



Suriname Experience with inter-institutional coordination and institutional strengthening

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A decorative graphic at the top of the slide featuring a close-up of a green leaf with prominent veins, set against a dark green background. The leaf is positioned on the left side and curves towards the center.

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1:Environment Statistics (1)

- ❑ Since 2002 GBS published 9 Environment Statistics (ES) publications, that contain data/information on thirteen (13) environment areas and are available in the languages Dutch and English (see next slide). In the 9th ES publication (2020) selected Environment related SDGs are published.
- ❑ The last three ES publication are available on the GBS website (https://www.statistics-suriname.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/revised-FINAL_Milieupub_6dec2018-tvs-Suriprint.pdf) and the UNSD website: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/fdescompendia.cshhtml>
- ❑ The ES publication, uses the following Guidelines; a) the CARICOM CORE SET, b) the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES 2013), & c) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

1:Environment Statistics (2)

- Through the years, the GBS collected more indicators/statistics, graphs & figures in the ES Publication.

Chapter	Topic	Tables									Graphs & Figures								
		1 ^e	2 ^e	3 ^e	4 ^e	5 ^e	6 ^e	7 ^e	8 ^e	9 ^e	1 ^e	2 ^e	3 ^e	4 ^e	5 ^e	6 ^e	7 ^e	8 ^e	9 ^e
		1995-2000	1999-2003	2000-2006	2004-2009	2008-2010	2009-2013	2011-2015	2013-2017	2015-2019	1995-2000	1999-2003	2000-2006	2004-2009	2008-2010	2009-2013	2011-2015	2013-2017	2015-2019
1	<i>Demographic & Socio-economic background</i>	4	4	6	5	5	17	13	13	28	.	.	2	1	2	6	4	7	10
2	<i>Climate & Natural disasters</i>	7	4	5	5	5	8	12	14	26	.	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	10
3	<i>Tourism</i>	6	9	5	4	5	9	7	7	13	.	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
4	<i>Transport</i>	3	4	5	9	7	8	10	11	19	.	.	1	3	1	4	4	5	8
5	<i>Environment & Health</i>	9	9	4	8	8	11	7	8	21	.	1	0	.	.	7	3	4	8
6	<i>Water</i>	4	6	10	8	4	18	18	20	37	.	1	1	1	1	8	3	3	7
7	<i>Energy & Minerals</i>	8	6	10	14	19	20	26	27	40	.	3	4	5	5	8	8	14	14
8	<i>Forestry</i>	6	4	7	8	7	13	13	17	21	.	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	13
9	<i>Coastal and Marine Resources</i>	3	5	5	5	4	8	9	8	11	.	.	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
10	<i>Land Use and Agriculture</i>	4	6	4	5	5	12	10	11	18	.	.	1	1	1	4	4	6	8
11	<i>Biodiversity</i>	5	5	6	4	3	26	33	29	35	.	.	0	.	.	2	3	6	13
12	<i>Air</i>	6	3	.	.	.	15	4	5	6	.	.	0	.	.	6	3	2	3
13	<i>Waste</i>	.	.	.	.	.	7	5	7	13	.	.	0	.	.	2	3	4	5
Total		65	65	67	75	72	172	167	177	288	.	10	16	19	18	58	43	63	105



2. Collaboration Environment Stakeholders

- ❑ There is good cooperation between GBS and the UNDP. The UNDP and formerly Conservation International Suriname (CIS) have made it possible for GBS to hold environment statistics workshops since 2002. The last three (3) ES publication launches took place thanks to funding from the UNDP. In 2020, due to COVID-19 the ES workshop was hosted virtually through Zoom.
- ❑ There is also a very good cooperation/ collaboration between the GBS and the various ministries/ agencies (circa 50 stakeholders).
- ❑ GBS participated in many national workshops and receives a lot of support from regional & international organizations (CARICOM, UNSD, ECLAC) through workshops. GBS is also a member of the CARICOM “Technical Working Group on Environment Statistics & SDGs”, and the UNSD-led “Expert Group Meeting on Environment Statistics”.
- ❑ In 2020, GBS contributed to the “*Pilot Survey of the draft Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators*”, and on 19 Feb. 2021 also participated in the Side Event of the 52nd session of the Statistical Commission “*Towards the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators*”. Today GBS is also contributing to ECLACs “*Kickoff webinar of the project on climate change and disaster indicators production and use*”.



