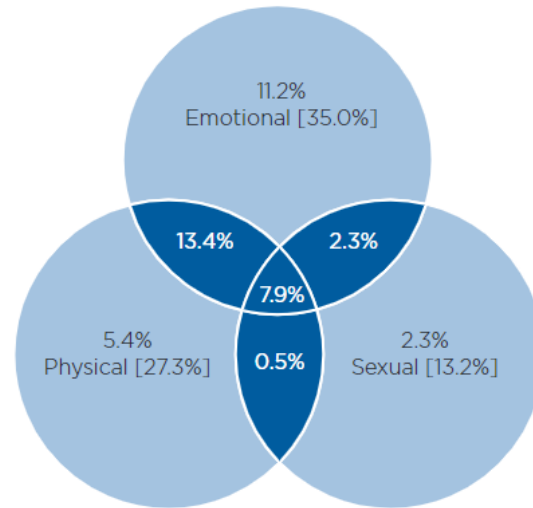
**Table PR.6.4W: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault and percentage whose last experience of either robbery or assault was reported to the police, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing robbery in the last year	Percentage of women for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of women for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police <sup>1,A</sup>	Number of women experiencing physical robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
<b>Total</b>	47.2	13.1	60.2	143	32.5	15.7	48.2	104	39.3	228
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	54.3	10.0	64.4	110	35.6	11.2	46.7	84	40.5	179
Rural Coastal	26.3	38.7	65.0	20	17.3	45.4	62.7	15	43.5	33
Rural Interior	19.9	0.0	19.9	14	27.9	0.0	27.9	5	17.3	16

**FIGURE 4** ○ Overlap Between Sexual, Physical, and Emotional IPV

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*Source:* Authors' elaboration.

*Note:* Figures in brackets indicate the total percentage of ever-partnered women who have experienced a given type of violence, whether in conjunction with other types of violence or alone. Figures in red represent the percentage of women who have experienced only one specific type of violence. The figures presented in the overlapping circles represent the percentage of women who have experienced two or more types of violence.

### 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

#### MICS 2018, Survey Findings Report

**Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Suriname MICS, 2018

	<u>Women age 15-49 years</u>		<u>Women age 20-49 years</u>			<u>Women age 20-24 years</u>			<u>Women age 15-19 years</u>		<u>Women age 15-49 years</u>	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Percentage married before age 18 <sup>2</sup>	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union <sup>3</sup>	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/ in union <sup>4</sup>	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union
<b>Total</b>	8.2	7000	6.4	28.5	5647	8.8	36.0	1012	34.6	1353	5.5	4789
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	7.0	5287	5.4	26.1	4286	7.9	32.7	761	32.1	1001	4.4	3542
Rural Coastal	10.0	1178	7.8	33.9	944	8.8	41.9	183	36.0	233	3.7	857
Rural Interior	15.7	535	12.9	41.0	417	18.7	57.1	68	53.6	118	19.8	390

Table 2.9: Annual Number of Married Couples by Age Group and Sex, 2018 – 2020												
Age group	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
15-19	24	160	14	148	24	135	15	108	15	87	6	66
20-24	323	542	323	546	274	485	282	475	238	426	181	343
25-29	530	466	548	459	524	498	484	454	406	410	353	318

Source: Civil Registry Office

5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
<p>This indicator is defined as the proportion of time spent in a day on unpaid domestic and care work by men and women. Unpaid domestic and care work refers to activities related to the provision of services for own final use by household members, or by family members living in other households. These activities are listed in ICATUS 2016 under the major divisions “3. Unpaid domestic services for household and family members” and “4. Unpaid care giving services for household and family members”.</p>

## Census 2012

Total population by activity status and sex, 2012						
Activity status	male	female	total	male	female	total
Employed	119,889	69,722	189,611	68%	39%	54%
Unemployed	8,633	13,003	21,636	5%	7%	6%
Discourage worker	2,084	3,990	6,074	1%	2%	2%
Pensioner	5,918	7,341	13,259	3%	4%	4%
Student	19,800	24,868	44,668	11%	14%	13%
Home maker	889	37,000	37,889	1%	21%	11%
Disabled	3,999	3,269	7,268	2%	2%	2%
Other eco. Non- active	7,261	10,834	18,095	4%	6%	5%
Unknown	7,138	7,325	14,463	4%	4%	4%
Total	175,611	177,352	352,963	100%	100%	100%
GBS, Census 2012, modified by author						

### 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

The proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments, currently as at 1 January of reporting year, is currently measured as the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats.

National parliaments can be bicameral or unicameral. This indicator covers the single chamber in unicameral parliaments and the lower chamber in bicameral parliaments. It does not cover the upper chamber of bicameral parliaments. Seats are usually won by members in general parliamentary elections. Seats may also be filled by nomination, appointment, indirect election, rotation of members and by-election. Seats refer to the number of parliamentary mandates, or the number of members of parliament.

**Concepts:**

Seats refer to the number of parliamentary mandates, also known as the number of members of parliament. Seats are usually won by members in general parliamentary elections. Seats may also be filled by nomination, appointment, indirect election, rotation of members and by-election.

**Number of Members of the Cabinet of the Republic of Suriname by Sex in the Election Years as of 1987 as well as the most recent state in the year 2017**

	Male	Female	Total	Ratio
<b>1987</b>	16	1	17	5.88
<b>1991</b>	18	0	18	0.00
<b>1996</b>	16	2	18	11.11
<b>2000</b>	17	3	20	15.00
<b>2005</b>	17	2	19	10.53
<b>2010</b>	15	2	17	11.76
<b>2015</b>	13	4	17	23.53
<b>2020</b>	11	6	17	35.29
<b>2021</b>	11	6	17	35.29

**Number of Members in the National Assembly of Suriname by Sex in the Election years as of 1987 as well as the most recent state in the year 2017**

Year	Male	Female	Total	Ratio
<b>1987</b>	47	4	51	7.84
<b>1991</b>	48	3	51	5.88
<b>1996</b>	43	8	51	15.69
<b>2000</b>	42	9	51	17.65
<b>2005</b>	38	13	51	25.49
<b>2010</b>	43	8	51	15.69
<b>2015</b>	37	14	51	27.45
<b>2020</b>	35	16	51	31.37
<b>2021</b>	36	15	51	29.41

Source: The National Assembly of Suriname

<http://www.dna.sr/het-politiek-college/leden/>

## 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

Total employed population ( institutional en partly specialized groups 15-64 jaar.				
managerial positions	Male	Female	Total	Ratio
2004	6768	3331	10101	32.98
2012	6079	4721	10800	43.71

Source: GBS, Census 2012 , author's calculation

See also : Census 2012 ( pag667-69 tabel 7a).

<https://statistics-suriname.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Publicatie-Census-8-Volume-2-Onderwijs-Werkgelegenheid-en-Vervoer-Vruchtbaarheid-en-Sterfte-Gezondheid-en-Sport.pdf>

### 5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

The proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex is defined as the 'proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex'.

## MICS 2018, Survey Findings Report

**Table SR.9.2: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet**

Percentage of households with a radio, a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of households with a:							Percentage of household that have access to the internet at home <sup>5</sup>	Number of households
	Radio <sup>1</sup>	Television <sup>2</sup>	Telephone			Computer <sup>4</sup>			
			Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any <sup>3</sup>				
<b>Total</b>	70.6	87.7	37.4	96.6	97.5	38.1	52.1	7915	
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	75.2	91.9	44.1	97.2	98.4	44.1	57.7	5920	
Rural Coastal	65.5	85.5	23.9	95.8	96.2	26.5	41.6	1359	
Rural Interior	38.7	52.9	4.7	92.9	92.9	7.3	22.3	636	



## Annex 1F Statistical overview GOAL 6

### Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

#### 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services is currently being measured by the proportion of population using an improved basic drinking water source which is located on premises, available when needed and free of faecal (and priority chemical) contamination. 'Improved' drinking water sources include: piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tubewells; protected dug wells; protected springs; packaged water; delivered water and rainwater.

#### MICS DATA

Proportion of Population with Access to Improved Drinking Water Services in Suriname, 2000, 2006, 2010 and 2018				
<i>Population</i>	2000	2006	2010	2018
<i>Urban</i>	92.6	97.1	98.6	99.2
<i>Rural Coastal</i>	66.6	97.9	95.9	97.5
<i>Rural Interior</i>	20	44.8	70.7	91
<b>Total Suriname</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>98.2</b>

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey  
(MICS 2018)

<b>Households with Drinking water Free from Faecal Contamination, Available when Needed, and Accessible on Premises, for Users of Improved and Unimproved Drinking Water Sources (percentages), 2018</b>				
<i>Main source of drinking water</i>	<i>Area</i>			<b>Suriname</b>
<i>Improved sources</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural Coastal</i>	<i>Rural Interior</i>	
<i>Without E. Coli bacteria in drinking water source</i>	63.7	48.8	27.8	<b>57.8</b>
With sufficient drinking water available when needed	82.5	84.8	80.6	<b>82.2</b>
Drinking water accessible on premises	99.4	99.3	97	<b>99.2</b>
<b>Percentage of households with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of E. Coli and available when needed</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>48</b>
<i>Unimproved sources</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural Coastal</i>	<i>Rural Interior</i>	<b>Suriname</b>
Without E. Coli bacteria in drinking water source	51.1	30.7	32	<b>36.9</b>
With sufficient drinking water available when needed	23.5	86.5	82	<b>67</b>
Drinking water accessible on premises	100	63.6	28	<b>63</b>
Number of household members with information on water quality	4,614	1,139	605	6,358

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 2018)

### 6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water

The Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water is currently being measured by the proportion of the population using a basic sanitation facility which is not shared with other households and where excreta is safely disposed in situ or treated off-site. 'Improved' sanitation facilities include: flush or pour flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab, and composting toilets.

#### MICS DATA

#### Proportion of Population with Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities in Suriname, 2000, 2006, 2010 and 2018

<i>Population</i>	2000	2006	2010	2018
<i>Urban</i>	99.1	97.9	97.8	98.7
<i>Rural Coastal</i>	98.3	91.6	94.1	93.7
<i>Rural Interior</i>	30.5	33	41.5	61.4
<b>Totaal Suriname/Total Suriname</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>94.5</b>

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 2018)

#### Proportion of Population with Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities per District, 2010 and 2018

<i>Bevolking/Population</i>	2010	2018	<i>Change</i>
Paramaribo	97.9	98.5	0.6
Wanica	98.3	98.9	0.6
Nickerie	99.4	99.8	0.4
Coronie	98	99.6	1.6
Saramacca	83.4	97.3	16.7
Commewijne	94.2	97.9	3.9
Marowijne	88.4	85.5	-3.3
Para	91.6	91.1	-0.5
Brokopondo	55.5	71.7	29.2
Sipaliwini	37	51.1	38.1
<b>Suriname</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 2018)

<b>Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities</b>																		
Percent distribution of household population according to type of sanitation facility used by the household, Suriname MICS, 2018																		
	Type of sanitation facility used by household														Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility							Unimproved sanitation facility										
	Flush/Pour flush to:				Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Composting toilet	Open drain	Pit latrine without slab/open pit	Bucket	Hanging toilet/latrine	Other	Missing/DK					
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where														
<b>Total</b>	2.3	83.2	2.5	0.8	0.3	5.3	0.2	0.4	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	2.1	<b>100.0</b>	94.5	30512	
<b>Area</b>																		
Urban	2.5	91.9	1.4	0.5	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.7	22383	
Rural Coastal	2.4	75.2	3.0	1.7	0.2	11.0	0.2	0.2	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	93.7	5408	
Rural Interior	0.5	27.6	10.8	0.7	1.5	19.5	0.9	2.0	8.8	1.1	0.1	4.3	0.0	22.2	100.0	61.4	2722	

### 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

The indicator is defined as the proportion of water bodies in the country that have good ambient water quality. Ambient water quality refers to natural, untreated water in rivers, lakes and groundwaters and represents a combination of natural influences together with the impacts of all anthropogenic activities. The indicator relies on water quality data derived from in situ measurements and the analysis of samples collected from surface and groundwaters. Water quality is assessed by means of core physical and chemical parameters that reflect natural water quality related to climatological and geological factors, together with major impacts on water quality. The continuous monitoring of all surface and groundwaters is economically unfeasible and not required to sufficiently characterize the status of ambient water quality in a country. Therefore, countries select river, lake and groundwater bodies that are representative and significant for the assessment and management of water quality to monitor and report on indicator 6.3.2. The quality status of individual water bodies is classified based on the compliance of the available water quality monitoring data for the core parameters with target values defined by the country. The indicator is computed as the proportion of the number of water bodies classified as having good quality (i.e. with at least 80 % compliance) to the total number of assessed water bodies, expressed as a percentage.

### DATA FROM SWM (Surinamese Water Company)

#### Number of Samples taken at SWM Water Stations that were Tested for F-coli, 2015-2021

Area	2017		2018		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	<i>samples</i>	<i>F-coli</i>	<i>Samples</i>	<i>F-coli</i>	<i>F-coli</i>	<i>Samples</i>	<i>F-coli</i>	<i>Samples</i>	<i>F-coli</i>	<i>Samples</i>	<i>F-coli</i>	<i>Samples</i>	<i>F-coli</i>	
Koewarasan	42	-	35	-	5	59	3	60	2	72	1	78	2	
WK Plein	244	11	215	4	11	155	29	157	48	153	40	154	40	
Blauwgrond	31	1	32	3	4	52	11	65	2	82	3	78	4	
Flora	49	3	44	3	11	67	22	84	8	99	1	90	11	
Leiding 9A	30	-	34	2	6	61	-	59	-	65	5	70	4	
Leysweg	47	7	45	3	11	66	9	82	7	118	8	125	5	
Tourtonne 4	27	1	26	-	-	53	5	65	-	84	1	89	7	
Uitkijk	27	-	31	1	1	56	2	71	-	68	0	75	0	
Helena Christina	46	3	40	4	1	59	4	62	-	79	4	71	3	
La Vigilantia	30	-	27	-	1	56	3	60	-	67	0	83	0	
Lelydorp	27	1	36	-	1	72	5	72	5	104	5	105	3	

Livorno	47	2	33	-	1	74	9	83	4	81	7	107	16
Republiek	52	6	45	2	1	56	8	65	17	68	6	68	9
Van Hattemweg	39	3	37	-	3	70	8	77	4	68	2	72	1
Sidoredjo	28	1	35	1	1	33	4	64	1	60	0	59	0
Nw.Nickerie	42	3	38	1	1	31	3	61	4	61	2	55	4
Powakka	-	-	.	.	.	15	11	64	14	78	8	97	25
Moengo	26	1	27	1	2	33	10	53	4	55	2	72	6
Wonoredjo	23	2	25	-	-	29	3	52	-	48	0	58	0
Albina	29	2	32	5	3	30	2	53	1	49	0	51	0
Bennie's Park	26	2	28	2	1	30	13	116	12	60	2	59	2
Groningen	-	-	-	-	1	26	3	56	-	61	8	66	13
Tijgerkreek	-	-	-	-	3	23	1	55	-	68	1	65	2
Kampong Baroe	-	-	-	-	-	27	3	54	1	61	2	58	1
Paradise	-	-	-	-	-	17	5	57	5	56	3	53	0
Henar	-	-	-	-	-	20	5	57	1	56	3	53	1
Wageningen	-	-	-	-	-	23	4	54	4	52	2	52	1
Totness	-	-	-	-	-	26	2	55	3	54	1	52	0
Meerzorg	24	1	30	6	3	60	6	62	6	68	4	63	2
Peperpot	<b>363</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>18</b>	2	26	6	57	6	60	7	57	2
Berlijn					.	.	.	.	.	48	15	54	13
Apoera					.	.	.	.	.	2	0	8	3
Boskamp					.	.	.	.	.	57	1	60	3
Mariënborg					.	.	.	.	.	13	2	12	0
<b>Totaal/ Total</b>					<b>74</b>	<b>1,405</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>2,032</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>2,275</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>2,369</b>	<b>183</b>
<b>Branche</b>													
Centraal/Central;	513	49	801	46	33	480	42	480	37	365	21	790	117
West/ West	167	10	144	2	9	144	10	192	13	319	12	375	22
Oost/ East	144	16	144	11	18	144	40	144	28	212	76	207	80
Saramacca					-	-	-	172	36	196	18	199	16
Commewijne					-	-	-	34	2	47	1	49	4

Source: Surinaamse Waterleiding Maatschappij (SWM)/Source: Suriname Water Company (SWM)

### 6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time

Indicator 6.6.1 tracks the extent to which different types of water-related ecosystems are changing in extent over time. The indicator is multifaceted capturing data on different types of freshwater ecosystems and to measure extent change the indicator considers spatial area changes, water quality and water quantity changes. The indicator uses satellite based Earth observations to globally monitor different freshwater ecosystems types Earth observation data series on surface area are available on permanent water, seasonal water, reservoirs, wetlands, mangroves; as well as generating data on water quality theusing trophic state and turbidity of water bodies. Satellite images can be represented as numerical data, which in turn are aggregated into meaningful statistics of ecosystem change attributed to administrative areas such as national, sub-national (e.g. regions and provinces) and river basin boundaries. Global data products for river flows and groundwater level have not yet been produced at useful spatial and temporal resolutions to be incorporated into this SDG 6.6.1 methodology. Currently, these data should continue to be provided from modelling or from ground-based measurements and required from the countries.

### Characteristics of Suriname's rivers, 2021

River Catchment	Estimated value, till river mouth	Zanderij Belt (% of catchment)	Mean discharge at river mouth	Tidal volume	Maximum discharge	Maximum discharge	Minimum limit of salt intrusion during peak flow @	Maximum limit of salt intrusion (300 mg Cl/L or 0.5 pt) during low flow @	Location of most downstream rapids (tidal limit)	Maximum depth along the thatweg (m) and location (km upstream along the river)	Silt content (g/L) upstream of the minimum limit of salt intrusion	Sediment discharge (1,000,000 ton/year)	Specific discharge
	km <sup>2</sup>	%	m <sup>3</sup> /s	Million m <sup>3</sup>	m <sup>3</sup> /s		km	km	km	km			l/s/km <sup>2</sup>
Corantijn rivier/ river	67,600*#	5.4/4.6	1,579	300	7,070	41	km 40	km 82	km 235	30 (km 112)	0.02-4.00	1.2	23.2
Nickerie rivier/ river	10,100	34.1/23.6	174	10	880	2	km 28	km 110	km 240	17 (km 73)	0.03-6.00	0.1	17.6
Coppename rivier/ river	21,700	26.3/9.2	565	75	2,200	6	km 31	km 93	km 170	22 (km 82)	0.02-1.30	0.25	23
Saramacca rivier/ river	9,000	22.8/3.1	257	50	1,260	5	km 37	km 89	km 285	24(km 145)	0.01-1.30	0.13	25
Suriname rivier/ river	16,500	10.7/4.5	422	125	1800	220@@	km 54	km 90	km 194	17 (km 95)	0.01-1.50	0.25	25.8
Commewijne rivier/ river	6,600	52.1/11.5	169	40	215	28	km 55	km 150	NA	31 (km 71)	0.07-20.00	0.06	18.2
Marowijne rivier/ river	68,700*#	0./0.1	1,791	200	6,160	48	km 37	km 59	km 115	21 (km 47)	0.01-0.08***	1.30***	25.9
<b>Totaal/ Total</b>	<b>200,200</b>		<b>4,957</b>										

Source: Natural History and Ecology of Suriname/Climate and Hydrology, Bart De Dijn, LM Publishers, 2018

Source :De Milieu Atlas van Suriname/ The Environmental Atlas of Suriname, NIMOS, 2019,pag 27

## Annex 1G Statistical overview GOAL 7

### 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity

Proportion of population with access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity.

