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Gender and Disaster Risk Management (DRM)

Suriname Country Profile^{1,2}

- ¹ This note is an output of the LAC Regional Gender Coordination (Poverty and Equity GP) with support from the Canada-Caribbean Resilience Facility. It was written by Giacomo Palmisano. Marcela Natalicchio and Eliana Rubiano-Matulevich provided insightful comments. The note was edited by Shari Johnson.
- ² Climate change impacts in Suriname mainly include risks of extensive coastal erosion, prolonged dry seasons, and flooding ([Solaun et. al., 2021](#)).

Natural disasters have gender-differentiated effects. Women and girls are disproportionately impacted due to existing inequalities in access to endowments, economic opportunities, and agency.³ This objective of this note is threefold. First, to present recent data on key gender gaps in relation to DRM in Suriname and compare its performance against regional and structural peers. Second, to present gender-differentiated effects of previous disasters in Suriname based on existing evidence. And third, to use the evidence on gaps and differentiated effects to help task teams identify gender-responsive activities and indicators for the gender tag, a tool to systematically track implementation of the [WBG Gender Strategy](#) and measure the quality and results of World Bank operations. This note presents examples of results chains for project teams working on DRM-related operations to obtain the gender tag with a focus on exposure and vulnerability, preparedness and coping capacity. Details about key policy documents on gender equality and GBV, gender gaps in DRM national-level policies and laws in Suriname as well as recommendations for policy makers to address gender such gaps—which go beyond the gender tag requirements for World Bank project teams—are presented in the Annexes.

³ [Gender Dimensions of Disaster Risk and Resilience: Existing Evidence. GFDRR \(2021\).](#)



1. Exposure and vulnerability, preparedness and coping capacity of women and men in case of natural disasters

1.1. Exposure and vulnerability⁴.

According to [UN Women \(2021\)](#), women's vulnerability to natural hazards in Suriname is mainly linked to their traditional roles and responsibilities in the household and community, cultural practices which limit women's mobility, and unequal access to services, education, and information. Data in Table 1 show some gender gaps that may provide a deeper understanding of gender-differentiated impacts induced by natural disasters in Suriname—including but not limited to a high level of maternal mortality, under performance of boys compared to girls in education, lower labor force participation among women compared to men, and limitations on women's voice and agency. Where data is unavailable—for instance, on time allocated to unpaid domestic and care work for women and access to and control over assets and resources—insights from available reports and assessments for the country are included below.

Health. According to [UN Women \(2021\)](#), in rural areas of Suriname in 2017, 90% of the population had access to potable water and 74.82% had at least basic sanitation services. This situation is likely to worsen in the event of floods and extreme weather events, with a greater impact on those with critical needs such as pregnant women. As data in Table 1 shows, the rate of maternal mortality is almost double the average for the LAC region and is 3 times higher than the average for other countries at the same income level. Health risks in Suriname include the spread of diseases resulting from contaminated water, which can particularly affect women when performing household duties, as well as mental issues such as trauma to which women, men, girls and boys may respond differently. For instance increased alcohol consumption is a likely outcome

among men ([UN Women, 2021](#)). According to [Buitelaar et. al \(2007\)](#), the districts of Brokopondo and Sipaliwini were the most heavily affected by the floods in May 2006 and Indigenous and Maroon communities were among the most impacted. Disruptions to the health sector were reported which compounded pre-existing public health issues such as limited primary health care facilities, access to safe water resources, burial traditions and sanitary concerns as well as gender and cultural patterns in the two communities which may have influenced the vulnerability of women and men ([Buitelaar et. al, 2007](#)). Women in these two districts still face specific issues related to their sexual and reproductive health as they report a more limited use of contraception and a higher level of unmet need for family planning compared to the national average ([Ministry of Home Affairs, 2018](#)).

Education. Table 1 shows gaps relative to boys' education—lower rates of overall secondary school enrollment and completion compared to girls—even though they report higher rates of enrollment in vocational training. Boys and girls residing in the interior of the country show poorer educational outcomes compared to those in urban and coastal areas. This is due to factors such as lower quality education, lack of secondary schools, the unaffordability of school fees and inadequacy of school buildings. As such, the floods in May 2006 greatly increased the vulnerability of the education system in the interior, with impacts on Maroon and Indigenous children who were the most affected communities ([Buitelaar et. al., 2007](#)). According to [UN Women \(2021\)](#), the onset of flood and drought in Suriname increase the risk of education disruptions for both girls and boys, but girls may experience a higher propensity of disruption to help with household duties and inability to pay school fees. Other risks include child marriages and early pregnancies which may affect girls' educational continuity.