3. Link Environment Policy and data

- ❑ Suriname has reached a milestone when the national Environmental Framework Act had passed parliament in 2020.

*Art. 16 Clause 4 of the Environmental Framework Act. The national Environment Authority (NMA) may designate government agencies to provide information for formulating the report on the status of the environment. The editions of the Environment Statistics publications of the General Bureau of Statistics (GBS) have shown that it is necessary in Suriname to set up a central point for environmental information flow and exchange. This information is included in the **Suriname Environmental Information Network (SMIN)**. SMIN is a consortium of trustworthy entities, including NMA, GBS and SBB that have access to environmental data, information and statistics. In addition, the SMIN will be consulted to formulate the National Environmental Policy Plan and to comply with the obligations of the ratified Multilateral Environmental Conventions.*

- ❑ The GBS & the National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname (NIMOS) are part of the Suriname Environmental Information Network (SMIN). **Objectives of the SMIN are;** to produce official national Environment Information by consisting of governmental actors, research institutes etc.; manage already produced information; translate this information through policy advises and **ADD VALUE TO DATA**; and to make information rigorous and available.



4. Advantages

- ❑ There is a good relation between the policy ministries/institutes and the GBS.
- ❑ The ES publication contains circa 40% data on Climate Change statistics/indicators from the draft UNSD-Climate Change Statistics framework.
- ❑ MICS 6 was an important data source for Water, Sanitation and Energy indicators.
- ❑ The UNDP continues to support to the GBS. In 2020, they also provided funding for hardware & office materials, webcams and a one year Zoom contract.
- ❑ Suriname is busy with the 3rd National report on Climate Change, the last UNFCCC report contained data from 2008. In 2020, GBS provided data to the consultants responsible for this report.
- ❑ Various online trainings on the metadata are provided by International organizations like FAO, the International Energy Agency (IEA) etc.



5.Challenges

- ❑ The biggest challenge in 2021 is still COVID-19.
- ❑ Even though there is a good collaboration between GBS and the stakeholders, some indicators remain hard to collect. There is no data available, because a special survey is needed. Also some of the data is only available for selected years, MICS & HBS circa every 5/6 years and Census every 10 years.
- ❑ Due to lack of data, some requested international questionnaires cannot be completed.
- ❑ Lack of Financial and Human resources at the GBS. Data collection is also very time consuming, and the stakeholders have to be reminded constantly to send the requested data through phone, email, and even personal visits.
- ❑ The GBS is depended on administrative data. More training is needed in the metadata and data collection method for the environment stakeholders (government, private institutes, NGO. Especially for the new environment related SDGs.



6. Way forward

- ❑ Try to collect more data on CC for the 10th Environment Statistics publication, planned for 2022.
- ❑ Provide as much data that is available at the GBS for the consultants responsible for Suriname's 3rd National Communication.
- ❑ Collaborate more with the national climate change focal point to promote linking climate change monitoring, statistics and policy.
- ❑ Preferably this year, but latest 2022, publish a climate Change Statistics Report for Suriname.
- ❑ Participate in the UNSD Global Consultation on Climate Change Statistics and Indicators.



7. Recommendations

- ❑ Partnership between NSO and key stakeholders is crucial to successfully establish environment statistics and climate change statistics - if your country does not yet have an established collaborative mechanisms, such as inter-agency working committees on climate change (or environment) statistics, it is very important to set this up to facilitate data coordination and reporting.
- ❑ Establishment of MoU for data sharing could support timely data submissions to NSO and enhance data exchange with relevant ministries for environment statistics and with the climate change authority that reports to UNFCCC on emission inventories, national adaptation plans, etc.
- ❑ Countries be encouraged to participate in the planned UNSD Global Consultation on the draft Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators which are in line with the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES) and the IPCC-based framework, as a guide in development of national level climate change indicators.
- ❑ Countries seek support for capacity development through funding mechanisms such as UNDP, the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility and bilateral donors.



BEDANKT

Thank You

Gracias

Merci Beaucoup