Energy Source	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	N	%	N.	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Energy Company Suriname (EBS)</b>	91,832	96.3	90,814	94.2	93,228	95.5	95,219	96.7
<b>Government (NH &amp; RO)</b>	-	-	92	0.1	-	-	201	0.2
<b>Neighbours</b>	2,391	2.5	3,951	4.1	2,594	2.7	1,045	1.1
<b>Own Generator</b>	154	0.2	233	0.2	64	0.1	81	0.1
<b>Other</b>	39	-	132	0.1	174	0.2	576	0.6
<b>Access to Electricity</b>	94,416	99	95,222	99	96,060	99	97,122	99
<b>No electricity</b>	953	1	1,183	1.2	1411	1.4	893	0.9
<b>Geen Antwoord/ No answer</b>	-	0	25	-	170	0.2	463	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>95,368</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>96,430</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>97,639</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>98,477</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>% in urban with access to elec</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>



## 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

<b>Table TC.4.7: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting</b>				
Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting, Suriname MICS, 2018				
	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting 1 <sup>A</sup>	Number of household members
<b>Total</b>	94.1	97.6	92.4	30512
<b>Area</b>				
Urban	96.4	99.2	95.7	22383
Rural Coastal	92.7	96.2	90.1	5408
Rural Interior	78.1	87.3	69.3	2722
<b>Region</b>				
Paramaribo	97.9	99.2	97.2	11483
Wanica	94.6	99.2	93.9	8679
Nickerie	93.2	99.2	92.5	1785
Coronie	99.0	98.6	98.1	215
Saramacca	87.3	98.9	87.0	1143
Commewijne	95.4	98.7	94.4	2014
Marowijne	97.4	94.6	93.4	1017
Para	92.8	92.8	87.9	1454
Brokopondo	89.2	92.3	84.4	1364
Sipaliwini	66.8	82.3	54.2	1358
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.18 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting; SDG Indicator 7.1.2				
<sup>A</sup> In order to be able to calculate the indicator, household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator				
Households that use clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting (EU1=01, 02, 03, 04, 05, or (EU1=06 and EU4=01)) AND (EU6=01 OR (EU8=01, 02, 03, 04, 05, OR 06)) AND (EU9=01, 02, 03, 04, OR 05).				
Denominators are obtained by weighting the number of households by the number of household members (HH48).				

### 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

The renewable energy share in total final consumption is the percentage of final consumption of energy that is derived from renewable resources.

**Tabel 7.14: Geselecteerde energie data van EnergieBedrijven Suriname (EBS), 2015-2019**

**Table 7.14: Selected Energy data of Suriname Energy Company, 2015-2019**

Geselecteerde energie data/Selected Energy Data	Eenheid/Unit	2015#	2016#	2017#	2018	2019
Totaal Elektriciteit Net Generatie/Total Electricity Net Generation	Billion Kilowatt hours	1,619	1,550	1,540	1,534	1,621
Net Consumptie/ <i>Net Consumption</i>		1,453	1,363	1,343	1,318	1,429
Geïnstalleerde capaciteit/ <i>Installed Capacity</i>	GWe Gigawatts	0.184	0.189	0.211	0.212	0.22

*Bron/Source: N.V. EnergieBedrijven Suriname/ Suriname Energy Company*

**Tabel 7.15: Electriciteitsopwekking (MWh), 2015-2019**

**Table 7.15: Electricity Generation (MWh), 2015-2019**

Bron/ Source	Eenheid/Unit	2015	2016#	2017#	2018	2019
Energiebedrijven Suriname/ <i>Suriname Energy Company EBS (thermal) #</i>		712,292	585,489	444,450	341,999	387,137
Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname/ <i>State Oil Company Suriname (thermal)</i>		473,006	440,335	425,556	438,477	518,213
SURALCO LLC (hydro) #		701,641	782,883	925,657	999,656	952,437

*Bron/ Source: Bauxiet Instituut Suriname/Bauxite Institute Suriname/*

*Bron/ Source: Staatsolie Power Company Suriname (SPCS)*

*Bron/Source: N.V. EnergieBedrijven Suriname/ Suriname Energy Company*

### 7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)

The indicator is defined as the installed capacity of power plants that generate electricity from renewable energy sources divided by the total population of a country. Capacity is defined as the net maximum electrical capacity installed at the year-end and renewable energy sources are as defined in the IRENA Statute (see concepts below).

Table 7.1: Total Electricity Production and Installed Capacity (MW), 2015-2019					
Jaar/ Year	Geïnstalleerd vermogen/ Installed Capacity	Beschikbaar vermogen /Available Capacity	Population	in MW (=1000 kWh) per 100,000 persons	in Watts per capita
MW					
2015 #	184	156.4	567300	32.43	0.3
2016#	189.7	119	575700	32.95	0.2
2017#	211.3	118.4	583200	36.23	0.2
2018	213	159.1	590100	36.10	0.3
2019	220.2	167.7	598000	36.82	0.3
2020	206	167.7	602,500	34.19	0.3
2021	247.4	192.7			

Bron: N.V. EnergieBedrijven Suriname / Source: Suriname Energy Company

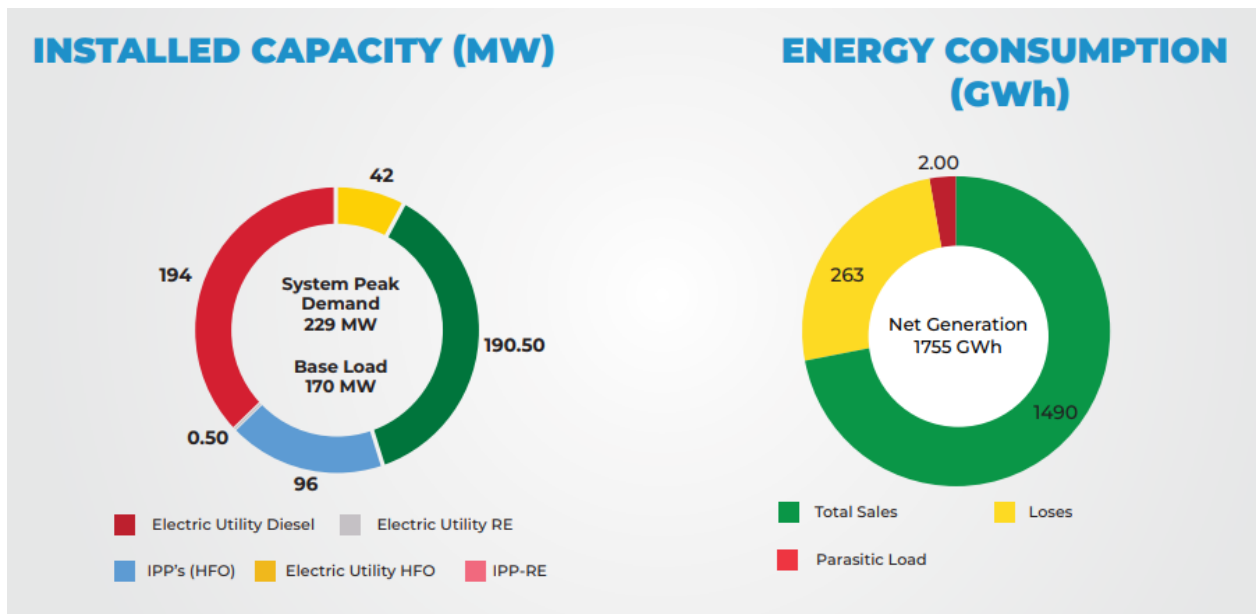


Figure 1. Installed capacity and energy consumption

Source: Energy Authority of Suriname (EAS), Energy report card Suriname 2020

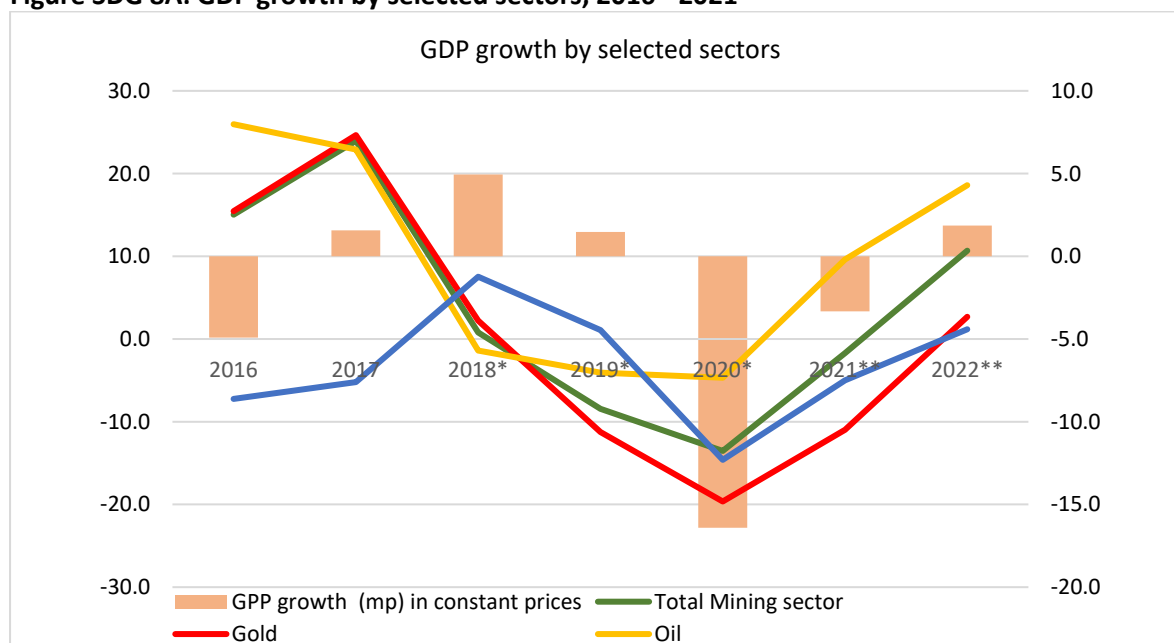
## Annex 1H Statistical overview GOAL 8

**Table SDG 8A: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita, 2015-2020**

Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (SDG 8.1.1) and per employed person (8.2.1) and GDP market prices at Constant Prices (2015=100), 2015-2020						
	2015	2016	2017	2018*	2019*	2020*
Gross Added Value at basic prices	16,142,345	15,349,488	15,589,867	16,361,295	16,540,904	13,909,901
Tax minus subsidies on products	1,372,302	1,304,899	1,325,334	1,390,916	1,406,184	1,182,516
GDP at market prices (x 1000 SRD)	17,514,647	16,654,387	16,915,201	17,752,211	17,947,089	15,092,418
Real growth (%)		-4.9	1.6	4.9	1.1	-15.9
Number of employed persons	92,837	94,194	96,066	97,284	98,143	103,222
Real GDP per employed person (SRD)	188,660	176,809	176,079	182,478	182,867	146,213
Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	Base year	-6.3	-0.4	3.6	0.2	-20.0

Source: National Planning Office Suriname, 2022

**Figure SDG 8A: GDP growth by selected sectors, 2016 - 2021**



Source: Suriname National Planning Office, 2022

The annual growth rate of the real GDP declined in 2012 from 5% to -4.9% in 2016 and -15.9% in 2020. The country is coping with huge budget deficits, high external loans and with the impact of COVID-19, the slight recovery of the years 2018-2019 have faded. In 2020, there is a contraction of almost -16% per employed person. With the current financial-economic reforms, the expectation is that for 2023-2026, there will be a positive and increasing growth. Figure SDG 8A shows that growth is dependent on the mining sector (gold and oil), and the non-mining sector will have a relatively lower contribution.

**Table SDG 8B: Macro-economic indicators, 2015-2022**

	2015	2016	2017*	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Exchange rate (SRD/\$)	3.43	6.29	7.55	7.53	7.52	9.39	20.07	21.0*
Inflation (year average, %)	6.9	55.6	22	6.9	4.4	34.9	59.1	45.1**
Import coverage (in months)	1.5	2.7	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.8	6.3	4.9
Debt ratio (% of GDP)	41	72	67	63	72	121	138	NA
Foreign reserves (USD Mln )	330	381	424	581	648	585	992	1018
Real GDP growth (%) (2015 =100)		-4.9	1.6	4.9	1.1	-15.9	-3.3	1.6
Purchasing power parity (2014 base year)	0.92	0.6	0.48	0.45	0.43	0.33	0.21	0.14

Source: General Bureau of Statistics and National Planning Office Suriname, 2022

\* current estimates; NA: not available or applicable; \*\* early estimates

Table SDG 8B shows the development of key indicators during 2015-2022. These indicators reflect the economic worsening during 2015-2020 and show a slight improvement for 2021 and 2022 regarding GDP and the foreign reserves.

**8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.**

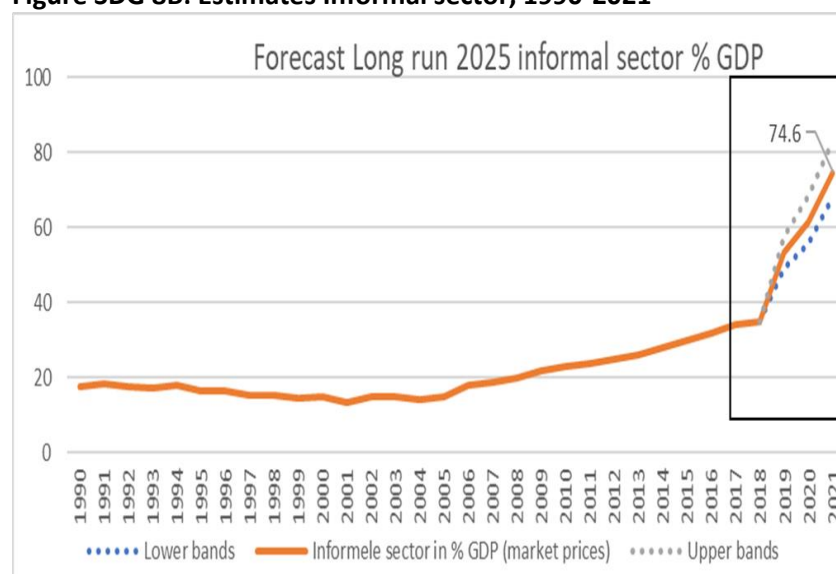
**8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex.**

**Table SDG 8C: Distribution of the employed population by sector and gender, at national level**

Distribution of employed persons by sector and gender	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6865	3.6	1725	0.9	8590	4.6
B. Mining and quarrying	9316	4.9	1200	0.6	10516	5.6
C. Manufacturing	7013	3.7	2451	1.3	9464	5.0
D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1021	0.5	214	0.1	1235	0.7
E. Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	713	0.4	155	0.1	868	0.5
F. Construction	11476	6.1	644	0.3	12120	6.4
G. Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	14347	7.6	9435	5.0	23782	12.6
H. Transportation & storage	7450	4.0	1296	0.7	8746	4.6
I. Accommodation and food service activities (hotels and restaurants)	1913	1.0	3259	1.7	5172	2.7
J. Information and communication	1625	0.9	1021	0.5	2646	1.4
K. Financial and insurance activities	1407	0.7	1626	0.9	3033	1.6
L. Real estate activities	164	0.1	135	0.1	299	0.2
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	1083	0.6	1005	0.5	2088	1.1
N. Administrative and support service activities	3899	2.1	1906	1.0	5805	3.1
O. Public administration, defense and compulsory social security	16744	8.9	12667	6.7	29411	15.6
P. Education	2073	1.1	8941	4.8	11014	5.9
Q. Human health and social work activities	1856	1.0	6950	3.7	8806	4.7
R. Arts, entertainment and recreation	1238	0.7	1356	0.7	2594	1.4
S. Other service activities	1149	0.6	1314	0.7	2463	1.3
T. Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	5204	2.8	3961	2.1	9165	4.9
U. Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	64	0.0	51	0.0	115	0.1
X. Unknown	22125	11.8	8172	4.3	30297	16.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>118745</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>69484</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>188229</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: General Bureau of Statistics, 2020

**Figure SDG 8B: Estimates Informal sector, 1990-2021**



The data available is at macro level and not disaggregated by gender. Studies carried out show that the types of informality carried out are:

1. Illegal activities (mostly drugs and smuggling)
2. Legal activities (small scale gold production)
3. Tax evasion (seasonal workers, mostly self-employed workers)

**Table SDG 8D: Estimates of non-observed economies of selected Caribbean countries, 1999-2007**

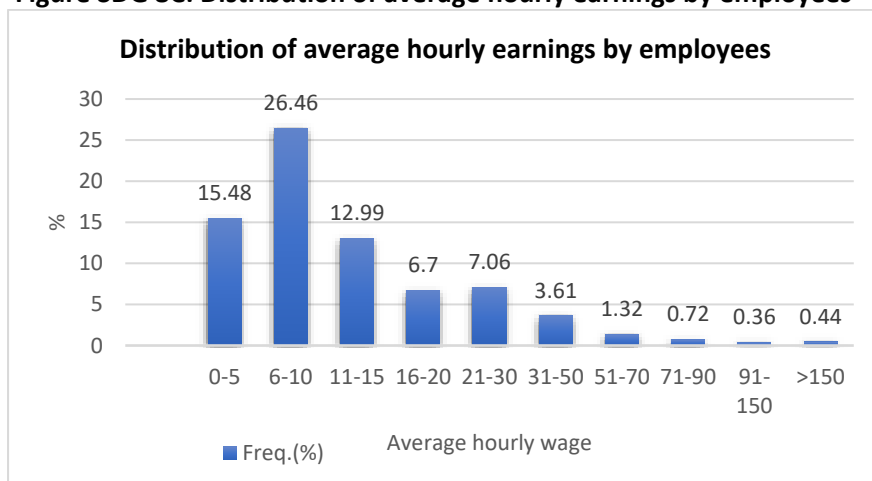
Estimates of the Non-Observed Economies of selected Caribbean countries, 1999-2007										
Country/Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average
<b>Suriname</b>	39.9	39.8	40.3	40.8	41.5	42.9	43.3	43.9	44.7	41.9
<b>Suriname*</b>	77	32	63	30	31	21	29	32	24	37.7
<b>Guyana</b>	33.8	33.6	33.8	33.5	33.3	33.8	33	33.4	33.3	33.5
<b>Jamaica</b>	36.4	36.4	36.6	36.6	38.6	39.1	38.9	40.2	40.5	38.1
<b>Haiti</b>	56	55.4	54.7	54.3	54.4	53.4	53.7	53.8	53.7	54.4

Source: Schneider, Buehn, and Montenegro (2010); \*Kamau & Lin (2015), Greenidge, Holder, and Mayers (2009) in Peters (2017)

Evidence from studies carried out in the period 2015-2021 shows that there is an inverse but high correlation between the growth of the informal sector and the GDP growth of the country. Projections show that the estimated size of the informal economy for 2021 is about 75%; this is a huge increase since 2015, when it was estimated at about 22%. Comparison with other Caribbean countries also shows that on average Suriname had an informality of about 40% between 2000 and 2007.