Care work. In line with other countries, there is a clear division of gender roles and responsibilities in the household and community whereby women perform most of the unpaid care work ([UN Women, 2021](#)). An analysis of potential impacts of floods and droughts in Suriname highlights the risk of increased burden on women given their caregiving role, as well as for girls tasked with assisting with household duties ([UN Women, 2021](#)). Water scarcity and/or contamination are also reported to particularly affect rural Surinamese women because of their role within the households—they are responsible for fetching water to cook, clean and provide care; they are the main caregivers in the household and have greater exposure to contaminated water ([UN Women, 2021](#)). The [UNDP report \(2009\)](#) analyzes the gendered-performance of roles and

⁴ According to [Erman et al \(2021\)](#), exposure constitutes the assets that are of interest and at risk—including population, environment, economy, buildings—in a disaster-affected area. Vulnerability is the assets' susceptibility to damage or impact from a hazard.

activities in Maroon and Indigenous communities in Suriname and indicates that women are more vulnerable to natural hazards because of the sexual division of domestic labor based on cultural traditions. For instance, the floods in 2006 washed away stored firewood used for cooking and high water levels hindered women from collecting new firewood. Access to water for washing, cooking and cleaning was limited and negatively impacted women's ability to carry out their traditional roles. Increased health risks placed a greater burden on them as the main sources of care.

Livelihoods. Data on labor force participation shows more limited access to employment for women compared to men (39.4% vs. 64%), although the rate of engagement in vulnerable forms of employment is higher for men (14.4% vs. 10.1%). According to the [National Report on the Situation of women and men in Suriname \(Ministry of Home Affairs, 2018\)](#), women are more likely than men to be unpaid family workers and work part-time. Occupational sex segregation also exists across sectors—men tend to be more involved in the industrial sector, while women make up a large proportion of the service sector. Sex-disaggregated data in the agriculture sector as well as on informal employment are not available. Moreover, within sector gender differences exist. In the agriculture sector for instance, women are mainly involved in subsistence farming, including rearing livestock and poultry for their own protein requirements, as well as labor intensive activities or post-harvest handling and processing. In contrast, men tend to concentrate more on commercial production (of livestock and goldmining) and on soil preparation and spraying fertilizer (Samoender, 2018). As result, the livelihood impact on women and men and their exposure to natural disasters may be different. Rural women are more vulnerable due to their reliance on local natural resources and/or agriculture for their livelihoods ([Government of Suriname, 2019](#)). The [UNDP report \(2009\)](#) analyzes the differentiated impacts of climate change on the livelihoods of women and men in both the Maroon and Indigenous communities, based on existing unequal gender roles and responsibilities, as well as on differing economic opportunities. In both communities, women play a major role in agricultural production and food processing. Bearing responsibility for maintaining plots and harvesting crops, women-owned agricultural plots tend to be located close to rivers/creeks because of higher fertility and easier accessibility, but are particularly vulnerable to flooding and high risk of crop loss, including the main food staple—cassava ([UNDP, 2009](#)). Because of the 2006 floods, many women in these communities lost their ability to provide food for their families and had to survive by depending on relatives for food and on food relief assistance (UNDP, 2009). Among men, there was severe pressure as fishing and hunting became impossible and they now had to clear new plots for and with their wife or wives, but had lost the tools

they needed to perform these manual tasks (UNDP, 2009). Eco-tourism and related activities were also particularly affected by the 2006 floods. Men significantly suffered income loss as owners of small eco-lodges or as boatmen, fishermen, hunters, traders of birds and animals, although they were able to benefit after the flood from higher prices charged for transportation and labor services to aid providers. On the contrary, women had to pay more for transportation in addition to losing their agricultural produce ([UNDP, 2009](#)).

Assets and entrepreneurship. According to the [Ministry of Home Affairs' report \(2018\)](#), the legal framework in Suriname (including customary law) guarantees equal rights to land ownership and/or control for women and men as well as the ability to access loans provided they meet the required conditions (e.g. holding a permanent job and/or having collateral). Still, sex-disaggregated data on access to and control over assets and resources, including to land and credit, is not available. Although gender-specific data is not included, barriers to access to credit are reported for the residents of the interior, mainly Indigenous and Maroon communities—often they lack a permanent and formal job, do not hold rights to the land where they live or cannot provide collateral ([Ministry of Home Affairs, 2018](#)). With regard to entrepreneurship, the percentage of women-led firms (11.9%) is about that of the LAC average and same-income level peers which may indicate relevant barriers for entrepreneurship among Surinamese women.

Female-Headed Households (FHHs). According to the latest data available (shown in Table 1), about a third of Surinamese households are female-headed. Additionally, the [Suriname report on the Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action + 25 \(Bureau of Gender Affairs, 2019\)](#) suggests that FHHs are likely to face higher levels of poverty which seems to be confirmed by the fact that FHHs are significantly represented in the first quintile ([Beuermann, 2018](#)). According to [Buitelaar et. al \(2007\)](#), 54% of FHHs were severely affected by the floods in 2006 compared to 46% of male-headed households (MHHs). Among Maroon communities, increases in FHHs are due the high labor migration of men towards urban areas and places increased pressure on women with respect to their family responsibilities (UNDP, 2009). In comparison, based on local consultations, single MHHs are believed to face more issues than single FHHs as they have no one to provide food, care for the children and perform household duties. The [UN Women policy brief \(2021\)](#) identifies single FHHs depending on subsistence farming to be among the most vulnerable to natural disasters .