**8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.**  
**8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities.**

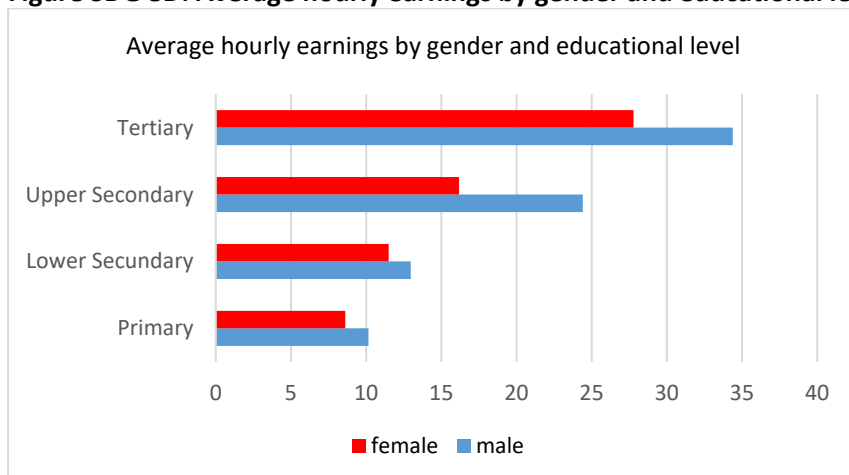
**Figure SDG 8C: Distribution of average hourly earnings by employees**



**Table SDG 8E: Average hourly earnings by occupation type**

Occupation type	Frequency	Average hourly earning
Self-employed	254	15.68
Public sector	548	19.26
Private sector	908	13.37
Total (N)	1710	16.10

**Figure SDG 8D: Average hourly earnings by gender and educational level**



Notes:

- upper or senior secondary
- lower or junior secondary

Source: Suriname Survey on Living Conditions: 2016-2017, Inter-American Development Bank

About 30% of the wages are under the minimum wage. About 60% of the workers have an hourly wage of less than U\$1. Average hourly earnings of employees show that public and private sector payments differ, civil servants are slightly better paid than private sector workers. Payment by educational level shows that the higher the education level, the higher the hourly earnings of the employees. Furthermore, females are paid significantly lower than their male peers, irrespective of their educational level. The inequality in hourly earnings between males and females is higher for those with a senior secondary or higher education level.



**Table SDG 8F: Wage earnings by sector and gender**

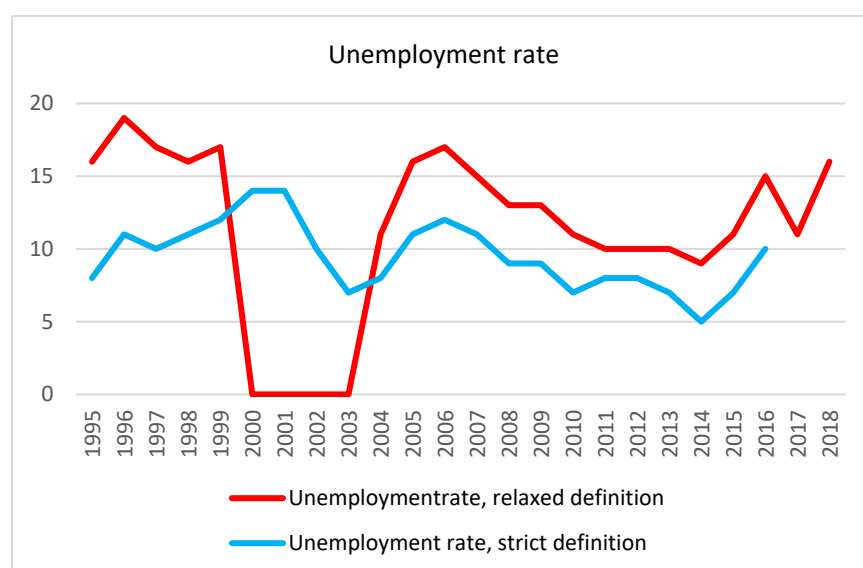
Wage earnings by sector and gender		Male			Female		
		Average wage per hour			Average wage per hour		
	Sector	N	SRD	USD	N	SRD	USD
A.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	104	9.24	1.24	34	6.84	0.92
B.	Mining and quarrying	42	51.64	6.93	3	7.27	0.98
C.	Manufacturing	182	12.14	1.63	77	10.11	1.36
D.	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7	17.4	2.34	0		0.00
E.	Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	11	15.92	2.14	3	14.53	1.95
F.	Construction	174	11.17	1.50	9	13.23	1.78
G.	Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	118	13.09	1.76	81	13.32	1.79
H.	Transportation & storage	86	13.96	1.87	18	20.36	2.73
I.	Accommodation and food service activities	10	10.06	1.35	31	14.81	1.99
J.	Information and communication	31	20.59	2.76	16	20.35	2.73
K.	Financial and insurance activities	25	22.69	3.05	22	22.79	3.06
M.	Professional, scientific and technical activities	17	39	5.23	15	17.56	2.36
N.	Administrative and support service activities	109	12.99	1.74	65	11.94	1.60
O.	Public administration, defense and compulsory social security	103	17.56	2.36	77	14.7	1.97
P.	Education	39	21.57	2.90	168	26.8	3.60
Q.	Human health and social work activities	25	16.32	2.19	73	16.32	2.19
R.	Arts, entertainment and recreation	19	12.48	1.68	19	12.26	1.65
S.	Other service activities	20	30.04	4.03	12	12.27	1.65
T.	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	11	13.22	1.77	18	9.76	1.31
	Total	1133	19.0	2.55	741	14.73	1.98

Source: Suriname Survey on Living Conditions: 2016-2017, Inter-American Development Bank

Results from the Living Conditions Survey in Suriname carried out in 2016-2017 show that men earn about 28% more than women and this inequality is the highest in the mining sector, where men are paid 6 times more than women. Comparing the earnings by sector shows that the mining sector and other technical sectors are the better paid sectors, with an average hourly payment of US\$4. A disaggregation by gender shows that men are overall better paid than their female peers.

## 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.

Figure SDG 8E: Unemployment rate, 1995-2018



Source: General Bureau of Statistics, 1995-2018

Unemployment in Suriname is based on various factors, e.g. differences in dynamics between the growth in the supply and demand for labour, a non-conclusive alignment between the labour market and education, lack of interest in specific professions and branches and an inadequate flow of information about open jobs.

The unemployment rate, including discouraged workers, lies on average between 10-18% in the period 1995-2018. In 2012, as measured by Census 2012, the national unemployment rate (including discouraged workers) for the labour force was 10.3%. In the urban areas, the unemployment rate (including discouraged workers) increased from 11% in 2015 to 16% in 2018. The data shows that from 2014, the unemployment figures lowered (9%), after which it increased again in 2016 (16%).

For Suriname the women's labour force participation is 43% compared to 68% of men (at urban level). Only 1% of men's labour force (those who have the potential to work, aged 15-64) are engaged in unpaid care and domestic work, while this is 19% for their female peers. About 98% of those engaged in unpaid care and domestic work are women.

**Table SDG 8G: Participation by gender in technical and vocational training**

**8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.**  
**8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training.**

	Number of participants			Completed		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Textile		26	26			
Care taking		69	69		7	7
Nursery	1	170	172		41	41
Car mechanic	36		36	15		15
Autobody repair	34		34	14		14
Construction	39	1	40	15		15
Electronics	47	2	49	12	1	13
Mechanics	47	2	49	16		16
Refrigerating technology	45	1	46	19		19
Construction	26		26	9		9
Weld construction	53	1	54	15		15
Machine woodworking	24		24	6		6
Machinery skills	24	2	26	4	2	6
Construction	4		4			
Textile extra	3	6	9			
<b>Total</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>176</b>

Source: Foundation for Labour Mobilization and Development (SAO), 2022

**Table SDG 8H: Youth unemployment**

	Youth Employment	YET	Y	NEET Ratio
	Employed	Student	Urban Youth	$\frac{Y - Yemp - YET}{Y}$
2005	16,094	32754	63120	22.61
2006	16,963	33084	64049	21.86
2007	16,710	34781	64728	20.45
2008	17,083	34131	64767	20.93
2009	17,309	34928	65415	20.15
2010	19,206	35399	66344	17.69
2011	15,685	33230	60043	18.53
2012	15,139	33621	61520	20.74
2013	15,269	33203	61422	21.08
2014	16,684	33706	62198	18.98
2015	16,812	34081	62384	18.42
2016	13,294	36987	64661	22.24

Source: General Bureau of Statistics, Household Surveys in urban areas

Table SDG 8G shows the TVET courses provided by the government. The participation by gender is almost equally distributed for these courses, however, men are more engaged in technical courses, while females are more enrolled in care taking courses. From the total number of enrollments, about 25% successfully completes the course. More men are completing the courses than women.

Taking a closer look at youth unemployment, the data shows that there is no significant progress in combating youth unemployment. From 2005 till 2016, the proportion of youth unemployment, measured by the NEET ratio, remained between 17 – 22%.

**8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.**  
**8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age.**

**Table SDG 8I: Child labour**

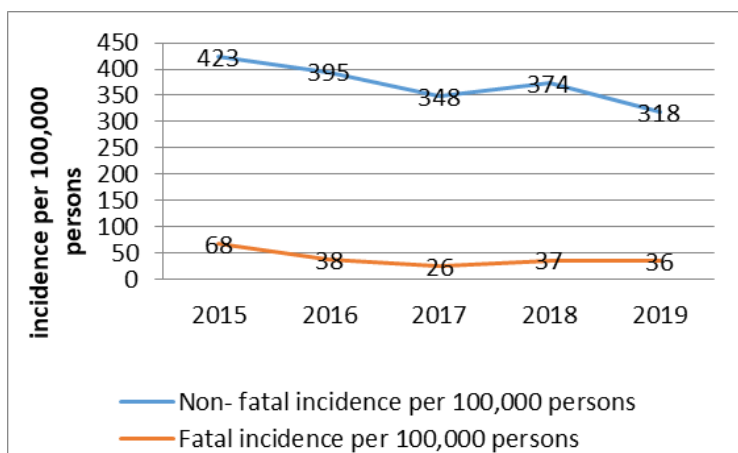
<b>Child labour</b>								
Percentage of children aged 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week, percentage working under hazardous conditions during the last week, and percentage engaged in child labour during the last week, Suriname MICS 2018								
	<b>Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:</b>			<b>Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:</b>		Children working under hazardous conditions	Total child labour <sup>1</sup>	Number of children aged 5-17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold		Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold			
<b>Total</b>	9.1	3.4		71.5	0.5	2.9	6.1	7722
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	11.9	4.4		69.4	0.2	4	7.5	4042
Female	6.2	2.4		73.7	0.9	1.7	4.5	3680
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	7.1	2.3		70.4	0.6	1.3	4	5221
Rural Coastal	11.3	2.7		73.6	0.1	2.6	4.8	1437
Rural Interior	16.4	9.9		73.9	0.7	11	18.1	1063
<b>Age</b>								
5-11	3.7	5.4		59.9	0.6	1.2	6.1	4388
12-14	13.9	1		84.8	0.4	3.2	4.5	1649
15-17	18.6	0.8		88.6	0.4	7	7.7	1685
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator PR.3 - Child labour; SDG indicator 8.7.1								
<sup>A</sup> Children aged 15 or higher identified as emancipated								

Source: Suriname Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018

Child labour occurs when children are involved in economic activities for at least one hour during the reference week during a specific reference period, and are between 5-13 years old and/or involved in dangerous work (for children aged 5-17 years). Statistics from the Suriname Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018 show that 6.1% out of 7,722 children aged 5-17 years are involved in child labour. For boys, this is 7.5% and for girls the percentage is 4.5%. The urban area has an incidence of 4%, the rural area 4.8% and the interior, 18%. A breakdown by age group shows that about 6.1% of children aged 5-11 years is engaged in child labour, followed by 4.5% for the 12-14 years age group. The highest incidence of 7.7% is for 15-17 year old youngsters.

**8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.**  
**8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status.**  
**8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status.**  
**8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.**

**Figure SDG 8F: Occupational unsafety by number of accidents**



This indicator provides information on the number of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers in the reference group during the reference period. It is a measure of the personal likelihood or risk of having a fatal or a non-fatal occupational injury for each worker in the reference group.

Statistics from the past decade show that the number of accidents reduced with almost 50%, for both fatal and non-fatal accidents.

## Annex 1I Statistical overview GOAL 9

### 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

Passenger and freight volumes are respectively measured in passenger-km and tonne-km, and broken down by mode of transport. For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, passenger-km data are split between aviation, road (broken down between passenger cars, buses and motorcycles) and rail, and tonne-km are split between aviation, road, rail and inland waterways. As maritime data are not widely available, only tonnes (rather than tonne-km) data at the regional level have been shared.

Note : only partial data, only data available on Insured vehicles, but not passengers and data on Toerist arrivals and departures.

Total Number of Arrivals and Departures via JAP Airport and South Drain-Nickerie Port, 2015-2021				
	JAP Airport		Port	
	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures
2015	243,429	243,411	61,209	57,139
2016	242,980	238,736	55,951	51,568
2017	220,983	226,362	49,630	45,002
2018	224,261	229,192	53,508	38,242
2019	269,901	259,018	29,483	27,147
2020	74,268	83,069	8,517	8,997
2021	70,978	66,714	6,871	6,123

Source: Airport Management

Source: Canawaima Ferry Service Inc.

Compilation; GBS, Traffic and Transport Statistics section)

Number of Insured Motor-Vehicles by Type, 2015-2021							
Type of Motor-Vehicle	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Passenger car	146,110	149,560	152,912	160,228	158,118	161,280	163,229
Lorry	34,434	34,046	35,209	36,327	37,051	38,041	39,304
Bus	3,608	3,590	4,166	3,740	3,875	3,683	3,574
Motor-bike	1,752	1,798	1,939	1,957	2,050	2,134	2,133
Moped	41,504	40,708	38,295	37,884	36,483	35,600	35,125
Tractor	980	930	992	672	774	653	651
<b>Total</b>	<b>228,388</b>	<b>230,632</b>	<b>233,513</b>	<b>240,808</b>	<b>238,351</b>	<b>241,391</b>	<b>244,016</b>

Source: Centrale Bank van Suriname/ Central Bank of Suriname

Compilation; GBS, Traffic and Transport Statistics section)

### 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

Manufacturing value added (MVA) as a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP) is a ratio between MVA and GDP, both reported in constant 2015 USD.

#### Indicator 9.2.1 Manufacturing Value Added current per capita in SRD

Year	Manufacturing Value Added current per capita in SRD	Manufacturing Value Added current as a proportion of GDP mp current
2006	3,316	23.2
2007	3,712	23.5
2008	4,748	25.3
2009	4,113	20.2
2010	4,738	21.1
2011	5,572	20.8
2012	6,460	21.3
2013	5,798	18.8
2014	5,061	16.4
2015	2,855	9.9
2016	4,546	13.3
2017	5,743	14.6
2018		
2019		
2020		
2021		

Source: GBS- National Accounts

### 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

This indicator presents the share of manufacturing employment in total employment.

**Average number of full-time employees at large companies by selected ISIC main group per year, 2012-2017**

Main group (ISIC rev.3)		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>C/D</b>	<b>Mining and quarrying &amp; Manufacturing</b>	9766	9583	9892	9978	9203	9173
<b>E</b>	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1683	1851	1914	1930	2107	2007
<b>F</b>	Construction	5226	5060	4924	4741	4263	5201
<b>G</b>	Wholesale and Retail Trade: Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personnel and Household goods	7500	7071	7264	7465	6937	6950
<b>H</b>	Hotels and Restaurants	2399	2482	2594	2580	2558	2654
<b>I</b>	Transport, Storage and Communications	3110	3268	3207	3196	2974	3033
<b>J</b>	Financial Intermediation	2364	2534	2728	2838	2969	3055
<b>L</b>	Government	45414	46319	46928	51763	52669	52596
<b>O</b>	Other Community, Social and Personnel Service Activities	2135	2185	2057	2378	2198	2394
<b>Total</b>		<b>79597</b>	<b>80354</b>	<b>81509</b>	<b>86868</b>	<b>85878</b>	<b>87063</b>
<b>Ratio Mining and quarrying &amp; Manufacturing/Total</b>		<b>12.27</b>	<b>11.93</b>	<b>12.14</b>	<b>11.49</b>	<b>10.72</b>	<b>10.54</b>

Source: GBS- Statistical Paper # 18: Arbeidstatistieken van het Statistiekbureau (ABS) in Suriname: Een beschrijving van hun totstandkoming en een vergelijking”2012-2017

**9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology**

Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, broken down by technology, refers to the percentage of inhabitants living within range of a mobile-cellular signal, irrespective of whether or not they are mobile phone subscribers or users. This is calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants within range of a mobile-cellular signal by the total population and multiplying by 100

Census 2012 data			
Highest education level	Gender		
	Total	Male	Female
KLO	154	92	62
GLO/BO	5178	3380	1798
VOJ	14346	10118	4228
IMEAO/NATIN/AMTO	4507	3789	718
Kweekschool	1750	490	1260
VWO/HAVO	3117	2217	900
HBO	4629	2807	1822
Universitair	3567	2645	922
No education	889	530	359
Unknown	3395	2418	977
Total	41532	28486	



Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last three months, Suriname MICS, 2018											
	Percentage of women who:										Number of women
	Used a computer			Used a mobile phone			Used internet				
	Ever	During the last 3 months <sup>1</sup>	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone <sup>2</sup>	During the last 3 months <sup>3</sup>	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months <sup>4</sup>	At least once a week during the last three months <sup>5</sup>		
<b>Total</b>	60.4	39.7	36.1	93.1	95.1	93.4	83.1	79.3	75.0	7000	
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	66.9	45.7	41.7	94.5	96.2	94.9	87.4	84.5	80.7	5287	
Rural Coastal	49.0	27.0	24.0	90.7	93.4	90.7	77.4	72.2	66.5	1178	
Rural Interior	21.4	9.0	7.5	84.3	87.8	83.7	52.2	43.1	36.5	535	
<b>Region</b>											
Paramaribo	72.7	54.6	49.6	94.6	97.0	95.9	90.3	87.6	84.6	2585	
Wanica	62.4	37.1	34.1	94.0	95.2	94.0	84.3	81.1	76.1	2131	
Nickerie	55.8	39.7	36.8	93.6	94.4	93.4	83.6	81.2	79.1	439	
Coronie	63.1	40.0	37.6	87.9	91.1	89.7	86.0	70.4	69.6	46	
Saramacca	53.3	31.2	29.4	93.8	96.4	95.6	80.2	76.6	72.9	274	
Commewijne	53.2	30.3	27.1	95.3	96.4	94.0	85.0	82.3	77.7	468	
Marowijne	37.2	15.3	11.3	87.0	90.0	83.4	71.2	64.9	54.2	207	
Para	50.5	25.1	21.8	88.5	92.0	88.9	73.3	65.8	59.4	316	
Brokopondo	26.3	11.8	10.5	85.1	88.8	84.8	60.1	49.9	42.2	285	
Sipaliwini	15.8	5.7	4.0	83.4	86.7	82.4	43.1	35.4	30.0	250	
<b>Age</b>											
15-19	71.0	49.8	44.0	81.6	89.0	86.7	88.5	82.6	77.1	1353	
15-17	67.7	46.1	40.9	75.5	85.2	82.4	87.5	82.3	76.9	812	
18-19	76.0	55.3	48.5	90.6	94.8	93.1	89.9	83.0	77.5	540	
20-24	76.1	49.0	42.9	95.4	95.5	94.6	91.5	86.5	82.8	1012	
25-29	65.2	44.8	42.1	96.3	97.2	96.3	88.2	85.3	81.0	974	
30-34	62.5	40.5	38.4	95.7	96.2	95.5	84.9	81.9	76.0	1001	
35-39	51.1	32.8	30.9	96.1	97.3	95.3	82.7	79.7	75.9	941	
40-44	45.4	29.3	26.7	96.0	96.7	94.6	75.6	72.1	67.9	818	
45-49	42.6	24.6	21.6	95.4	96.3	93.3	64.9	62.7	60.6	900	

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.9 - Use of computer

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator SR.10 - Ownership of mobile phone; SDG indicator 5.b.1

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator SR.11 - Use of mobile phone

**Cont. Household Surveys GBS**

<b>Number of Urban Households with a fixed or mobile telephone in Urban Households ( Paramaribo &amp; Wanica )</b>				
<b>Urban Households ( Paramaribo &amp; Wanica )</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
Households with a computer (Desktop)	37975	38253	35586	40394
Households with internet access at home	35981	44162	50195	51507
Household survey population	94572	95369	96430	97639
<b>Ratio</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>52.8</b>

GBS: Household Surveys, 2019

Total Number of Mobile and Main (fixed) Telephone lines, 2008-2016

<b>year</b>	<b>Kind of Subscriber Mobile Telephone lines</b>	<b>Main(Fixed)/Telephone lines</b>	<b>Mid-year population</b>	<b>%</b>
2008	657186	75525	517,052	127.1
2009	763912	83747	524,143	145.7
2010	545088	77464	531,170	102.6
2011	559654	85542	539,910	103.7
2012	569906	86449	541,638	105.2
2013	686600	84941	550,222	124.8
2014	779518	117032	558773	139.5
2015	750458	91916	567291	132.3
2016	791579	89030	575700	137.5

Source: TAS and Compilation; GBS, Traffic and Transport Statistics section)

## Annex 1J Statistical overview GOAL 10

### 10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population

The growth rate in the welfare aggregate of bottom 40% is computed as the annualized average growth rate in per capita real consumption or income of the bottom 40% of the income distribution in a country from household surveys over a roughly 5-year period. The national average growth rate in the welfare aggregate is computed as the annualized average growth rate in per capita real consumption or income of the total population in a country from household surveys over a roughly 5-year period.

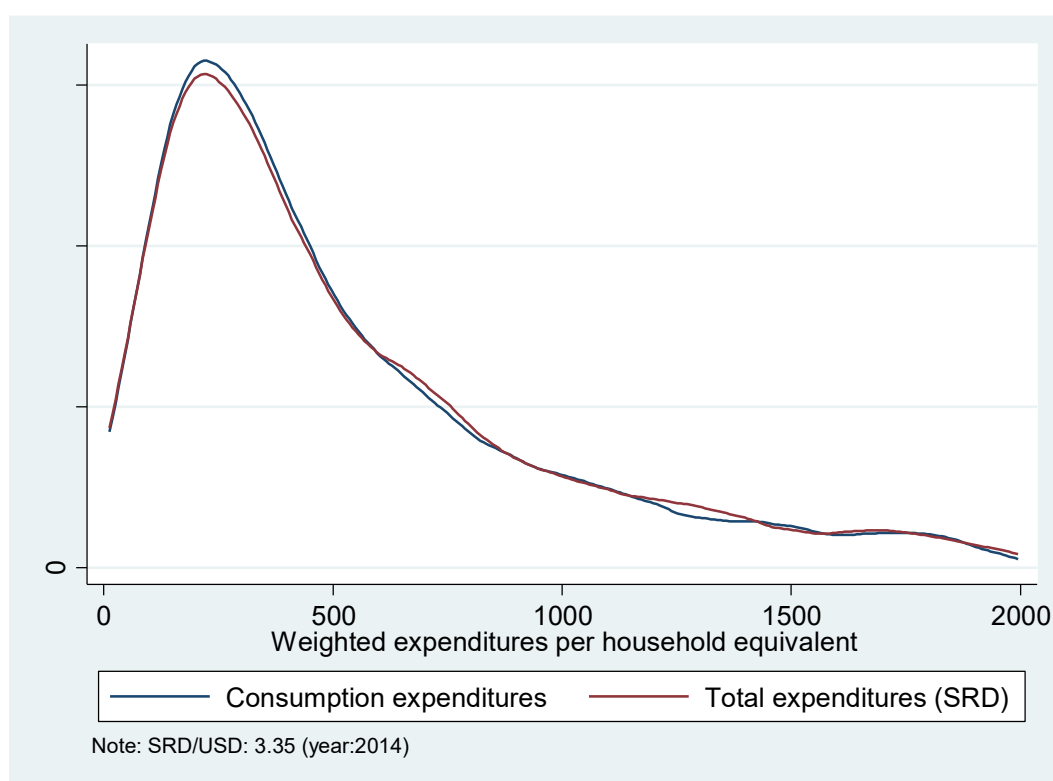
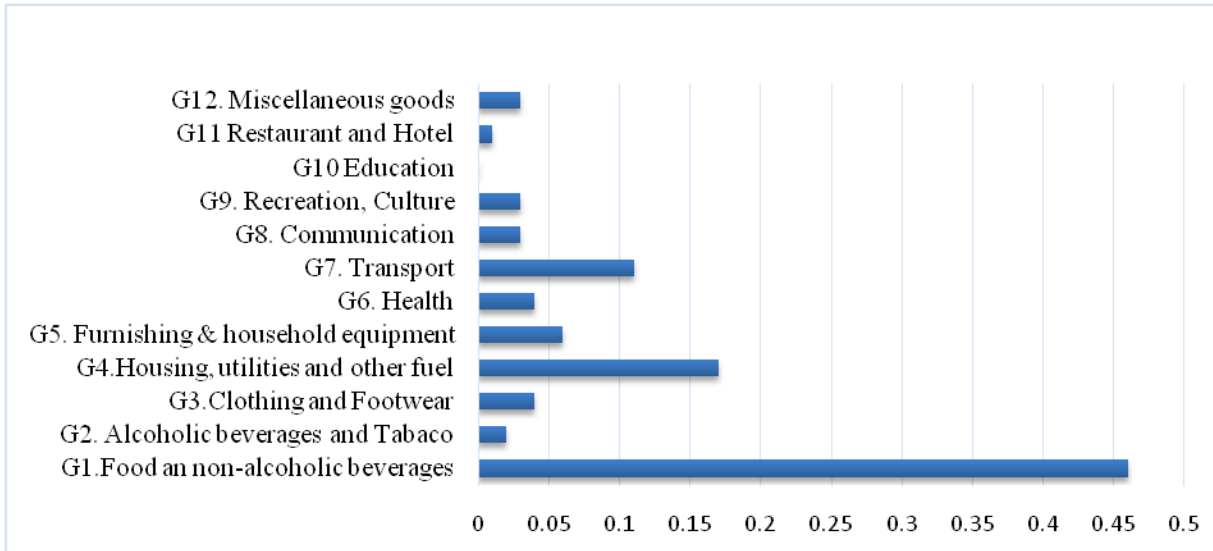


Figure 2. Consumption expenditures by stratum *Source: 2013/14 HBS*

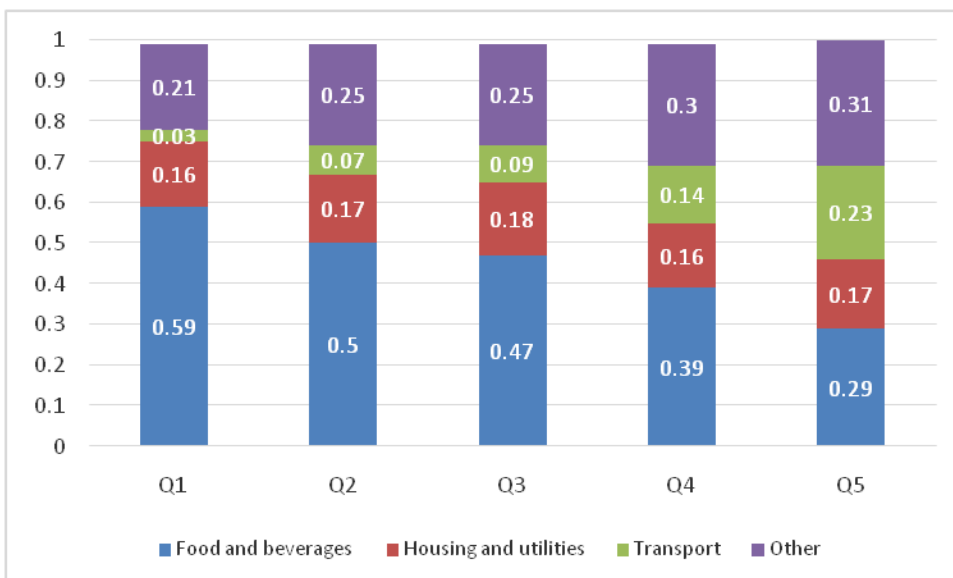
**Figure 3. Expenditures in main groups following the COICOP-classification (%)**



Source: 2013/14 HBS

The classification of the expenditures in 12 main groups shows that households spend about 76% of the expenditures on 3 categories: food and non-alcoholic beverages (46%), household and utility costs (17%) and transportation (11%).

**Figure 5. Expenditures of the 3 main groups by quintile-classification**



### Explanation Figure 5

The next division is in quintiles, 5 equal groups of the household after ranking of their expenditure, presented by Figure 5. Households with the lowest expenditures are in Q1, and Q5 is the group of households with the highest expenditures. Comparing the quintiles shows that the share of food in the total consumption basket is the highest for Q1, and gradually this becomes lower for the other quintiles. For Q1-3, half of their consumption share consists of food, while for the richest group this is only 30%. The share for housing and utility expenditures is surprisingly almost equal for all the quintiles. We can conclude by saying that those in the lowest quintiles spend most of their expenditures on food, followed by housing and utilities expenses, while the highest quintile spends more or less equal proportions on all the 3 main categories, but relatively lower on food compared to the other quintiles. Spending relatively more of the disposable income on food for the lower quintiles, confirms traditional poverty theories that the poor spend almost all their income on food. Food is an essential part of the basic needs basket and the 2013/14 HBS data confirms also that households that are better off, spend less of their expenditures on food.

**Table 7. Expenditures classified by quintiles, strata and inequality ratios (N=2928)**

Quintiles	ParWan	Nickerie	CorSar	Commewijne	Para	Total	H/L
Q1	<b>93.21</b>	<b>74.34</b>	81.12	82.49	82.33	85.39	1.3
Q2	178.94	173.76	<b>166.81</b>	<b>180.57</b>	173.26	177.68	1.1
Q3	285.29	<b>290.56</b>	282.5	280.65	<b>273.61</b>	284.8	1.1
Q4	<b>467.4</b>	449.02	449.58	<b>448.68</b>	456.32	465.1	1.04
Q5	1119.75	<b>1127.49</b>	921.45	969.56	<b>907.66</b>	1112.71	1.2
Total	<b>495.46</b>	236.42	202.02	241.26	<b>181.98</b>	425.01	2.7
Q5/Q1	12	<b>15.2</b>	11.4	11.8	11	13	

### Explanation Figure 7

For Table 7 the same procedure as Table 6 is repeated, but now with a focus on strata. The results show for example that households in the lowest quintile in ParWan have an average spending of \$ 93, while this is 4 times higher for the fourth quintile (\$ 467) and almost 11 times higher for the fifth quintile (\$ 1120). Comparing the highest and lowest quintiles, shows that Nickerie has the highest inequality ratio (Q5/Q1=15.2). This is not surprising, since the majority in Nickerie consists of Hindustani, which were identified as the group with the highest inequality in Table 6. The lowest inequality is found in Para (Q5/Q1=11.0), which can also be explained by the majority of Amerindians living in this strata. Between the various strata, the highest inequality is found in the first quintile, between ParWan and Nickerie, with a ratio of 1.3. The total sample ratio is 2.7 between ParWan and Para, which means that ParWan has compared to Para, and more or less with all the other strata, an expenditure level that is 3-times higher.

### 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

The proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income (or consumption) is the share (%) of a country's population living on less than half of the consumption/income level of the median of the national income/consumption distribution.

Table 2 Proportion of households living at risk of poverty (%)					
Poverty line	Poverty line (\$ per day/ SRD per month)	National	Urban	Rural	Interior
Extreme poverty line	\$2-line/ SRD 120	10.9	10.4	10.3	16.1
50%-median line	\$5-line/ SRD 275	24	22.4	24.8	35.2
Elderly- allowance-line	\$9- line/ SRD 525	47	42.5	54.9	65.3
Minimum wage- line	\$11- line/ SRD 686	58.8	54.5	67.5	74.7

Source: LAPOPSU2012

#### Explanation Table 2

In Table 2 the proportion of households living at risk of poverty (AROP) are presented for each poverty line at national and regional level. The proportions at national level varies between 11 to 60 percent. The proportion of extreme poverty at national level is 11 percent, that is 1 out of ten households has a monthly income of SRD120 or less per household –equivalent. The relative poverty line shows that at national level 24 percent of the households have an income lower than SRD 275 per household-equivalent. The poverty line set at the level of the elderly allowance shows that almost half of the households live at risk of poverty and the highest incidence is found by the minimum wage poverty line, which identifies almost 60 percent as poor. The proportions of the elderly allowance and the minimum wage line are very high, if we consider minimum wage and elderly allowance as the lowest socio-economic securities.

Turning to the results at regional level, show that the figures of the urban and rural regions are more in line with the national figures, but very contrasting with the poverty incidence for the interior. Compared to the national figures poverty is 10 to 20 percent higher in the interior part of the country

### 10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

This indicator is defined as the proportion of the population (adults) who self-report that they personally experienced discrimination or harassment during the last 12 months based on ground(s) prohibited by international human rights law. International human rights law refers to the body of international legal instruments aiming to promote and protect human rights, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and subsequent international human rights treaties adopted by the United Nations.

**Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:										Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of women
	Ethnic origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Immigration origin	Other reason	Any reason <sup>1</sup>			
<b>Total</b>	7.3	2.4	1.3	1.8	3.1	0.9	1.1	2.3	12.5	87.5	7000	
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	8.0	2.7	1.5	2.1	3.3	1.0	1.2	2.5	13.7	86.3	5287	
Rural Coastal	4.8	1.4	0.5	0.7	2.0	0.6	0.7	1.8	8.5	91.5	1178	
Rural Interior	6.1	2.0	1.2	2.1	3.6	0.4	1.2	1.4	9.0	91.0	535	

**Table EQ.3.1M: Discrimination and harassment (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:									Percentage of men who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of men
	Ethnic origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Immigration origin	Other reason	Any reason <sup>1</sup>		
<b>Total</b>	6.8	1.6	0.7	1.7	2.5	0.7	0.7	1.2	10.8	89.2	2828
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	7.8	1.9	0.9	2.1	3.0	0.6	0.7	1.0	11.7	88.3	2122
Rural Coastal	3.7	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.8	8.4	91.6	521
Rural Interior	4.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.8	8.2	91.8	185



### 10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators

Seven FSIs are included as SDG indicators for 10.5.1 and expressed as percent.