Gender-based violence. GBV is still a relevant issue in Suriname and crosses social strata such as ethnicity, status,



educational level (Joel et. al, 2019). According to [UN Women \(2021\)](#), the impacts of floods, droughts and other natural disasters in Suriname include the increased risks of GBV, sexual trafficking, sometimes owing to increased alcohol consumption among men. The [UNDP report \(2009\)](#) highlights the pre-existing vulnerability of women caused by domestic violence within Indigenous and Maroon communities and the increased risk of violence against women when there is a natural disaster. Interestingly, while people interviewed for the report have acknowledged pre-existing gender-based violence, none of them expressed the view that the 2006 floods had caused any increase in domestic violence.

Women in DRM decision-making. The proportion of female representatives in national parliaments is about a third—in line with the LAC regional average and those of structural peers—showing existing gaps when it comes to the participation of women in decision-making positions ([Ministry of Home Affairs, 2018](#)). Despite strong matriarchal traditions, women's limited involvement in decision-making seems to also occur within Indigenous communities where they are less likely to be involved in risk management and have minimal control over emergency recovery. In fact, there is currently no structure or system for consulting with Indigenous women ([UN Women, 2021](#)). Women's limited power and decision-making are linked to their low social status in their respective communities. Despite this, many expressed that they would like to be able to share their opinions, experiences, preferences and to propose solutions for DRM ([UNDP, 2009](#)). Nevertheless, this seems in contrast with the Report for Suriname on the Implementation of the Montevideo Strategy for 2016 – 2019 ([Ministry of Home Affairs, 2019](#)). According to the report, the National Coordination Center for Disaster Management (NCCR) is striving to ensure the effective participation of Indigenous and Maroon women in its activities in the interior, including the coordination of emergency assistance where women are usually the recipients. Based on the report, an increasing number of the traditional leaders of Indigenous and Maroon peoples – captains, chiefs, “basjas” or assistants—are women and many villages have women's organizations which are involved at the community level in discussing disaster

management, including response and prevention. Additionally, women also make up a substantial number of the staff in district administration offices (“Bestuursdienst”) who are trained in disaster management procedures and planning ([Ministry of Home Affairs, 2019](#)).

1.2. Preparedness and coping capacity.

For Suriname, data gaps on financial inclusion, access to assets and resources such as land, credit, mobile and internet still exist and do not allow a proper understanding of women and men's preparedness and coping capacity. The analysis below is based on the limited data and evidence available.

Evacuation. Geographic isolation of the interior areas of Suriname, where mainly Indigenous and Maroon peoples reside, may have a great impact on people's preparedness and response to natural disasters, including evacuation. In the case of women, cultural practices that place restrictions on their movement are also reported ([UN Women, 2021](#)). For instance, Indigenous and Maroon women may face limitations on travelling or selling their products outside the village if they are not accompanied by their spouses or a trusted male relative ([UNDP, 2009](#)).

Early Warning System (EWS). According to [UNDP \(2021a\)](#), lower income women across the Caribbean may not have access to smart phones and the weather systems apps, thereby they may have a more limited access to EWS. In Suriname, while Table 1 shows a data gap in phone ownership among women and men at the national level, data for Paramaribo and Wanica indicate a higher rate of ownership among men compared to women ([Ministry of Home Affairs, 2018](#)). The [UN Women policy brief for Suriname \(2021\)](#) reports that women have more limited access to information and EWS compared to men in case of floods and extreme weather events. Socio-cultural norms may limit women from acquiring the information and skills necessary to escape or avoid hazards, for instance they bear the responsibility for small children who cannot swim or outrun disasters ([Government of Suriname, 2019](#)). The gap between women and men in accessing EWS is also reported within Indigenous and Maroon communities in Suriname. In the case of 2006 floods, while these communities were overall poorly informed women had even less access to important information due to their lower level of education and limited travel opportunities. Men, who were more likely to travel to cities, had a greater chance of gathering information and learning about the impacts of climate change ([UNDP, 2009](#)).

Livelihoods. Indigenous and Maroon women involved in agricultural production were particularly affected by the 2006 floods, which caused the direct loss of crops and required long

time for recovery. Among adaptation strategies following the floods, women reportedly decided to move their plots to higher locations in the forest but this made cultivation more difficult and posed implications for access and security for women (UNDP, 2009). Cultural traditions in both Indigenous and Maroon communities may give men more freedom of physical mobility compared to women which may result in easier access to the mainstream economy and secure paid employment (UNDP, 2009). In case of disaster, men may quickly transition across sectors to earn an income, while women may face barriers besides limited mobility, such as a narrow skill base and constraining reproductive and productive roles (Buitelaar et al, 2007).

Assets. Table 1 shows a data gap in relation to banking for women and men in Suriname. Overall, limited economic opportunities for women compared to men in Suriname may suggest a potential gap between them in their capacity to cope with the impacts of natural disasters. According to UN Women (2021), Surinamese women experience a lower livelihood resilience compared to men in the event of natural disasters, and this can be even lower for single FHHs. Also, Indigenous and Maroon communities may have limited coping capacity with potential gender differences. Following the 2006 floods, many of the affected persons in the interior areas did not have the cash to replace or repair basic possessions and/

or household items including houses, water tanks, pots, pans and personal items. Among the Maroon communities with a high rate of FHHs due to male migration, the female heads of households reportedly did not have building skills and had to contract men to undertake house repairs, leading to long and difficult periods of recovery (UNDP, 2009).

Social protection, pensions, and roles in response to disaster. According to the Bureau of Gender Affairs' report (2019), the establishment of a universal and right-based social protection system in Suriname is still lagging as certain vulnerable groups, such as poor pregnant women, single FHHs and teen mothers, are often at risk of being insufficiently or entirely without coverage. This, in addition to existing provisions affecting the size of a woman's pension (Table 1), may contribute to reduced resilience among Surinamese women, especially those most vulnerable. On the other hand, women are reported to play a relevant role in disaster response—the matriarchal structure provided important forms of support for women within the Indigenous and Maroon communities, including joint food production and preparation, sharing of shelter and access to services, support with planting and harvesting, and childcare support by elderly women which allowed younger women to undertake their productive work (UNDP, 2009).

TABLE 1. Benchmarking gender gaps related to DRM

	Performance	Year	LAC	Year	Same income-level group	Year	Source
Human endowments							
Life expectancy at birth, female (years)	75.06	2019	79	2019	79	2019	WDI (2021)
Life expectancy at birth, male (years)	68.46	2019	72	2019	73	2019	WDI (2021)
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births (modeled estimate)	120	2017	74	2017	41	2017	Country scorecard (2021)
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	98.4	2018	93.8	2018	98.4	2018	Country scorecard (2021)
School enrollment, secondary, female (% net)	64	2015	79.1	2018	83.9	2018	Country scorecard (2021)
School enrollment, secondary, male (% net)	53	2015	76	2018	80.7	2018	Country scorecard (2021)
Lower secondary completion rate, female (% of relevant age group)	63.7	2019	82	2019	88.2	2019	Country scorecard (2021)
Lower secondary completion rate, male (% of relevant age group)	32.3	2019	77.3	2019	86.2	2019	Country scorecard (2021)
Proportion of persons aged 15-24 enrolled in vocational training (%); female	17.1	2018 or the latest year available					World Bank, 2021a
Proportion of persons aged 15-24 enrolled in vocational training (%); male	19.73						World Bank, 2021a

Table 1. (cont.)	Performance	Year	LAC	Year	Same income-level group	Year	Source
Percentage of female tertiary graduates in Information and Communication Technologies	NA						UN Women (2020)
Percentage of female tertiary graduates in Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	NA						UN Women (2020)
Assessing laws affecting the size of a woman's pension (on a scale ranging from 0 – the lowest to 100—the highest)	75	2021	80.5	2020	NA	NA	WBL (2021)
Proportion of population above statutory pensionable age receiving a pension, female	100	NA					UN Women (2021)
Proportion of population above statutory pensionable age receiving a pension, male	100	NA					UN Women (2021)
Share of Female-headed households	33	2012					Gov. of Suriname (2018)
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, female (% of 24 hour day)	NA						WDI (2021)
Economic opportunity							
Female labor participation (% of female population ages 15+)	39.4	2019	52.5	2019	56	2019	Country scorecard (2021)
Male labor participation (% of male population ages 15+)	64	2019	76.7	2019	74.8	2019	Country scorecard (2021)
Vulnerable employment, female (% of female employment)	10.1	2019	33.8	2019	38.1	2019	Country scorecard (2021)
Vulnerable employment, male (% of male employment)	14.4	2019	33.4	2019	35.6	2019	Country scorecard (2021)
Firms with female top manager (% of firms)	11.9	2018	20	2020	19	2020	WDI (2021)
Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, female (% of population ages 15+)	NA		52.03	2017	69.28	2017	WDI (2021)
Share of agricultural landowners who are female	NA						Our World in Data (2021)
Female mobile phone ownership as a % of total female population	NA						ITU (2021)
Female internet use as a % of total female population	NA						ITU (2021)
Voice and agency							
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	29.4	2020	32.8	2020	26.5	2020	Country scorecard (2021)
Number of domestic violence cases reported to police by female victims	1299	2016					Joel et. al. (2019)