- 1 - Regulatory Tier 1 capital to assets
- 2 - Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets(<https://www.cbvs.sr/en/statistics/financial-soundness-indicators>)
- 3 - Nonperforming loans net of provisions to capital
- 4 - Nonperforming loans to total gross loans
- 5 - Return on assets
- 6 - Liquid assets to short-term liabilities
- 7 - Net open position in foreign exchange to capital

Financial Soundness Indicators of Banks										
%										
	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Jun	Dec	Jun	Dec	Jun	Dec	Jun	Dec	Jun	Dec
<b>Capital Adequacy</b>										
Regulatory capital/RWA	8.7	9.3	9.1	9.6	11.0	11.4	11.7	11.8	12.7	14.5
Regulatory Tier 1 capital/RWA	8.0	8.7	8.7	9.0	10.3	10.8	10.8	10.5	11.2	13.1
Capital (net worth)/assets	5.5	5.9	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.4	4.9	5.0	5.7
<b>Asset Quality</b>										
NPLs/gross loans	13.2	13	12.0	12.0	11.3	10.6	13.5	14.6	13.4	12.8
NPLs net of provision/capital	62.2	52.1	43.0	40.3	36.8	34.9	46.2	60.4	54.3	43.6
<b>Earnings and profitability</b>										
ROA	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.3	2.0	1.2	1.8
ROE	11.9	16.2	8.3	1.9	10.7	16.7	4.2	34.8	22.0	29.6
<b>Liquidity</b>										
Liquid assets/total assets	37.5	37.9	41.3	40.2	43.5	46.8	49.1	51.5	55.1	58.8
Liquid assets/total short-term liabilities	81.0	82.3	86.9	82.1	87.3	93.4	95.5	101.3	110.7	117.0

## Annex 1K Statistical overview GOAL 11

### Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

#### 11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

The nature of the housing sector with its institutions, laws and regulations, is one that touches every single aspect of the economy of a country and has interface with practically every social development sector. People living in adequate homes have better health, higher chances to improve their human capital and seize the opportunities available in urban contexts. At the same time, a housing sector that performs well acts as a 'development multiplier' benefiting complementary industries, contributing to economic development, employment generation, service provision and overall poverty reduction. Broadly, for every job in the house-building sector, an additional 1.5 to 2 jobs are generally created in the construction materials and other input industries. The contributions of housing to urban prosperity are also evident.

#### Proxy indicator used

TENURE , Ownership/ entitlement of the dwelling			
woonverblijf	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Ownership of a household member	9,089	67.75	67.75
Rental from the government	323	2.41	70.16
Rental from the private company	1,543	11.5	81.66
Semi ownership based on loan arrangement (huurkoop)	108	0.81	82.46
No rental, free from private company	127	0.95	83.41
No rental, free from government	650	4.84	88.25
Illegal occupation	67	0.5	88.75
Other	1,178	8.78	97.53
don't know	93	0.69	98.23
No answer	238	1.77	100
Total	13,416	100	

### 11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

This indicator will be monitored by the proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transport. The access to public transport is considered convenient when a stop is accessible within a walking distance along the street network of 500 m from a reference point such as a home, school, work place, market, etc. to a low-capacity public transport system (e.g. bus, Bus Rapid Transit) and/or 1 km to a high-capacity system (e.g. rail, metro, ferry). Additional criteria for defining public transport that is convenient include: a. Public transport accessible to all special-needs customers, including those who are physically, visually, and/or hearing-impaired, as well as those with temporary disabilities, the elderly, children and other people in vulnerable situations. b. Public transport with frequent service during peak travel times  
c. Stops present a safe and comfortable station environment

#### Proxy indicator used

Number of transport vehicles			
number of vehicles	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0	13,598	25.2	25.2
1	20,212	37.46	62.66
2	13,254	24.56	87.22
3	5,826	10.8	98.02
4	890	1.65	99.67
5	121	0.22	99.89
6	20	0.04	99.93
7	23	0.04	99.97
8	13	0.02	99.99
9	3	0.01	100
Total	53,960	100	

Source: 105 Census 2012 data , modified by author

## Indicator 11.7

**TABLE A1.3** Lifetime and Current Prevalence of Specific Acts of Physical, Sexual, and Emotional IPV Among Ever-Partnered Women

	Paramaribo		Paramaribo Outskirts		Rest of Coast and Interior		Ever-Partnered	
	Current	Lifetime	Current	Lifetime	Current	Lifetime	Current	Lifetime
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Physical Acts of Partner Violence</b>								
Slapped or threw something	3.7	22.2	2.6	17.3	1.5	16.4	2.8	19.2
Pushed or shoved	3	20.3	4.1	16.5	1.6	14.9	3	17.7
Hit with fist or something else	1.9	14.4	2	10.1	1.5	11.4	1.8	12.3
Kicked or dragged	1.4	11.8	1.5	7.7	1.1	10.7	1.4	10.2
Choked or burned	0.3	6.1	0.5	4.3	0.3	5.6	0.4	5.4
Threatened with or used weapon	1	7.5	0.9	6.3	0.3	6.1	0.8	6.8
<b>Sexual Acts of Partner Violence</b>								
Partner physically forced sexual intercourse	1.8	9.8	2.7	10.1	1.1	9.2	1.9	9.7
Have sexual intercourse with partner because afraid	1.5	7.9	1	7.1	1.5	9.8	1.4	8.1
Partner forced to do something degrading/humiliating	0.6	5.5	1	3.7	0.6	3.9	0.7	4.5
Partner insulted you or made you feel bad about yourself	7.7	29.3	8.8	23.7	6.3	23.3	7.7	26
<b>Emotional Acts of Partner Violence</b>								
Partner belittled or humiliated you in front of other people	3.90	17.10	3.20	10.20	2.10	15.70	3.30	14.50
Partner done things to scare or intimidate you on purpose	5.10	18.80	4.90	14.90	5.50	19.00	5.10	17.60
Partner verbally threatened to hurt you or someone you care about	2.40	11.30	4.50	13.10	2.90	13.10	3.20	12.30

Source: Authors' elaboration.

**TABLE A1.4** ● Prevalence of Physical, Sexual, and Emotional IPV Among Ever-Partnered Women by SWHS Domain Where Survivor Is Resident

	<b>Current Physical Violence</b>	<b>Current Sexual Violence</b>	<b>Current Sexual and/or Physical Violence</b>	<b>Current Emotional Violence</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Paramaribo	4.5	2.8	6.6	8.6
Paramaribo Outskirts	5.3	2.8	7.1	10.8
Rest of Coast and Interior	2.0	1.5	3.6	7.9

Source: Authors' elaboration.

TABLE A1.8  Prevalence of IPV Among Ever-Partnered Women *(continued)*

	Lifetime						Current					
	Physical Violence		Sexual Violence		Physical and/or Sexual Violence		Physical Violence		Sexual Violence		Sexual and/or Physical Violence	
<b>Ethnic Group</b>												
Creole/African	34.0	67	13.0	26	39.9	79	1.5	3	2.2	4	3.6	7
Hindustani	27.6	108	14.3	56	31.3	123	3.7	14	2.7	11	4.9	19
Maroon/Boslandcreool	26.1	64	14.6	36	34.6	84	5.3	13	3.7	9	9.0	22
<b>Inheems/Indiaans</b>												
Javanese	19.6	50	12.0	31	23.2	59	3.6	9	1.3	3	4.9	12
<b>Chinese</b>												
Mixed	30.4	71	10.1	24	33.1	77	7.0	16	2.0	5	7.8	18
Other	22.8	12	15.3	8	27.9	14	3.4	2	5.2	3	8.6	4
<b>Education of Respondent</b>												
No education or primary only	25.3	71	13.6	38	29.6	82	3.2	9	2.3	6	4.5	13
Secondary	28.7	254	13.9	123	33.7	299	5.0	44	3.2	28	7.4	66
Higher	24.3	51	9.5	20	28.2	59	2.1	5	.0	0	2.1	5
<b>Current Partnership Status</b>												
Never partnered												
Currently married	18.1	96	9.8	52	20.9	110	2.7	14	1.8	10	3.6	19
Living with man, not married	37.8	120	15.8	50	41.6	132	7.7	24	3.4	11	9.8	31
Regular partner, living apart	26.5	59	13.2	29	34.1	76	4.4	10	3.5	8	7.9	17
Currently no partner	33.8	102	16.6	50	40.7	123	3.0	9	2.1	6	5.1	15
<b>Ever-Married</b>												
No	31.9	237	14.3	106	37.9	281	5.8	43	3.0	22	8.3	61
Yes	22.0	139	11.9	75	25.2	160	2.2	14	1.9	12	3.4	22
<b>Have Ever Been Pregnant</b>												
No	16.6	42	14.3	36	26.7	67	2.3	6	3.5	9	5.8	15
Yes	29.8	334	13.0	145	33.3	374	4.6	52	2.3	26	6.1	68

*(continued on next page)*

TABLE A1.8 ○ Prevalence of IPV Among Ever-Partnered Women

	Life time						Current					
	Physical Violence		Sexual Violence		Physical and/or Sexual Violence		Physical Violence		Sexual Violence		Sexual and/or Physical Violence	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<b>SWHS domain</b>												
Paramaribo	29.6	174	13.2	78	34.4	202	4.5	27	2.8	17	6.6	39
Paramaribo Outskirts	27.7	125	13.1	59	31.8	143	5.3	24	2.8	13	7.1	32
Rest of Coast and Interior	22.8	77	13.2	44	28.3	96	2.0	7	1.5	5	3.6	12
<b>Respondent age</b>												
15–19	17.8	16	17.0	15	28.9	25	4.7	4	6.4	6	11.1	10
20–24	24.8	34	17.7	24	33.5	45	8.0	11	7.0	9	13.8	19
25–29	24.7	40	11.7	19	31.0	50	9.4	15	2.8	5	11.6	19
30–34	24.4	39	7.5	12	28.2	45	4.4	7	2.9	5	7.0	11
35–39	42.1	73	10.6	19	44.8	78	3.8	7	.6	1	3.8	7
40–44	17.9	23	11.7	15	25.0	33	4.6	6	1.0	1	5.1	7
45–49	27.2	45	17.0	28	29.6	49	1.1	2	2.1	4	2.1	4
50–54	31.3	42	15.2	21	35.7	48	1.1	1	1.4	2	1.4	2
55–59	31.8	40	13.9	18	34.0	43	1.9	2	2.1	3	3.2	4
60–64	24.3	24	11.7	11	24.3	24	1.8	2			1.8	2
<b>Religion</b>												
None	28.0	22	15.7	12	31.5	25	1.3	1	1.3	1	2.7	2
Roman Catholic	34.4	98	12.6	36	40.1	114	5.6	16	2.4	7	8.0	23
Lutheran												
Voille Evargelie	25.0	56	16.0	36	33.0	74	6.1	14	4.9	11	10.3	23
Evangelic Brother Community	27.3	38	13.4	18	30.7	42	3.0	4	.0	0	3.0	4
Hervormde Kerk												
Hindu	28.9	97	14.4	48	32.8	110	4.1	14	3.2	11	5.5	18
Islam	18.2	40	7.7	17	19.8	43	2.7	6	1.5	3	4.2	9
Other	27.0	27	14.1	14	33.7	34	3.2	3	1.7	2	3.6	4

(continued on next page)

**5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence**

This indicator measures the percentage of women and girls aged 15 years and older who have experienced sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in the previous 12 months.

**MICS 2018, Survey Findings Report**

**Table PR.6.4W: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (women)**

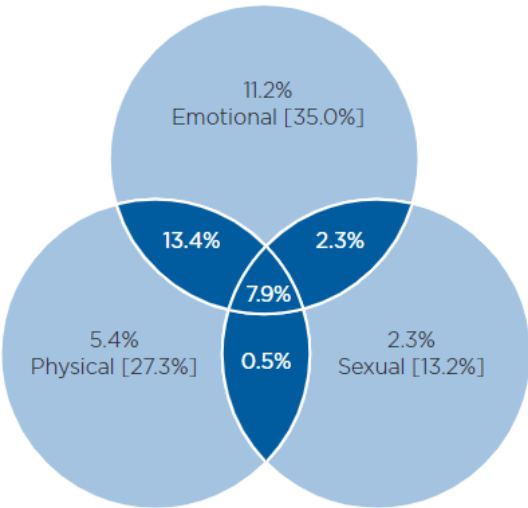
Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault and percentage whose last experience of either robbery or assault was reported to the police, Suriname MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing robbery in the last year	Percentage of women for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of women for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police <sup>1,A</sup>	Number of women experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
<b>Total</b>	47.2	13.1	60.2	143	32.5	15.7	48.2	104	39.3	228
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	54.3	10.0	64.4	110	35.6	11.2	46.7	84	40.5	179
Rural Coastal	26.3	38.7	65.0	20	17.3	45.4	62.7	15	43.5	33
Rural Interior	19.9	0.0	19.9	14	27.9	0.0	27.9	5	17.3	16



**FIGURE 4** ○ Overlap Between Sexual, Physical, and Emotional IPV

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*Source:* Authors' elaboration.  
*Note:* Figures in brackets indicate the total percentage of ever-partnered women who have experienced a given type of violence, whether in conjunction with other types of violence or alone. Figures in red represent the percentage of women who have experienced only one specific type of violence. The figures presented in the overlapping circles represent the percentage of women who have experienced two or more types of violence.

## Annex 1L Statistical overview GOAL 12

12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement

### Number of Parties to International Multilateral Environmental Agreements on Hazardous Waste, and other Chemicals, 2021

	Convention	Yes	No
<b>A.</b>	<b>Basel Convention</b>	<b>X</b>	
1	Designation of the Focal Point and one or more Competent Authorities (1 point);	<b>1</b>	
	National Focal point (s): Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment		
<b>B.</b>	<b>Rotterdam Convention:</b>	<b>X</b>	
1	Designation of the Designated National Authority and Official contact point (1 point);	<b>1</b>	
	National Focal point (s): Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment & Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries and National Assembly CP		
<b>C.</b>	<b>Stockholm Convention:</b>	<b>X</b>	
1	Designation of the Stockholm Convention official contact point and national focal point (1 point);	<b>1</b>	
	National Focal point (s): Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment		
<b>D.</b>	<b>Montreal Protocol</b>	<b>X</b>	
1	Compliance with reporting requirements for production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances under the Montreal Protocol (15 points);	<b>15</b>	
	National Focal point (s): NIMOS- National Ozone Unit		
<b>E.</b>	<b>Minamata Convention:</b>	<b>X</b>	
1	<b>Nationaal contactpunt: kabinetsvoorzitter en Focal Point Voor informatie-uitwisseling:</b>		
	National Focal point: Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment & Focal point For Information Exchange : NIMOS		

Source: The National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname

Source: Cabinet van de President/Cabinet of the President

**12.4.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment**

The indicator includes hazardous generated, hazardous waste generated by type (including e-waste as a sub-indicator) and the proportion of hazardous waste treated. For the e-waste sub-category, United Nations University is a co-custodian.

Note: Partial data available on hospital waste that is also considered as hazardous waste from households in Paramaribo and Wanica

**Amount of Waste Disposed in m<sup>3</sup>, 2015-2021**

Waste type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Household Waste	176,579	177,655	178,850	179,314	183,041	197,857	178,062
Agricultural Waste	5,409	6,180	4,303	2,371	613	2,622	5,480
Enterprise Waste	13,921	12,426	7,671	7,502	11,570	30,374	28,587
Expired Foodstuff	976	969	589	266	78	153	199
Hospital Waste	6,552	4,433	2,619	1,367	879	1,985	3,030
Asbestos	118	37	38	67	32	56	33
Glass Waste	534	56	83	27	8	2	19
Waste of Fish and Meat	614	842	721	867	1,043	3,989	2,571
Tires	257	226	346	393	166	1,061	2,402
<b>Total</b>	<b>204,960</b>	<b>202,824</b>	<b>195,220</b>	<b>192,174</b>	<b>197,430</b>	<b>238,099</b>	<b>220,383</b>

Source: Ministry of Public Works, Division of Public Green and Waste management

**E-waste estimates for Suriname, 2017-2021**

EU-6	Type of electrical and electronic equipment	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	Temperature exchange equipment	807	987	1,319	1,198	1,178
2	Screens, monitors, and equipment containing screens	180	220	299	213	135
3	Lamps/ Lamps	95	434	200	124	84
4a	Large equipment (excluding photovoltaic panels)	277	491	514	430	506
4b	Photovoltaic panels (incl. converters)	.	.	.	.	.
5	Kleine apparatuur/ Small equipment	1,505	2,306	2,820	1,999	1730
6	Small IT and telecommunication equipment	873	306	278	276	406
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,737</b>	<b>4,744</b>	<b>5,430</b>	<b>4,240</b>	<b>4,039</b>

Source: General Bureau of Statistics, Section: Trade Statistics

### 12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled

For the purposes of this indicator, the National Recycling Rate will be defined as the quantity of material recycled in the country plus quantities exported for recycling out of total waste generated in the country, minus material imported intended for recycling. Note that recycling includes codigestion/anaerobic digestion and composting/aerobic process, but not controlled combustion (incineration) or land application.

Material	2015	2016	2017	2020	2021
HDPE (hi density polyethylene) crates	113,905	0	70,970	0	50,370
HDPE (hi density polyethylene) mt	0	65,070	23,580	17,525	73,940
LDPE (low density polyethylene) en HDPE (hi density polyethylene) films	180,100	144,241	48,790	0	239,954
Petbales	117,860	91,580	17,510	36,688	64,655
Petflakes & preforms	121,930	227,915	79,050	45,810	60,405
Petflakes	0	0	134,780	0	0
Papier scrap	131,140	168,280	298,539	137,996	141,410
Cardboard	359,600	346,490	331,350	323,745	250,876
Labels	0	0	0	0	0
Tetra pak-package from milk and juice	0	0	15,920	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0
Glas/ Glass	0	0	169,315	0	0
PVC regrind	0	21,900	421,580	0	0
PVC waterflessen/ PVC Waterbottles	0	0	0	13,960	8,410
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,024,535</b>	<b>1,065,476</b>	<b>1,611,384</b>	<b>575,724</b>	<b>890,020</b>

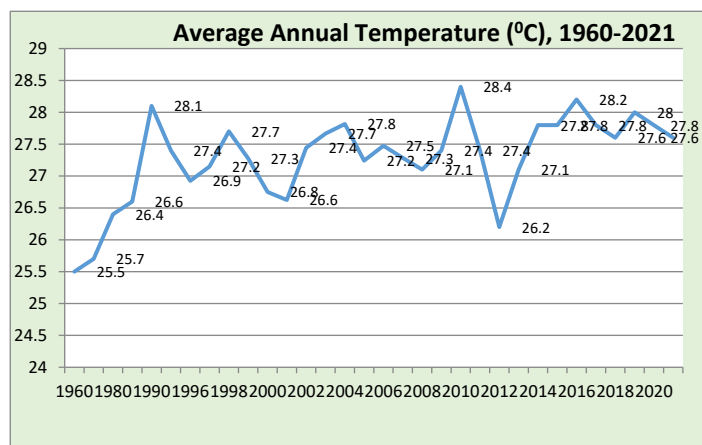
Note: For now only data on the export of recycled waste is available

## Annex 1M Statistical overview GOAL 13

SDG target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	139.6	6.6	18.7	3.7	12.4	na
13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	2022 status: The Suriname national disaster risk reduction strategy - which is in line with the Sendai Framework - was finalized and is awaiting approval by Parliament.					
13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	2022 status: The office of the district commissioners are implementing the local disaster risk reduction strategies in all ten districts, which are in line with the national disaster risk reduction strategy.					