2. DRM policies and gender

The GoS has scaled up efforts to integrate DRM into national policies and long-term sustainable development plans. For example, the [Suriname National Adaptation Plan \(NAP\) 2019-2029](#) (Government of Suriname, 2019) acknowledges the higher vulnerability of women to natural disasters based on existing gender gaps, and an even higher vulnerability for women living in rural areas who are mainly dependent on local natural resources and agriculture for their livelihood. As such, it sets a specific outcome⁵ with related activities and indicators, including but not limited to – increased focus on the development of sex-disaggregated datasets, increased visibility of women and women’s groups and their groups in the adaptation implementation; ensuring gender-specific budget line items, and the development of a strategy to identify and address gender-differentiated needs in relation to climate change. Other disaster-related laws and plans, however, have limited gender content (Table A.2).

Key findings from a recent survey reveal the existence of knowledge gaps and limited awareness with respect to understanding gender and its concepts; bias in attitudes for women and men; and lack of disaggregated data as the

main barrier to appropriate and effective gender strategy at institutional level ([UN Women policy brief for Suriname \[2021\]](#), [UN Women and IISD \[2021\]](#)). Lack of sex-disaggregated data at the sector level is also reported in the [National Adaptation Plan NAP for Suriname](#) (Government of Suriname, 2019) contributing to a weakened evidence base from which to generate policy level and strategic decisions to close gender gaps in risk and vulnerability.

3. Building result chains for impact through the gender tag

This section presents a non-exhaustive set of gender gaps in key priority areas for Suriname (in line with section 1), examples of actions that could be integrated in DRM-related projects to address such gaps, and indicators to monitor progress at the project level. These results chains are intended to inform the design of World Bank DRM-related operations to meet the requirements for the gender tag. Specific recommendations for policy makers to address existing gender gaps (going beyond the requirements of the gender tag) are presented in Table A.3 in the Annex.

Entry points	Gaps	Actions	Indicators	Examples
Health	<p>In rural areas in 2017, only 90% of the population had access to water and 74.82% had at least basic sanitation services (UN Women, 2021), which is likely to worsen in case of floods and extreme weather events and greatly impact those with critical needs as pregnant women. Health risks include the spread of diseases due to contaminated water, as well as mental issues such as trauma to which women and men, girls and boys may respond differently (UN Women, 2021).</p> <p>Gender and cultural patterns among Indigenous and Maroon communities who were most affected by the floods in 2006 may pose gender-differentiated vulnerabilities. These include sexual and reproductive health risks for women due to limited contraceptive use and higher levels of unmet needs for family planning services (Ministry of Home Affairs, 2018).</p>	Support the provision of healthcare services, including continuity of sexual and reproductive health services, especially for those with more limited access to them (women in remote areas, especially from indigenous and maroon communities).	Percentage of low-income/rural/indigenous women accessing healthcare services/ sexual and reproductive health services.	

⁵ Outcome 5: Climate change adaptation that respects Surinamese values and culture and reduces gender and other social inequities. See more at https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Parties/Suriname%20Final%20NAP_apr%202020.pdf