Source: NCCR & General Bureau of Statistics, 2020

Figure SDG 13A: Average Annual Temperature (°C) in Suriname, 1960-2021

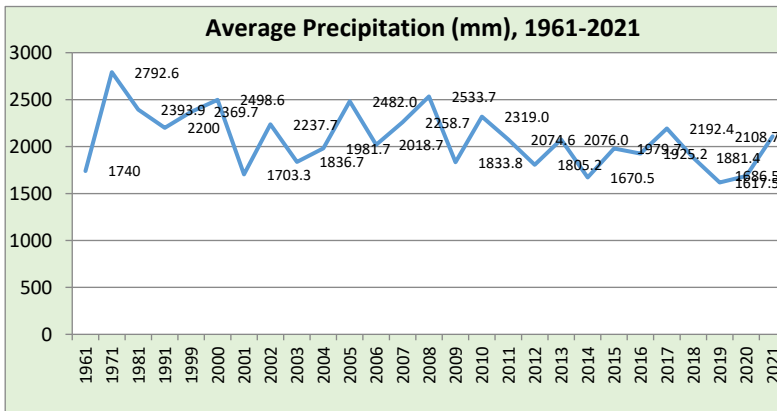


2021)

Source: World Bank Knowledge Centre (1960-2000)

Suriname has a semi-humid climate. The mean temperature is 25°C-27.5°C throughout the year in the north, and a little cooler, at around 23°C-25°C, in the southern areas. The average daily temperature can vary from 26°C in January to 31°C in October, where the mean annual temperature has increased by 0.2°C since 1960, at an average rate of 0.05°C per decade. This rate of warming is less rapid than the global average. The observed rate of increase is most rapid in May - July at about 0.1°C per decade. The average number of 'hot' days per month in December - February has increased by an additional 24% of days between 1960 and 2003, and the number of 'hot' nights per year increased by an additional 28% of nights in the same period.

**Figure SDG 13B: Average Precipitation (mm), 1961-2021**



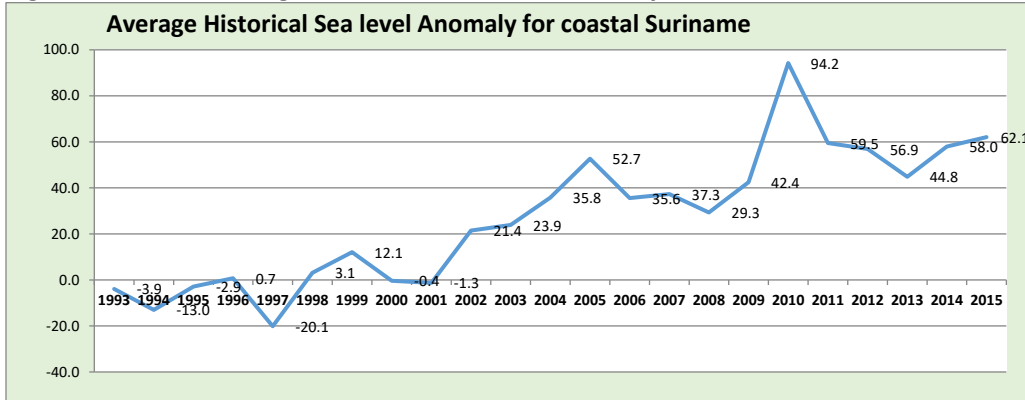
Source: Meteorological Service Suriname (1999-2021)

Source: World Bank Knowledge Centre:

<https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/suriname/climate-data-historical>

The passage of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) typically results in a short-wet season from December to February and a long-wet season from May to mid-August. Another key climatic influence relates to Suriname's surface conditions, characterized by rivers and swamps and vegetation cover that produce a large amount of water vapour. This, combined with convection and orographic lifting, contributes to the country's relatively abundant precipitation. Annual rainfall varies from 1,600 mm/yr – 2,600 mm/yr across the country. There has been no statistically significant trend observed for mean annual rainfall since 1960 and the long-term trends are difficult to identify due to the large inter-annual variability in rainfall.

**Figure SDG 13C: Average Historical Sea Level Anomaly for coastal Suriname, 1993-2015**

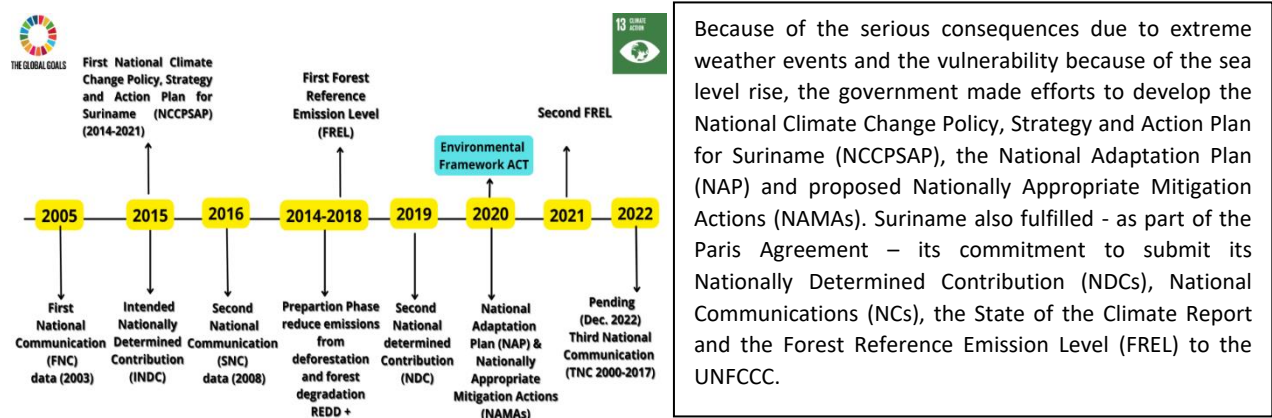


Source: World Bank Knowledge Centre: <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/suriname/climate-data-historical>

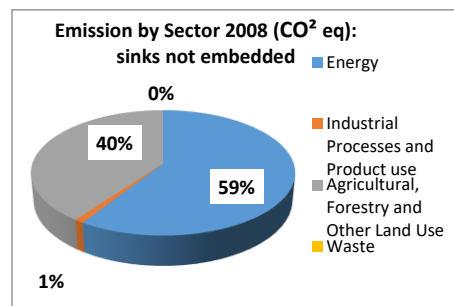
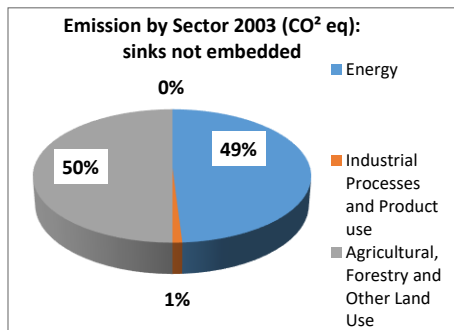
Sea level rise (SLR) presents a significant threat to Suriname given its extensive low-lying coastal zone and the concentration of socio-economic activities within this area. In a comparative analysis of the impacts of SLR on land, population, GDP, urban and agricultural extent, and wetlands in 84 developing countries, Suriname was ranked highest in Latin America and the Caribbean in terms of population and GDP impact, and was second only to Guyana and the Bahamas in terms of urban and agricultural extent (World Bank, 2007). At the global level, Suriname ranks among the top most affected countries overall. Almost 30 percent of the country is within a few meters above sea level, making it susceptible to coastal flooding. By estimates, a one-meter rise would impact over 6.4 percent of gross domestic product, 7 percent of the population, and 5.6 percent of agricultural land. The impact to agriculture is of particular concern as the sector is critical to Suriname's economy (Inter-American Development Bank, 2021).

<b>SDG target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</b>
13.2.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

**Figure SDG 13D: Suriname climate change policy documents and reports**



**Figure SDG 13E: Emission by Sector 2003 and 2008 (CO<sub>2</sub> eq): sink not embedded**



Carbon dioxide accounts for most of the greenhouse gas emissions in Suriname. The total greenhouse gas (GHG) emission for the inventory year 2003 equals 8,902 Gg of CO<sub>2</sub> Equivalent. The total CO<sub>2</sub> Removals (GHG sinks) in Land-Use Change and Forestry equal 3,862 Gg of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents, making the net GHG emission equal to 5,040 Gg of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents. The energy sector is the largest GHG source contributing about 71% to the total GHG emission and comprises primarily the combustion of fossil fuels followed by Land-Use Change and Forestry and Agriculture. The total emission for the year 2008 equals 5,677.94 Gg of CO<sub>2</sub> Equivalents. The Energy sector with 3,788.15 Gigagram carbon dioxide (Gg CO<sub>2</sub>), is the largest GHG source, contributing over 66% of the total GHG emission. The sectors agriculture, forestry and other land-use, act like a sink with absorption of -8,243.05 Gg of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents, making Suriname a net sink for CO<sub>2</sub>-2,570.91 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> or 1,883.09 GgCO<sub>2</sub>eq. The main source of methane emissions is the agriculture sector (653.80 CO<sub>2</sub>eq.). Between 2003 and 2008 the total GHG emission decreased by 36.2% from 8,902 Gg of Co<sub>2</sub> Equivalent to 5,677.94 Gg of CO<sub>2</sub> Equivalents.

Source: <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Surnc2rev.pdf>  
<https://unfccc.int/documents/144629>

**Figure SDG 13 F: Suriname’s FREL corresponds to the following annual CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissions (Mg CO<sub>2</sub>-eq per year):**

Year	annual CO <sub>2</sub> -Emissions (Mg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq per year)
2016	14,441,113 Mg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq
2017	15,390,853 Mg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq
2018	16,340,593 Mg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq
2019	17,290,333 Mg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq
2020	18,240,073 Mg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq

The carbon emissions from the timber sector have increased from around 9 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents in 2011, to more than 14 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents in 2020. The historical emissions from Suriname show that the country has a low percentage of both deforestation (annual deforestation percentage of 0.02-0.07%) and forest degradation, resulting in effective forest coverage of 93% of the land area (Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control, 2020).

Source: SBB Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control



## Annex 1N Statistical overview GOAL 14

### 14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas

Regional Seas Coordinated Indicator 22 'Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) is proposed as the primary indicator. For countries with Marine/Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) in place, these plans can be helpful to assess ICZM. For other countries, it is important to identify ways to measure existing plans and to build capacity for integrated planning. All data for this indicator will be based on country submissions to the Regional Seas Programme.

The desired actions that were identified under this sub-objective were among others to identify species and areas that need effective protection urgently, to prepare or adjust management plans for nature reserves and vulnerable species, to implement the Coastal Zone Management Plan (ICZM Plan), and to conduct EIA for the establishment of new PAs.

#### **The activities that were implemented in the reporting period, include the following:**

- Restructuring of the Suriname Forest Service (LBB) at the Forestry Directorate (Ministry of RGB) for effective control and enforcement and actions towards the establishment of the Forest and Nature Authority (BOSNAS) for an integrated approach to biodiversity preservation.
- Established National Forest Monitoring System by SBB, which includes Near Real Time Monitoring. This makes it possible to help detect deforestation and illegal logging activities using satellite images.
- Rewriting of 3 coastal management plans within the Global Climate Change Alliance+(GCCA+) project (2016-2019), namely for the Bigi Pan, North Coronie and North Saramacca Multiple Use Management Areas (MUMAs). The focus will be on the regulations for hunting, fishing and tourism in specially appointed zones.
- There are currently four proposed protected areas: Nani, Kaburi, Mac Clemen and Snake Creek for a total area of 132,000 ha (Environmental Statistics 2016). Noteworthy, the Coronie swamp is being considered as a Protected Area.

*Source: CBD Sixth National report- pag 25*

<https://www.cbd.int/doc/nr/nr-06/sr-nr-06-en.pdf>

#### 14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

The indicator, Proportion of marine fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels, measures the sustainability of the world's marine capture fisheries by their abundance. A fish stock whose abundance is at or greater than the level that can produce the maximum sustainable yield (MSY) is classified as biologically sustainable. In contrast, when abundance falls below the MSY level, the stock is considered biologically unsustainable.

**Fish Catches by Type of Fishery (in tons), 2015-2019**

Year	Sea-Shrimp	Seabob Shrimp	Total shrimp	Fish	Total Shrimp and Fish#
2015	511	6,310	6,821	31,852	38,673
2016	377	7,674	8,051	34,147	42,197
2017	315	8,272	8,587	39,993	48,580
2018	379	8,996	9,375	28,184	37,558
2019	305	6,456	6,760	23,777	30,537
2020	221	5,950	6,171	31,168	37,340
2021	239	1,957	2,196	25,292	27,488

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, section of Agricultural statistics, sub directorate Fisheries (ODFish)

**Note:**

- The fishcatches contain the following fish species: Osteichthyes/ Marine fish, Thunnus albacores/ Yellowfin tuna, Thunnus obesus/ Big eye tuna, Lepidocybium flavobrunneum/ Escolar, Istiophorus albicans/ Atlantic Sailfish, Coryphaena hippurus/ Common dolphin fish (Mahi Mahi), Prionace glauca/ Blue Shark and the Carcharhinus limbatus / Blacktip shark.
- The Shrimp species are: Penaeus spp/ Penaeus shrimps nei/ Sea shrimp & the Xiphopenaeus kroyeri/ the Atlantic Seabob.

#### 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

The indicator Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas shows temporal trends in the mean percentage of each important site for marine biodiversity (i.e., those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by designated protected areas and Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs).

Protected Terrestrial and Marine Areas (including Proposed Protected Areas) as a % of the Total Land Area, 2015-2021							
Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Protected area as a % of total Area	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Terrestrial and Marine Areas protected (%)	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2

Source: Forest Service of Suriname, Division of Nature Conservation

Note: GLIS will be preparing more accurate maps regarding the protected areas ( it is still pending)

#### 14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries

This indicator expresses the value added of sustainable marine capture fisheries as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Businesses and Households	2015	2016	2017*	2018*	2019*
Fishery	553669	564908	940657	871114	735495
GDP Market prices	16357181	19489360	24081641	25854568	27574565
%	3.4	2.9	3.9	3.4	2.7

**14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources**

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 14.c.1 measures the number of countries making progress in the ratification of, accession to and implementation of ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources.

There are two aspects to this indicator:

- the number of countries making progress in ratifying and acceding to ocean-related instruments that implement international law as reflected in UNCLOS for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources, and
- the number of countries making progress in implementing such instruments through legal, policy and institutional frameworks.

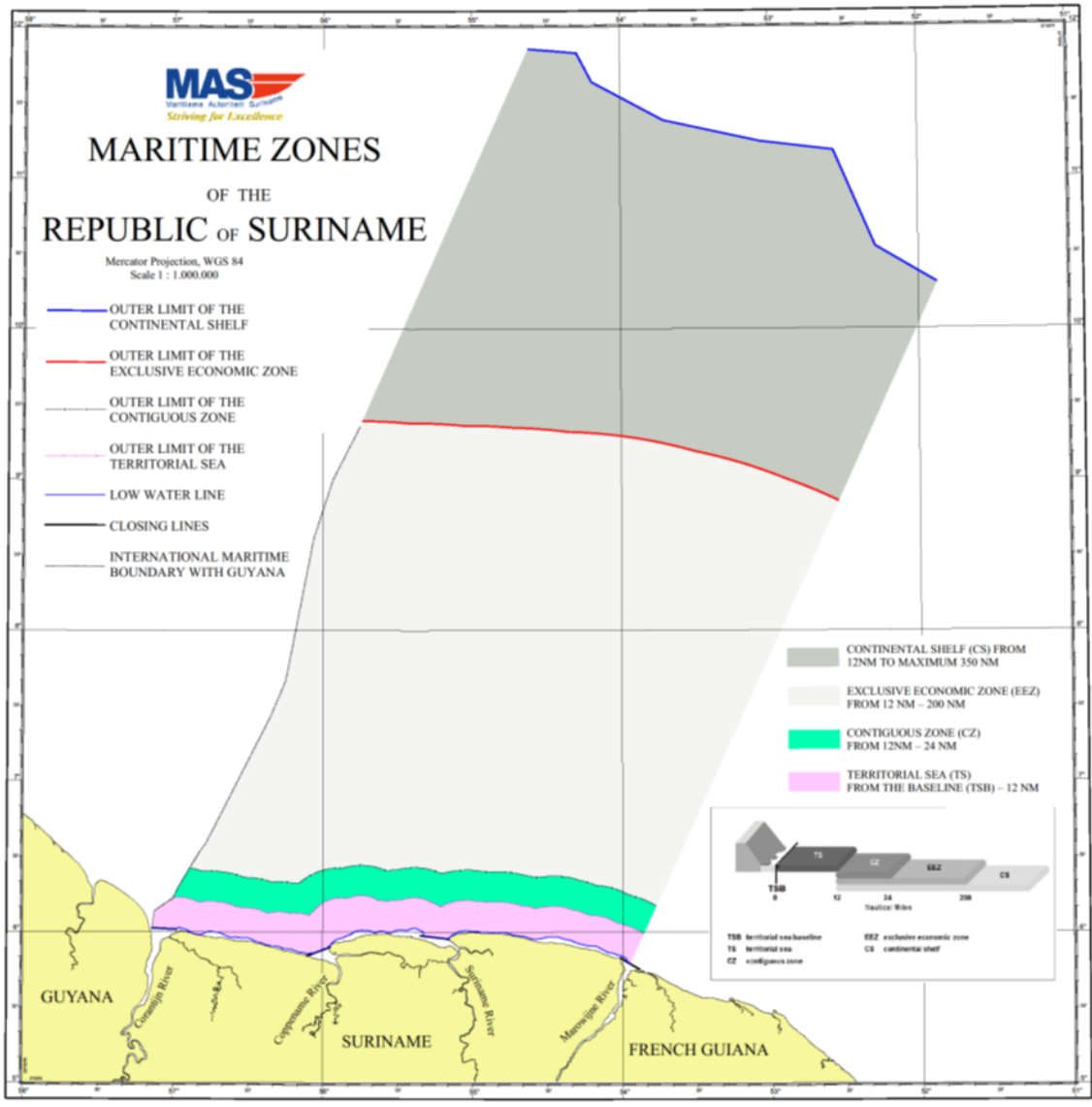
<b><i>Environmental Conventions</i></b>	<b><i>Ratified</i></b>
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;UNCLOS	9/7/1998
UNCLOS consists of 320 articles and 9 annexes and manages all aspects of the law of the sea. This is done by establishing rules on the management of all ways of using the seas and their resources. ( <a href="http://www.un.org/depts/los/index">http://www.un.org/depts/los/index</a> )	

**Maritime Zone Act**

Act of 7 April 2017, containing rules regarding the Maritime Zones of the Republic of Suriname and amendment of the Sea Fisheries Act 1980 and the Mine Decree (Maritime Zones Act). In 2017, the Act on Maritime zones (Wet Maritieme Zones) has been endorsed by Parliament. According to this act, the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of Suriname is expended from 200 to approximately 345 sea miles. In this zone, the State has sovereign rights for the exploration, exploitation, preservation and management of the natural resources (CBD Sixth National report -pag 25).

Source: <https://mas.sr/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/71-Wet-Maritieme-Zone-SB-2017-41.pdf>

2017 maritieme zones Act



**Figure : Maritime Zones of the Republic of Suriname**

(Bron/Source: [https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/MAPS/SUR\\_MZN131\\_2017\\_00232.pdf](https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/MAPS/SUR_MZN131_2017_00232.pdf))

## Annex 10 Statistical overview GOAL 15

### 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area

Total Land Area and Forest Area, 2015-2019

	Total land area	Total Forest area #	
	km <sup>2</sup>	%	km <sup>2</sup>
2015	163,820	93.1	152,517
2016	163,820	93.03	152,403
2017	163,820	92.97	152,300
2018	163,820	92.91	152,212
2019	163,820	92.85	152,110
2020	163,820	92.78	151,999
2021	163,820	92.72	151,888

Source: Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control

### 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

Protected Area as a % of the Total Land Area, 2015-2020

Year	Protected Forest area	Protected area
	km <sup>2</sup>	%
2015	22,650	14
2016	22,650	14
2017	22,650	14
2018	22,650	14
2019	22,650	14

Source: Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control

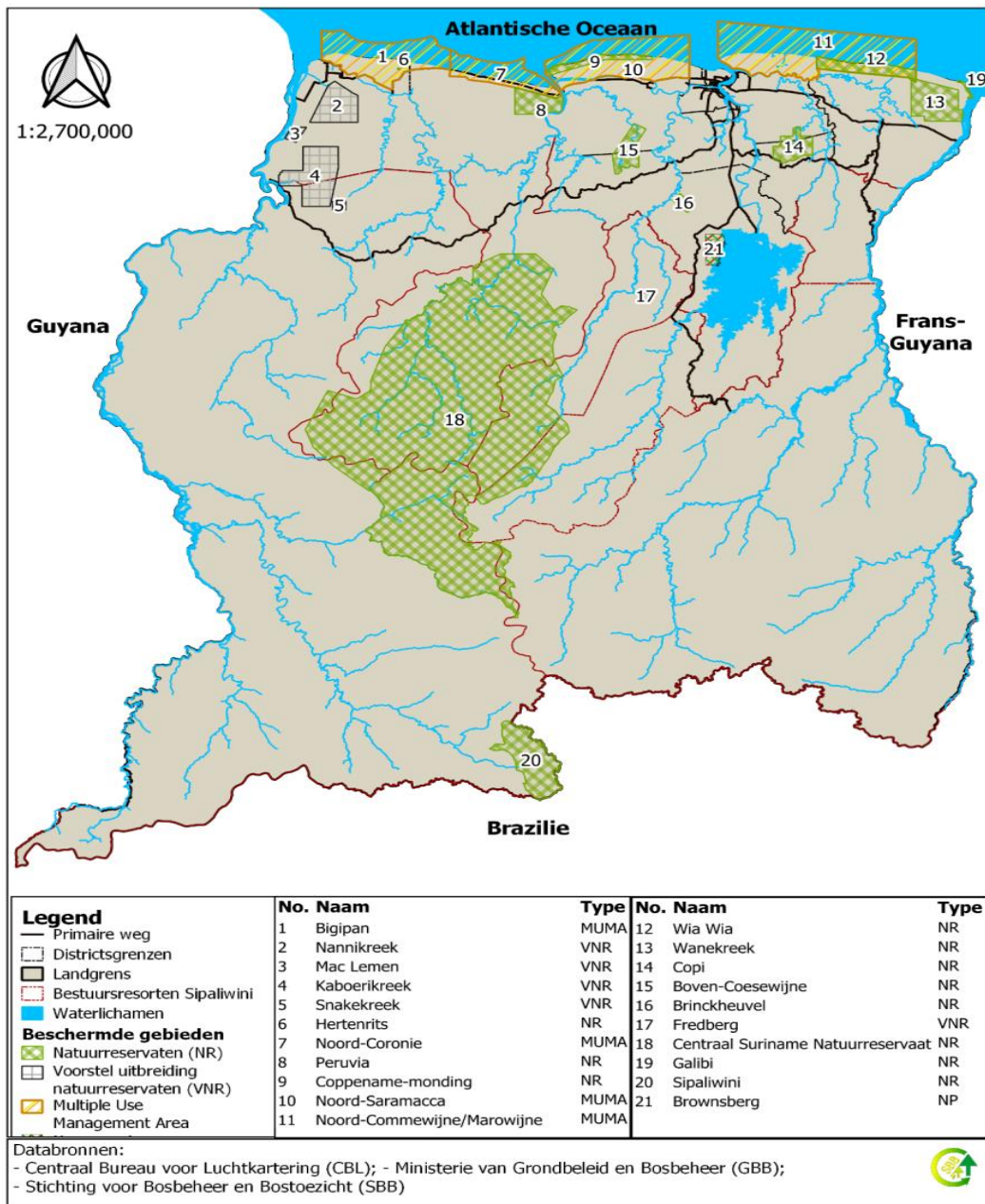
**Protected Areas in Suriname (ha), 2021**

<i>Protected Areas(IUCN)</i>		<i>Funding yeas</i>	<i>Total unit</i>		<b>IUCN</b>
<b>Nature reserves</b>					
1	<b>Boven Coesewijne</b> (IV)	1986	27,000	Saramacca, Para	Terrestrial
2	<b>Brinckheugel</b> (IV)	1966	6,000	Brokopondo	
3	<b>Central Suriname</b> (IV)	1998	1,592,000	Sipaliwini	
4	<b>Coppename Monding</b> (IV)	1966	12,000	Saramacca	Marine and Terrestrial
5	<b>Galibi</b> (IV)	1969	4,000	Marowijne	
6	<b>Hertenrits</b> (III)	1972	100	Nickerie	Terrestrial
7	<b>Copi</b> (IV)	1986	28,000	Para	
8	<b>Peruvia</b> (IV)	1986	31,000	Coronie	
9	<b>Sipaliwini</b> (IV)	1972	100,000	Sipaliwini	
10	<b>Wane kreek</b> (IV)	1986	45,000	Marowijne	
11	<b>Wia Wia</b> (IV)	1966	36,000	Marowijne	Marine & Terrestrial
<b>Nature parks</b>					
12	<b>Brownsberg</b> (II)	1970	12,200	Brokopondo	Terrestrial
<b>Special management areas</b>					
13	<b>Bigi Pan</b> (IV)	1987	67,900	Nickerie & Coronie	Marine and Terrestrial
14	<b>Noord Coronie</b> (IV)	2001	27,200	Coronie	
15	<b>Noord Saramacca</b> (IV)	2001	88,400	Saramacca	
16	<b>Noord Commewijne-Marowijne</b> (IV)	2002	61,500	Commewijne, Marowijne	
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,138,300</b>		
17	Nani NR (IV)		54,000		
18	Kaburi NR (IV)		68,000		
19	Mac Clemen SPF* (VI)		6,000		
20	Snake Creek SPF* (VI)		4,000		
<b>Total</b>			<b>132,000</b>		

*Source: Foundation of Forest Management and Production Control*

*Source: Forest Management Service, division Nature Conservation*

**Remark:** Protected areas 17-20 are proposed protected areas.



Map with the Protected Areas of Suriname, 2022

Source:Source:Foundation of Forest Management and Production Control

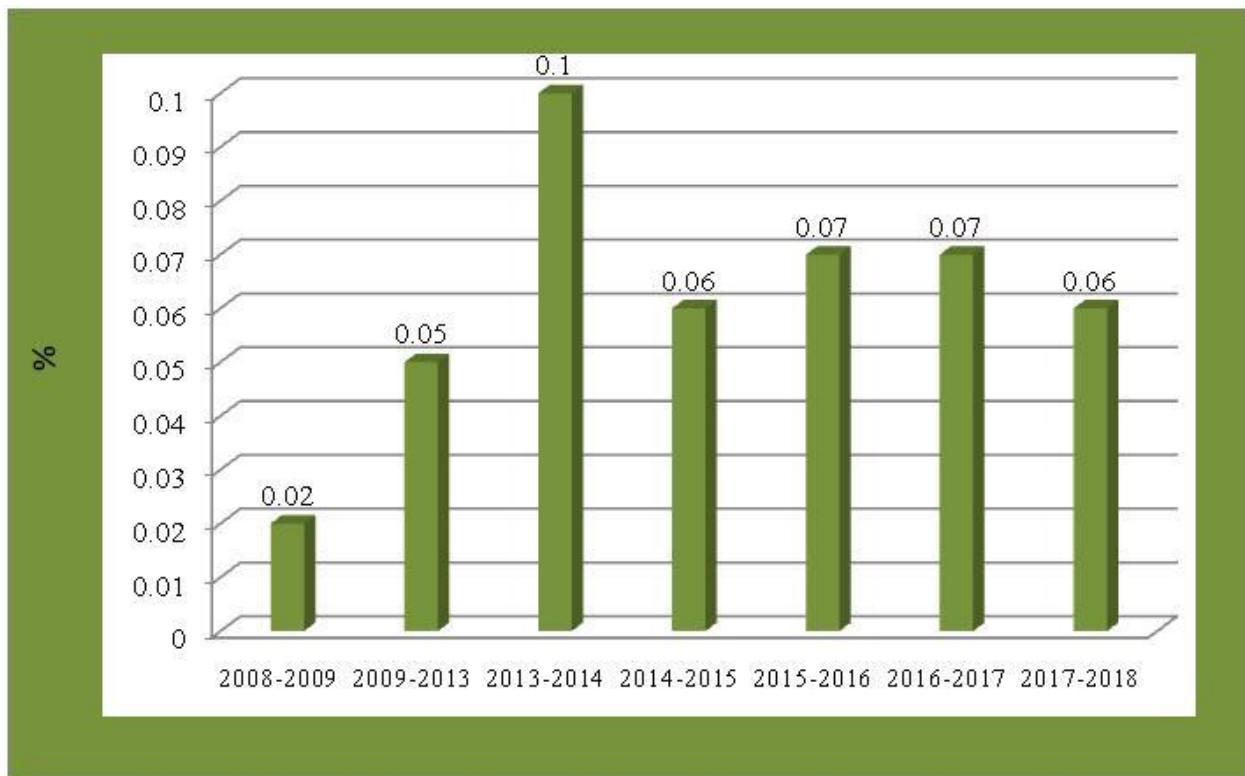


### 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management

**Total Land Area and Forest Area, 2015-2021**

Jaar/ Year	Total land area		Total Forest area #
	km <sup>2</sup>	%	
2015	163,820	93.1	152,517
2016	163,820	93.03	152,403
2017	163,820	92.97	152,300
2018	163,820	92.91	152,212
2019	163,820	92.85	152,110
2020	163,820	92.78	151,999
2021	163,820	92.72	151,888

Source: Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control



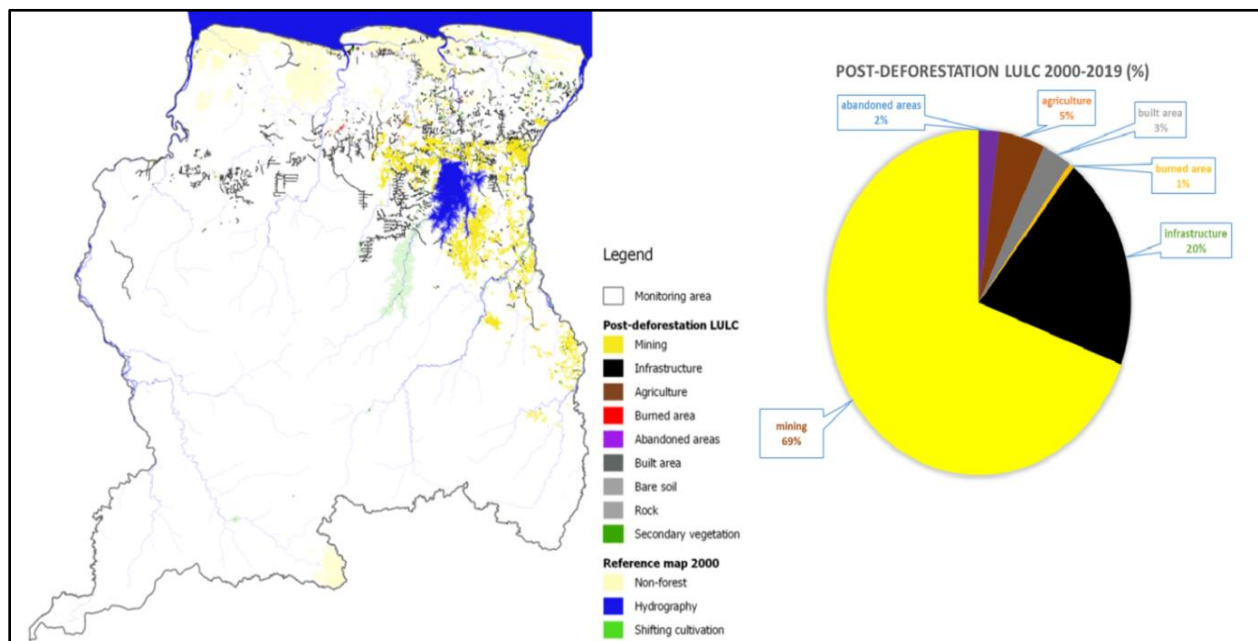
Deforestation (%) over de monitoringsperiods 2008-2018  
Source: Foundation of Forest Management and Production Control

### 15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area

Total Post-deforestation area, Land Use and Land Cover (LULC) (classes in ha), 2000-2015, 2000-2017 and 2000-2019

LULC classes	Area (ha) #		
	2000-2015	2000-2017	2000-2019
Secondary vegetation	1,205	1,642	1,642
Urban Areas	3,424	2,931	3,807
Infrastructure	12,964	18,843	24,400
Mining	62,102	72,261	83,739
Agriculture	2,213	4,956	5,932
Pasture*	455	1,114	1,495
Other Land	281	769	1,124
Burned areas	2,502	2,302	2,922

Source: Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control



Post-deforestation LULC Map Suriname from 2000-2019

(Bron: Stichting voor Bosbeheer en Bostoezicht /Source: Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control)

### 15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

The indicator Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity shows temporal trends in the mean percentage of each important site for mountain biodiversity (i.e., those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by designated protected areas and Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs).

Protected Areas in Suriname (ha), 2015-2021

Protected Areas(IUCN)		Funding years	Total unit		IUCN
<b>Nature reserves</b>					
1	Boven Coesewijne (IV)	1986	27,000	Saramacca, Para	Terrestrial
2	Brinckheuvel (IV)	1966	6,000	Brokopondo	
3	Central Suriname (IV)	1998	1,592,000	Sipaliwini	
4	Coppename Monding (IV)	1966	12,000	Saramacca	Marine and Terrestrial
5	Galibi (IV)	1969	4,000	Marowijne	
6	Hertenrits (III)	1972	100	Nickerie	Terrestrial
7	Copi (IV)	1986	28,000	Para	
8	Peruvia (IV)	1986	31,000	Coronie	
9	Sipaliwini (IV)	1972	100,000	Sipaliwini	
10	Wane kreek (IV)	1986	45,000	Marowijne	
11	Wia Wia (IV)	1966	36,000	Marowijne	Marine & Terrestrial
<b>Nature parks</b>					
12	Brownsberg (II)	1970	12,200	Brokopondo	Terrestrial
<b>Special management areas</b>					
13	Bigi Pan (IV)	1987	67,900	Nickerie & Coronie	Marine and Terrestrial
14	Noord Coronie (IV)	2001	27,200	Coronie	
15	Noord Saramacca (IV)	2001	88,400	Saramacca	
16	Noord Commewijne-Marowijne (IV)	2002	61,500	Commewijne, Marowijne	
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,138,300</b>		
17	Nani NR (IV)		54,000		
18	Kaburi NR (IV)		68,000		
19	Mac Clemen SPF* (VI)		6,000		
20	Snake Creek SPF* (VI)		4,000		
<b>Total</b>			<b>132,000</b>		

Source: Foundation of Forest Management and Production Control

Source: Forest Management Service, division Nature Conservation

Remark: Protected areas 17-20 are proposed protected areas.

## 15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index

The Mountain Green Cover Index (MGCI) is designed to measure the extent and the changes of green vegetation in mountain areas - i.e. forest, shrubs, trees, pasture land, cropland, etc. – in order to monitor progress towards the mountain target. MGCI is defined as the percentage of green cover over the total surface of the mountain region of a given country and for given reporting year. The aim of the index is to monitor the evolution of the green cover and thus assess the status of conservation of mountain ecosystems.

Suriname

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Suriname

**Table 1:** Mountain Green Cover Index estimates and distribution (%) of green vegetation within the IPCC and Kapos mountain classes, years 2000 and 2010

Year 2000						
IPCC class	Kapos mountain class					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	74.14	99.42
Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wetland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.86	0.58
Settlement	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other land	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MGCI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
MGCI all	100.00					

Year 2010						
IPCC class	Kapos mountain class					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	68.97	99.12
Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Wetland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.03	0.87
Settlement	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other land	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MGCI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
MGCI all	100.00					

**Table 2:** Mountain Green Cover Index estimates and distribution (%) of green vegetation within the IPCC and Kapos mountain classes, years 2015 and 2018

Year 2015						
IPCC class	Kapos mountain class					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	68.97	99.12
Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Wetland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.03	0.87
Settlement	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other land	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MGCI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
MGCI all	100.00					

Year 2018						
IPCC class	Kapos mountain class					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	68.97	99.12
Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Wetland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.03	0.87
Settlement	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other land	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MGCI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
MGCI all	100.00					

Source: Estimates made by FAO

Note: Suriname needs to make their own calculations in the future

### 15.5.1 Red List Index

The Red List Index measures change in aggregate extinction risk across groups of species. It is based on genuine changes in the number of species in each category of extinction risk on The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species ([www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)) is expressed as changes in an index ranging from 0 to 1.