Entry points	Gaps	Actions	Indicators	Examples
Education	<p>Some gender gaps in education still exist in Suriname and these may be widened as result of natural disasters. Girls are more susceptible to disruptions in education as they are more likely to take on duties at home and inability to pay school fees. Child marriages and early pregnancies are also obstacles to girls' continued education, compared to boys (UN Women, 2021).</p> <p>Boys and girls residing in the interior of Suriname show worse education performance and achievement compared to those in urban and coastal areas due to issues such as lower quality education, unaffordability of school fees, inadequate of school buildings (Buitelaar et. al., 2007). As such, the floods in May 2006 may worsen educational outcomes of Maroon and Indigenous children with differentiated impacts on boys and girls.</p>	<p>Support the continuity and strengthening of educational activities during emergency, especially in areas where there is a large percentage or number of out-of-school/underperforming children, boys/girls.</p> <p>Provide incentives for family and community engagement to create environments that support boys'/ girls' success in school.</p>	<p>Share of female/male students attending school regularly in selected areas.</p> <p>Out of school girls/ boys in selected areas.</p>	
Care work	<p>Surinamese women undertake the majority of unpaid care work and the burden on women is likely to increase in case of natural disasters, including for girls helping with household duties (UN Women, 2021).</p> <p>Rural women are particularly vulnerable to water scarcity and contaminated water which also limit their ability to carry out domestic roles such as cooking, cleaning and providing care (UNDP, 2009; UN Women, 2021).</p>	<p>Provide infrastructure and service support to reproductive and care work: provision of childcare; increased water access points, in line with gender-specific needs, as part of water supply system rehabilitation; improved overall accessibility via improved road networks as part of infrastructure rehabilitation; etc.</p>	<p>Reduction in time spent on unpaid work in the household.</p> <p>Reduction in time spent fetching water due to improved access to water supply system.</p>	
Livelihoods	<p>Labor force participation is lower for women (64% vs. 39.4%). More women are involved in unpaid family work and work part-time. Gender segregation in the labor market see more women concentrated in the service sector while men are largely involved in the industrial sector (Ministry of Home Affairs, 2018).</p> <p>The percentage of women-led firms (11.9%) is quite low compared to the average for LAC and same-income level peers, indicating relevant barriers for female entrepreneurship.</p> <p>Gender inequality persists among women and men, even in Maroon and Indigenous communities, which manifest in different ways (Buitelaar et. al., 2007; UNDP, 2009)—unequal gender roles and responsibilities; women's narrow skill base affecting their opportunities for sectoral mobility; limitations on physical mobility which also affect access to employment; gender segregation in "traditional fields" (e.g. men were also able to benefit from higher prices charged for transportation and labor services post-disaster while women had to pay for these services).</p>	<p>Provide targeted support to affected women/men which addresses their specific needs to recover/restart their livelihoods. For instance, through the provision of inputs and tools (e.g. grants, loans, micro-finance), as well as technical support to start/develop their businesses. This needs to include support to formalization of their activities and access to social security.</p> <p>Promote female participation in non-traditional fields as reconstruction work through targeted training, recruitment (e.g. quota in bidding documents).</p>	<p>Female/male beneficiaries reached with productive assets and services (to be defined in the project document).</p> <p>Number of women/ men-owned businesses receiving support</p> <p>Number of women/ men with formal employment and access to social security benefits by the end of the project.</p> <p>Share of women in permanent jobs created by the project.</p>	<p>P166328 - Dominica Emergency Agricultural Livelihoods and Climate Resilience Project</p>

Entry points	Gaps	Actions	Indicators	Examples
Social assistance	<p>Lack of sufficient social protection among vulnerable groups, including women, owing to the insufficient establishment of a universal and right-based social protection system in Suriname (Bureau of Gender Affairs, 2019).</p> <p>High levels of poverty and dependence on subsistence farming among FHHs lead to high disaster vulnerability (Bureau of Gender Affairs, 2019; UN Women policy brief, 2021). 54% of FHHs were affected by the 2006 floods compared to 45% of MHHs (Buitelaar et. al, 2007).</p> <p>Increases in FHHs resulted from rural-urban migration of Maroon men, which increased the burden of family responsibilities and care for the women of those households (UNDP, 2009).</p>	<p>Provide access to social safety nets (relief/recovery funds, inputs assistance) with specific targets, especially for FHHs and/or indigenous/maroon people (women/men). This may include CCT (linked to school enrollment of children), cash-for-work programs, including childcare services to be provided and offered as an optional paid activity, monetary subsidies, etc.</p>	<p>Number of female-headed households that receive support through the safety net programs (specific targets may be set for indigenous/maroon women and men)</p> <p>Number of women heads of households' beneficiaries of cash-for-work programs (including indigenous/maroon women and men)</p> <p>Share of public works offering childcare/ Share of beneficiaries with access to childcare.</p>	<p>Locust Emergency and Food Security Project (P174314)</p> <p>Somalia Emergency Drought Response and Recovery Project (P163830)</p>
EWS	<p>Women generally have more limited access to information and EWS compared to men in case of floods and extreme weather events (UN Women policy brief, 2021). This also exists to Maroon and Indigenous communities where women are less educated, have fewer opportunities for travel compared to men who were more likely to travel to cities and had a greater chance to gathering information and becoming informed about the impacts of climate change (UNDP, 2009).</p> <p>Socio-cultural norms also limit women's capacity to escape or avoid hazards, for instance, as women are primarily responsible for the care of small children who may not be able to swim or outrun disasters (Government of Suriname, 2019).</p>	<p>Support awareness campaigns and EWS targeting women and men, especially those living in rural areas, Indigenous and Maroon women (to meet specific information needs, use of inclusive language and materials, use of appropriate channels for dissemination, etc.).</p>	<p>Share of registered users of mobile phone application for EWS (or other EWS application) that are women (and disaggregate by urban/rural areas, ethnic groups).</p>	<p>P170874—Indonesia Disaster Resilience Initiative Project</p>
GBV	<p>Floods, droughts and extreme weather events in Suriname worsen women's pre-existing vulnerability to GBV and sexual trafficking. Men's negative coping strategies to disaster (increased consumption of alcohol) also contribute to this risk (UNDP, 2009; UN Women (2021).</p>	<p>Support infrastructure design and services to prevent and address GBV, not only in shelters (set up protocol and procedures to prevent and address GBV cases; training/ awareness campaign on GBV and measures in place for DRM professionals and communities).</p> <p>Ensure protocol and measures are in line with needs of rural and indigenous and maroon women.</p> <p>Overall, ensure shelters design and services to meet women's specific needs and priorities, including for indigenous women (provide separate toilets⁶ and adequate lighting).</p>	<p>Number of shelters with established protocol and measures to prevent and address GBV cases.</p> <p>Number of women and girls reporting GBV cases in shelters.</p>	

⁶ Please note that having separate facilities (as separate toilets) is a basic requirement of universal project design and, as such, it does not fulfil the criteria for the gender tag.