**Threatened Species in Suriname, 2016, 2017, 2019 and 2021**

Species	2016	2017	2019	2021
Mammals	9	9	9	9
Birds	9	9	9	7
Reptiles	6	6	6	6
Amphibians	1	1	1	1
Fish	30	32	33	58
Molluscs	-	-	-	-
Other invertebrates	1	1	1	1
Plants	27	27	29	41
Fungi & Protists	-	-	-	-
<b>Total threatened species</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>123</b>

<https://www.iucnredlist.org/statistics>

**Threatened Animal and Plant Species in Suriname by Category, 2016, 2017, 2019 and 2021**

IUCN Redlist	2016			2017			2019			2021		
	Animals	Plants	Total	Animals	Plants	Total	Animals	Plants	Total	Animals	Plants	Total
Extinct (EX)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extinct in the wild (EW)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critically Endangered (CR)	4	1	5	4	1	5	5	1	6	10	2	12
Endangered (EN)	9	2	11	10	2	12	12	3	15	23	9	32
Vulnerable (VU)	43	24	67	44	24	68	42	25	67	49	30	79
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>123</b>
LC/ <i>cd</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near threatened (NT or LR/nt)	52	4	56	51	4	55	54	5	59	45	9	112
Least Concern (LC or LR/lc)	1,858	162	2,020	1,896	173	2,069	2,123	885	3,008	2,315	1,316	3,631
Data Deficient (DD)	103	7	110	104	6	110	107	13	120	97	15	3,920
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,013</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>2,186</b>	<b>2,051</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>2,234</b>	<b>2,284</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>3,187</b>	<b>2,539</b>	<b>1,381</b>	<b>4,043</b>
<b>Totaal</b>	<b>2,069</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2,269</b>	<b>2,109</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>3,275</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>4,043</b>

Source: Website IUCN

## Annex 1P Statistical overview GOAL 16

### 16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

The indicator is defined as the total count of victims of intentional homicide divided by the total population, expressed per 100,000 population. Intentional homicide is defined as the unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury (Source: International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, ICCS 2015); population refers to total resident population in a given country in a given year.

The indicator is calculated as the total number of victims of intentional homicide recorded in a given year divided by the total resident population in the same year, multiplied by 100,000.

In several countries, two separate sets of data on intentional homicide are produced, respectively from criminal justice and public health/civil registration systems. When existing, figures from both data sources are reported. Population data are derived from annual estimates produced by the UN Population Division.

### Overview of life deprivation of the year 2016 divided into quarters

Quarters	Manslaughter	Murder	Severe assault with death as result	Robbery	Robbery (piracy)	Total	Solved
1st quarter	6	4	-	-	-	10	8
2nd quarter	3	8	-	-	-	11	6
3rd quarter	3	5	1	-	-	9	3
4th quarter	3	5	-	2	-	10	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>24</b>

Source: Ministry of Justice and Police, Department of Crime Information Service Provision, July 2022

**16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months**

The total number of persons who have been victim of physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months, as a share of the total population.

From the publication “Selected Statistics on Women and Men in Suriname 2017” (General Bureau for Statistics, 2017), according to table 4.7: Number of registered victims of domestic violence by type of domestic violence, age group and gender, 2010-2016” shows that the percentage of male and female victims of sexual violence for the period 2010-2016 is as follows:

<b>Sexual violence</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Male	2.5	3.7	2	5.2	6.7	8.5	7.8
Female	97.5	96.3	98	94.8	93.3	91.5	92.2
Absolute total	40	54	51	58	104	82	90
Per 100000						14	16

**TABLE 4** ○ Women’s Deaths Due to Violence in Suriname, 2012–2015

Year	Criminal Offense		Total
	Homicide	Murder	
2012	16	22	38
2013	16	17	33
2014	10	15	25
2015	19	19	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>134</b>

Source: Suriname Progress Report on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus 2013–2018.  
 Note: The differentiation between murder and homicide is that murder is premeditated.

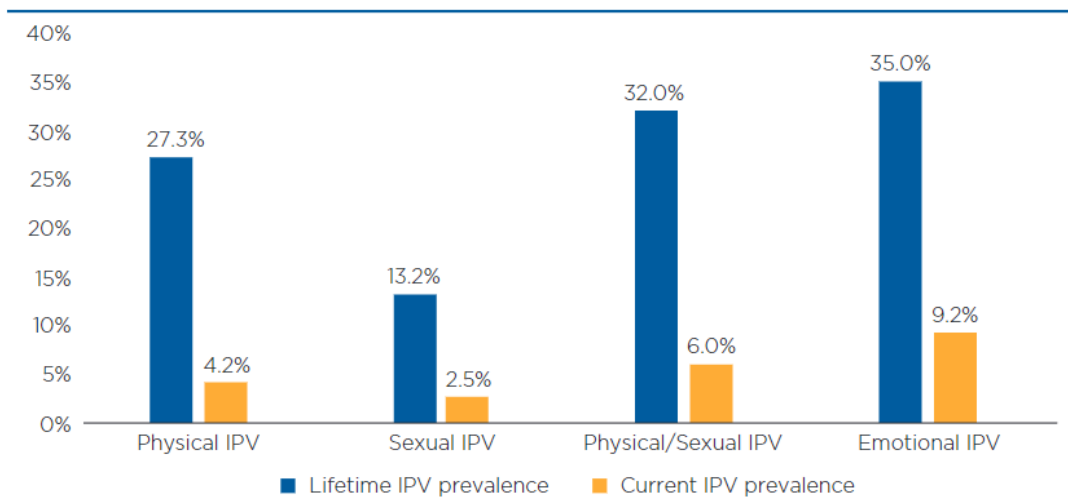
**TABLE 5** ○ Domestic Violence Reported to Police by Female Victims in Suriname, 2013–2016

Year	Number of reported victims
2013	1220
2014	No Data Available
2015	1496
2016	1299

Source: Suriname Progress Report on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus 2013–2018.

NATIONAL WOMEN’S HEALTH SURVEY FOR SURINAME

**FIGURE 3** ○ Lifetime and Current Prevalence of Physical, Sexual, Physical and/or Sexual, and Emotional IPV



Source: Authors’ elaboration.

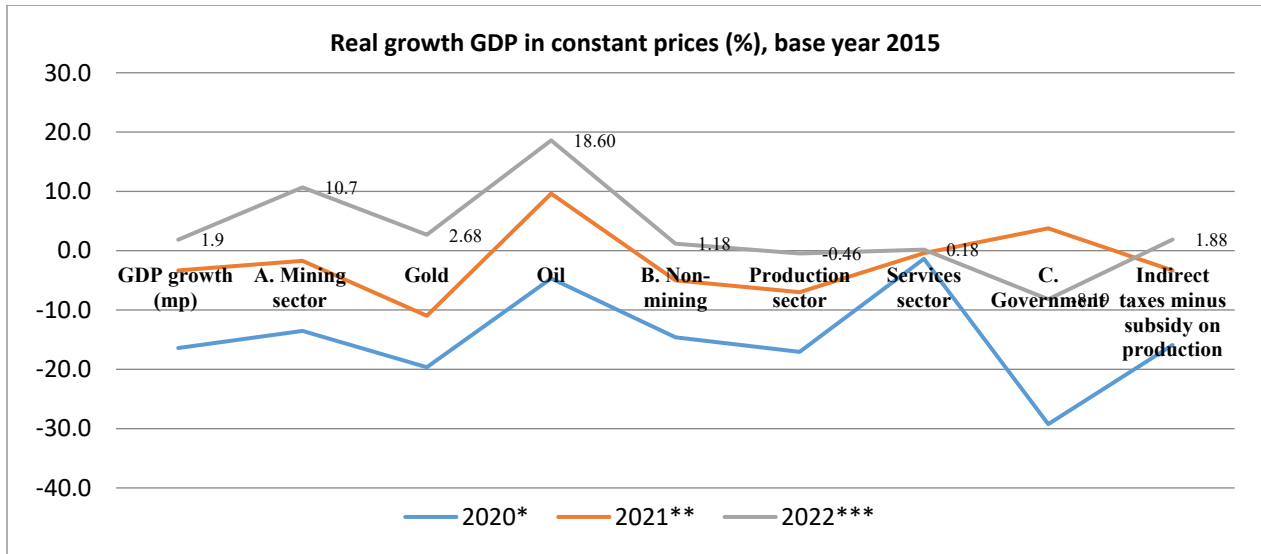




<b>16.3.2 Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population</b>									
C160302									
The total number of persons held in detention who have not yet been sentenced, as a percentage of the total number of persons held in detention, on a specified date.									
<b>Persons (10 year and older) taken into Custody per District by Sex, 2014 – 2016</b>									
<b>District</b>	<b>2014</b>			<b>2015</b>			<b>2016</b>		
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Paramaribo</b>	1,611	129	<b>1,740</b>	1,456	137	<b>1,593</b>	1,579	81	<b>1,660</b>
<b>Wanica</b>	741	45	<b>786</b>	1,191	130	<b>1,321</b>	490	44	<b>534</b>
<b>Nickerie</b>	325	10	<b>335</b>	295	2	<b>297</b>	304	11	<b>315</b>
<b>Coronie</b>	27	-	<b>27</b>	21	4	<b>25</b>	20	1	<b>21</b>
<b>Saramacca</b>	111	2	<b>113</b>	129	3	<b>132</b>	121	8	<b>129</b>
<b>Commewijne</b>	171	7	<b>178</b>	129	6	<b>135</b>	150	4	<b>154</b>
<b>Marowijne</b>	95	9	<b>104</b>	118	6	<b>124</b>	121	3	<b>124</b>
<b>Para</b>	155	8	<b>163</b>	99	6	<b>105</b>	95	4	<b>99</b>
<b>Brokopondo</b>	59	2	<b>61</b>	44	-	<b>44</b>	86	6	<b>92</b>
<b>Sipaliwini</b>	-	-	<b>-</b>	11	-	<b>11</b>	18	3	<b>21</b>
<b>Totaal/Total</b>	<b>3,295</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>3,507</b>	<b>3,493</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>3,787</b>	<b>2,984</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>3,149</b>
<i>Source: Ministry of Justice and Police, Department of Crime Information</i>									

Annex 1Q Statistical overview GOAL 17

Figure 17.1: Real GDP growth in constant prices, 2020-2022



Source: National Planning Office Suriname, 2022

\*) preliminary figures    \*\*) Estimate    \*\*\*) Forecast

## Annex 2 SDG-mapping by main data sources

SDG indicator	Key Census and Surveys (databases)					Admin. data	Other	Priority listing
	MICS 2018	IDB living Cond. survey	Census 2012	HBS 2013/2014	HHO			
<b>Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b>								
1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)		X		X				
1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age		X		X				
1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	X	X	X	X				
1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	X	X	X			X		
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	X	X	X	X				
1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure								
1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population							X	
1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)							X	
1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030							X	
1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies							X	
<b>Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>								
	MICS 2018	IDB living Cond. survey	Census 2012	HBS 2013/2014	HHO	Administrative data	Other	
2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	X			X				
2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	X							
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	X							
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	X							
2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)								
2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size								
2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status								

2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture							X	
2.5.1 Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities							X	
2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction								
2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures							X	
2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector							X	
2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies							X	
2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies				X				
<b>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>	<b>MICS 2018</b>	<b>IDB living Cond. survey</b>	<b>Census 2012</b>	<b>HBS 2013/2014</b>	<b>HHO</b>	<b>Administrative data</b>	<b>Other</b>	
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	X					X?		
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	X							
3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate	X							
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	X							
3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	X							
3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	X							
3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population						X		
3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population						X		
3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases						X		
3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease							X	
3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate						X		
3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders							X	
3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol							X	
3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries						X		
3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	X							
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	X							
3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services	X	X	X	X				
3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income				X				
3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution							X	
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)							X	
3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning							X	
3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older							X	
3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	X						X	
3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors							X	

3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis						X	X	
<b>Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b>	<b>MICS 2018</b>	<b>IDB living Cond. survey</b>	<b>Census 2012</b>	<b>HBS 2013/2014</b>	<b>HHO</b>	<b>Administrative data</b>	<b>Other</b>	
4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	X	X	X			X		
4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	X	X	X			X		
4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	X							
4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	X					X		
4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex			X			X		
4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	X							
4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	X							
4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	X							
4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment						X		
4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service							X	
4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study							X	
4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level	X							
<b>Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b>	<b>MICS 2018</b>	<b>IDB living Cond. survey</b>	<b>Census 2012</b>	<b>HBS 2013/2014</b>	<b>HHO</b>	<b>Administrative data</b>	<b>Other</b>	
5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex							X	
5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	X						X	
5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	X						X	
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	X						X	
5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age								

5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location				X				
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments							X	
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions								
5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	X						X	
5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education							X	
5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure							X	
5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control							X	
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	X	X	X	X	X			
5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment							X	

<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b>	<b>MICS 2018</b>	<b>IDB living Cond. survey</b>	<b>Census 2012</b>	<b>HBS 2013/2014</b>	<b>HHO</b>	<b>Administrative data</b>	<b>Other</b>
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	X	X	X	X	X	SWM	
6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	X	X	X	X	X		
6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated							X
6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality							X
6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time							X
6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources							X
6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management							X
6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation							X
6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time							X
6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan							X
6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management							X
<b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b>	<b>MICS 2018</b>	<b>IDB living Cond. survey</b>	<b>Census 2012</b>	<b>HBS 2013/2014</b>	<b>HHO</b>	<b>Administrative data</b>	<b>Other</b>
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	X	X	X	X	X	X	
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	X	X	X				
7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption						X	
7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP							X
7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems							X
7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)							X
<b>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>	<b>MICS 2018</b>	<b>IDB living Cond. survey</b>	<b>Census 2012</b>	<b>HBS 2013/2014</b>	<b>HHO</b>	<b>Administrative data</b>	<b>Other</b>
8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita						X	
8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person						X	
8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex							X
8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP							
8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP							
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities		X					
8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities		X	X	X			
8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training		X	X	X			
8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	X						
8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status						X	
8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour							X



Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status							
8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate							X
8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults							X
8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider							X
8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements							X
8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy							X
<b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>	<b>MICS 2018</b>	<b>IDB living Cond. survey</b>	<b>Census 2012</b>	<b>HBS 2013/2014</b>	<b>HHO</b>	<b>Administrative data</b>	<b>Other</b>
9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road			X				X
9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport						X	X
9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita							X
9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment							X
9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added							X
9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit							X
9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added							X
9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP							X
9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants							X
9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure							X
9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added							X
9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	X	X	X	X	X		
<b>Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries</b>	<b>MICS 2018</b>	<b>IDB living Cond. survey</b>	<b>Census 2012</b>	<b>HBS 2013/2014</b>	<b>HHO</b>	<b>Administrative data</b>	<b>Other</b>
10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population							
10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities							
10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law		X					
10.4.1 Labour share of GDP							
10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy							
10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators							
10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations							
10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination							
10.7.2 Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people							
10.7.3 Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination							
10.7.4 Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin							
10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff							
10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)							
10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted							

<b>Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b>	<b>MICS 2018</b>	<b>IDB living Cond. survey</b>	<b>Census 2012</b>	<b>HBS 2013/2014</b>	<b>HHO</b>	<b>Administrative data</b>	<b>Other</b>
11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	X	X	X	X			
11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	X		X				
11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate							X
11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically							X
11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)							X
11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population							X
11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters							X
11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities							X
11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)							
11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities							X
11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months							X
11.a.1 Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space							X
11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030							X
11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies							X
<b>Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production pattern</b>	<b>MICS 2018</b>	<b>IDB living Cond. survey</b>	<b>Census 2012</b>	<b>HBS 2013/2014</b>	<b>HHO</b>	<b>Administrative data</b>	<b>Other</b>
12.1.1 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production							
12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP							
12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP							
12.3.1 (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index							
12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement							
12.4.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment							
12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled							
12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports							
12.7.1 Degree of sustainable public procurement policies and action plan implementation							

12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment							X
12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)							X
12.b.1 Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability							X
12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of GDP							X
<b>Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</b>	<b>MICS 2018</b>	<b>IDB living Cond. survey</b>	<b>Census 2012</b>	<b>HBS 2013/2014</b>	<b>HHO</b>	<b>Administrative data</b>	<b>Other</b>
13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population							X
13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030							X
13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies							X
13.2.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change							X
13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year							X
13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment							X
13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025							X
13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change							X
<b>Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</b>	<b>MICS 2018</b>	<b>IDB living Cond. survey</b>	<b>Census 2012</b>	<b>HBS 2013/2014</b>	<b>HHO</b>	<b>Administrative data</b>	<b>Other</b>
14.1.1 (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density							
14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas							
14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations							
14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels							
14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas							X
14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing							X
14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries							X
14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology							X
14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries							X
14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the							X

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources							
<b>Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</b>	<b>MICS 2018</b>	<b>IDB living Cond. survey</b>	<b>Census 2012</b>	<b>HBS 2013/2014</b>	<b>HHO</b>	<b>Administrative data</b>	<b>Other</b>
15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area						X	X
15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type						X	X
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management						X	X
15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area						X	X
15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity						X	X
15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index						X	X
15.5.1 Red List Index						X	X
15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits						X	X
15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked						X	X
15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species						X	X
15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting						X	X
15.a.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments						X	X
15.b.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments						X	X
15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked						X	X
<b>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>	<b>MICS 2018</b>	<b>IDB living Cond. survey</b>	<b>Census 2012</b>	<b>HBS 2013/2014</b>	<b>HHO</b>	<b>Administrative data</b>	<b>Other*</b>
16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age							X(LAPO P)
16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause						X	X
16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months							X
16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	X	X					X
16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	X	X					
16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation						X	X
16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18						X	X
16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms						X	X
16.3.2 Unsensitized detainees as a proportion of overall prison population						X	
16.3.3 Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism							X

16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)							X
16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments							X
16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months							X
16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months							X
16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)							X
16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services							X
16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups							X
16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group							X
16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations							X
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	X			X			
16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months						X	X
16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information							X
16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles							X
16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	X						X
<b>Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</b>	<b>MICS 2018</b>	<b>IDB living Cond. survey</b>	<b>Census 2012</b>	<b>HBS 2013/2014</b>	<b>HHO</b>	<b>Administrative data</b>	<b>Other</b>
17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source						X	X
17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes						X	X
17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)							X
17.3.1 Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of gross national income							X
17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP						X	X
17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services						X	X
17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries							X
17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	X		X				
17.7.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies							X
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	X	X	X				
17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average							X

17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports							X
17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States							X
17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard						X	X
17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development						X	X
17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation							X
17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals							X
17.17.1 Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure							X
17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring							X
17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics							X
17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding							
17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries							
17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration							X