Entry points	Gaps	Actions	Indicators	Examples
Participation in decision-making	Women less represented in decision-making positions in Suriname (Ministry of Home Affairs, 2018), due to low social status in their respective communities—even in Indigenous societies where strong matriarchal practices exist. Despite their desire to contribute to DRM, women are less likely to be involved in risk management and have minimal control over emergency recovery, (UNDP, 2009; UN Women, 2021). There is currently no structure for the consultation with Indigenous women.	Se up mechanisms to promote representation and involvement of women in higher-level decision-making of DRM-related institutions (e.g. quotas and targeted training for women to develop their careers in DRM/promotion; set up standardized procedures and mechanisms for promotion to avoid bias and discrimination).	Percentage of female representatives in DRM decision-making bodies	
DRM policies and gender issues	The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) highlights the lack of gender-disaggregated data at the sector level in Suriname which weakens the evidence base from which to generate policy level and strategic decisions to close gender gaps in risk and vulnerability (Government of Suriname, 2019).	<p>Set up adequate systems, protocols, and guidelines for collecting and analyzing sex-disaggregated data in DRM.</p> <p>Provide targeted support (e.g. capacity building, technical assistance) to generate and disseminate disaster risk, exposure and vulnerability information, disaggregated by gender and age.</p> <p>Set up/review DRM framework to include a set of gender-responsive indicators informed by sex and age-disaggregated baseline data, that can be used to select/prioritize investment projects/disaster response and monitor and evaluate progress in addressing identified gaps.</p>	Disaster risk, exposure and vulnerability information, disaggregated by gender and age, made available for investment planning/ disaster response and data sharing among sectors.	P171474 – Haiti Covid-19 Response and Resilience Development Policy Operation

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Annex

TABLE A.1. Suriname’s key policy documents on gender equality and GBV

	Laws, policies and plans	Content
Gender equality	Integral Gender Action Plan (2000–2005, 2006–2010, 2019–2020)	The 2019–2020 plan focuses on labor, income, poverty reduction, education, health, power and decision making, GBV, legal and regulatory framework, environment and climate change.
	Policy Development Plan (2017–2021)	It guarantees gender equality in access to any profession and work, and ensures that laws and regulations and policy principles of private and public organizations guarantee the right to personal safety and freedom of men and women, and that the opportunities to realize their ideals and talents are not negatively affected by gender stereotypes.
	Gender Vision Policy Document (2021–2035)	It ensures that the legal and regulatory framework and policy principles of private and public organizations guaranteeing the right to personal safety and freedom of men and women and the opportunities to realize their ideals and talents, are not negatively influenced by gender stereotypes.
	Minimum Hour Wage Act (2014), General Pension Benefits Act (2014), National Basic Health Insurance Act (2014)	These social protection intervention’s target groups are mainly vulnerable groups or groups at risk such as the elderly or disabled people, children and women in poor households or households with a minimum monthly income.
	National Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Policy of Suriname (2013–2017)	It contains strategies and priorities aimed at further improving the maternal health services, working towards a decline of new HIV infections, and increasing awareness and education for the prevention and reduction of teen pregnancies, sexual violence, cervical cancers, and other sexual related issues.
	Child Day Care Bill (under consideration)	It would allow the care of small children to enable the mother to work by improving the quality of childcare facilities.
Gender-based violence	Combating Domestic Violence Act (2009)	It allows the protection of DV victims from an early stage on and through rapid procedures.
	Criminal Code, Article 295 (amended in 2015)	It focuses on sexual harassment, and sexual violence as a sex crime within the marriage and sexual exploitation of persons within the family.
	Trafficking in Persons: Criminal Code (1911, amended in 2004), Article 307 of the Criminal Code (2006), Article 249a (2006 and 2015)	These laws and the articles focus on the criminalization of trafficking and smuggling of women and minors, and define the sanctions that will be placed on persons guilty of trafficking.

Source: From “[Gender-Responsive Disaster Preparedness and Recovery in the Caribbean: Desk Review](#).” World Bank, 2021.

TABLE A.2. Gender in Suriname’s key policy documents on DRM

	Laws, policies and plans	Content
General DRM	Suriname National Adaptation Plan (2019–2029)	It establishes climate change adaptation that respects Surinamese society and culture and reduces gender and social inequities, and proposes to include gender inequalities in climate change adaptation initiatives.
	National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Action Plan (2014–2021)	It provides for gender considerations in agriculture and gender equality in climate change education as part of knowledge and behavior.
	National Disaster Response Plan (Draft)	Under development.
Sector/Agency DRM	Environmental Framework Law (Draft)	Under development.
	Land Registration and Land Information System Act (2009)	It does not include gender-specific content.
	Act on Regional Bodies (amended in 2002)	It does not include gender-specific content.
	Urban Development Act (1972), Planning Decree (1973)	They do not include gender-specific content.
	National Health Disaster Plan (2009)	It does not include gender-specific content.
	National Health Plan (2011–2018)	It provides for the mainstreaming of gender in all health policies and programs and includes the Safe Hospital Initiative that allows for the increased capacity through the safe hospital initiative to comply with international health regulations in emergencies and disaster situations.
	Forest Management Act (1992)	It does not include gender-specific content.
	National Biodiversity Action Plan (2012–2016)	It does not include gender-specific content.
Act on Construction by State Decree (2002)	It does not include gender-specific content.	

Source: From “[Gender-Responsive Disaster Preparedness and Recovery in the Caribbean: Desk Review](#).” World Bank, 2021.

TABLE A.3. Gender gaps in DRM and recommendations for Grenada

Area	Gaps	Recommendations
Legislation, policies, and plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of a gender perspective in most DRM policies and programmatic plans. • No gender analysis for social safety net programs on food and nutrition security such as a specialized focus on the unemployed youth, unemployed women with children, and mentally-ill persons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amend DRM policies to include gender considerations. • Raise awareness among policy makers about the disproportionate vulnerability of women to disaster impacts. • Provide technical assistance to environment-responsible agencies to build their capacity in gender mainstreaming, ensuring that gender-based considerations form a significant part of their planning and response strategies.
Sex-disaggregated data and gender-specific research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient information about gender-differentiated disaster impacts. • Lack of information on the number of women in DRM and climate changerelated decision-making processes. • Limited disaggregation of data by gender or age to define groups vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity. • Lack of data on unpaid domestic work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen collection of data on disaster impacts, disaggregated by sex and other key variables of vulnerable groups. • Enhance data collection on the number of women in disaster and climate change management positions. • Strengthen collection of data disaggregated by sex and other key variables of groups vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity. • Develop time-use surveys periodically to measure unpaid work performed by women and men.
Gender-based violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate protection measures for GBV victims as well as limited support services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the services provided to GBV and DV victims. • Increase the allocation of resources dedicated to the responsible agencies, NGOs, and CSOs that address GBV.
Institutional strengthening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of incentives to achieve economic independence, especially among the poor women and men. • Few programs with special provisions for vulnerable groups in relation to DRM. • Lack of a standardized gender-sensitive methodology for multihazard mapping and VRAs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop initiatives to boost vulnerable groups' incomes, employment, enhance their access to health care, critical services, and improve their resilience. • Strengthen tools to integrate child and gender-responsive budgeting into governmental DRM programs. • Develop and standardize a gender-sensitive methodology for multihazard mapping and VRAs.

Area	Gaps	Recommendations
Advocacy and education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient discussions on gender equality in policymaking, planning, and developing programs related to water management, waste management, land management, renewable energy, clean transportation, and other environmental topics. • Lack of awareness raising campaigns about the importance of gender-sensitive budgeting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct continuous public awareness campaigns about the importance of women and other vulnerable groups for building capacity and enhancing resilience to climate change, using a range of media targeted to specific audiences—radio, television, theatre, and social media. • Organize workshops on child and gender-responsive budgeting to increase the knowledge of relevant policy makers and social development practitioners about financing child and gender-related policies and programs in DRM.
Partnerships in DRM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only a brief mention of stakeholders in the draft of the National Disaster Management Plan. • Limited efforts to create partnerships with women’s organizations in climate change programs in the most affected areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop partnerships with various CSOs and NGOs to work in collaboration with the NaDMA on the development and implementation of the National Disaster Management Plan. • Enhance partnerships with CSOs and NGOs that address critical issues affecting women and other vulnerable groups.
Social inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of evidence-based policies on inclusion of ethnic minorities, indigent people, people with disabilities, HIV/AIDS, and members of the LGBTI community in disaster and climate change programs and decision-making processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase involvement of community-based groups—village councils, women’s groups, youth groups, and underprivileged or marginalized groups such as handicapped, senior citizens, and HIV/AIDS groups—in programs on DRM and climate change.
Women’s participation and leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient women’s participation and leadership in DRM and climate change activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target and remove gender-biased criteria or processes of decision-making bodies, and strengthen mechanisms to increase women’s participation and leadership in DRM and climate change activities.

Source: From “[Gender-Responsive Disaster Preparedness and Recovery in the Caribbean: Desk Review](#).” World Bank, 2021.