

DOCUMENT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

SURINAME

**PROGRAMME OF SUPPORT FOR THE POPULATION CENSUS AND THE
NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM OF SURINAME**

(SU-L1070)

PROJECT PROFILE

This document was prepared by the project team consisting of: Jason Wilks, Team Leader; Jose Antonio Mejia-Guerra, Alternate Team Leader; Claudia Suaznabar; Arturo Miente Kunigami; Santiago Paz; Mariana Catano (IFD/ICS); Moreno Jackson; Cleide Berlanda Custodio da Silva; Veerle Combee (CCB/CSU); Andrea Monje (SCL/GDI); Ana Maria Cuesta Bernal (SPD/SDV); Javier I. Jimenez Mosquera (LEG/SGO).

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PROJECT PROFILE SURINAME

I. BASIC DATA

Project Name:	Programme of Support for the Population Census and the National Statistical System of Suriname		
Project Number:	SU-L1070		
Project Team:	Jason Wilks, Team Leader; Jose Antonio Mejia-Guerra Alternate Team Leader; Claudia Suaznabar; Arturo Muenta-Kunigami; Santiago Paz; Mariana Catano; (IFD/ICS); Moreno Jackson; Cleide Berlanda Custodio da Silva; Veerle Combee (CCB/CSU); Andrea Monje (SCL/GDI); Ana Maria Cuesta Bernal (SPD/SDV); Javier I. Jimenez Mosquera (LEG/SGO).		
Borrower:	Republic of Suriname		
Executing Agency:	Ministry of Finance and Planning		
Financial Plan:	IDB:	US\$ 20,000,000	
	Total:	US\$ 20,000,000	
Safeguards:	Policies triggered:	ESPS 1, ESPS 2, ESPS 3, ESPS 10	
	Classification:	“C”	

II. GENERAL JUSTIFICATION AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 **The economy of Suriname is gradually recovering in the aftermath of an economic downturn related to the Covid-19 pandemic.** GDP is projected to grow by 1.3 percent and 2.3 percent in 2022 and 2023, after consecutive annual contractions of 15.9 and 3.5 percent in 2020 and 2021.¹ Over the medium-term, growth is expected to increase at a rate of 3 percent.² The fiscal balance is also projected to improve strongly from deficits of 12.1 percent and 7.6 percent of GDP in 2020 and 2021, respectively, to 3.7 percent of GDP in 2022, and to a fiscal surplus of 0.5 percent of GDP in the following year. Continuity in economic growth trends will largely depend on the success of Suriname's homegrown economic recovery plan, which is a comprehensive structural reform package targeting debt sustainability, exchange rate policy and public financial management supported by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).³
- 2.2 **Within the context of prevailing economic headwinds related to global inflation, quality statistics are paramount for informing policy decisions related to the comprehensive structural reforms.** Monitoring the country's economic development depends on the timely and accurate reporting of

¹ IMF, World Economic Outlook, October 2022.

² Ibid.

³ The recovery plan is supported by the IMF in collaboration with other international financial institutions. The IMF Executive Board approved a 36-month arrangement for Suriname under the Extended Funding Facility in December 2021.

macroeconomic variables, which is the remit of the General Bureau of Statistics (known by its Dutch abbreviations as ABS). The ABS is authorized under the 2002 Statistical Act to collect macroeconomic data and utilize administrative records to produce key statistics for generating the national poverty rate, labor market activity, the consumer price index (CPI), the gross domestic product and gross national income.⁴ The ABS is also the government agency responsible for coordinating and promoting all statistical activities in Suriname.

- 2.3 **Problems addressed.** The main problem is the deficiency in quality statistics that are available to end-users for informing development initiatives to benefit the society, economy and environment. The World Bank's Statistical Performance Indicator rated Suriname 51.8/100 in 2019, below the average for Latin America and the Caribbean (62.2), with data infrastructure having the lowest score of the five pillars.⁵ Consequently, there is the need for systemic reforms to improve the quality of statistical information across the domains of relevance, timeliness, reliability, and accessibility.
- 2.4 **Relevance.** The degree to which statistics meet current and potential users' needs can be approximated by compliance with the information requirements to monitor the indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In this regard, the ABS has performed respectably in meeting standards for national reporting, with Suriname producing 164 of the 248 indicators (66%). However, key indicators for assessing human development such as multidimensional indicators of poverty derived from census data are no longer sufficiently updated to inform social policy interventions with the unit of analysis at an individual level.⁶
- 2.5 **Timeliness.** The 2020 wave of the population and housing census has its enumeration date tentatively scheduled for August 2024, approximately twelve years since the eighth wave conducted in 2012 and delayed by two years beyond the international recommendations of a decennial exercise. The delay is due in part to government-wide challenges with public service delivery arising from the COVID-19 pandemic as well as challenges the state faces in prioritizing financing of the preparatory phases for the census exercise. Similarly, the Labor Force Survey (LFS) analysis has been delayed by more than two years due to the loss of the LFS technical specialist without a suitable replacement available.
- 2.6 **Reliability.** In the case of socio-demographic statistics such as census data and verification exercises, reliability is directly associated with the percentage of the population that is covered during the exercise. For example, in the previous census the omission rate of 12.3% reported for the post-enumeration survey was more than twice the target rate of 6% and well above the international standard set by the United Nations.⁷ This result was likely caused by the lack of institutional capacity to regularly monitor the geographic distribution of households in the

⁴ <https://statistics-suriname.org/>

⁵ The data infrastructure pillar measures the hard and soft infrastructure segments for an effective statistical system related to: (i) legislation and governance; (ii) compliance standards; (iii) statistical literacy; (iv) the inclusiveness and coherence of partnerships; and (v) financing.

⁶ Santos, M. E. (2019). Challenges in designing national multidimensional poverty measures.

⁷ Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Census – Revision 3, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, [Statistical Papers](#), Series M, No.67/Rev.3, United Nations, New York, 2015.

hinterland areas, an issue that persists. Likewise, the reliability of financial data, such as for debt and fiscal balances, is hampered by frequent revisions arising from the absence of formal reporting procedures applicable to government entities.⁸

- 2.7 **Accessibility.** According to data from the 2022 Open Data Inventory (ODIN),⁹ Suriname ranks 82nd globally with an overall score of 53, which equates to seventh overall in the regional rankings for 14 Central and South American countries. Suriname received the lowest possible scores on the ODIN “poverty and income” sub-index and there were noteworthy deficiencies in the coverage and openness scores for social statistics such as health and crime and justice as well as economic statistics such as government finance, labor and price indices.¹⁰
- 2.8 **Causal Factor 1.** The ABS lacks the human and technological resources necessary to fulfil its institutional mandates. Despite having an establishment for 127 staff, the agency presently has 84 officers and only 12 of the 84 officers have a university degree or higher. With most staff members learning their job functions through on-the-job training opportunities, there are few opportunities for the introduction of new statistical practices or methodologies. These officers predominantly use ICT equipment procured in 2013, exceeding the average 5-year lifespan for office electronics. Moreover, personnel at the satellite offices in Nickerie and Commewijne work in locations that have not been routinely maintained or adequately wired for network connectivity and show clear signs of dilapidation. Accordingly, staff morale is low and productivity levels are sub-optimal.
- 2.9 **Causal Factor 2.** There is a significant lack of coordination among principal actors within the statistical system, at both the policy and institutional level, which limits the transmission of this information to end users. A roadmap for a national system for developing statistics developed in 2017 is yet to be enacted and no formal policy framework exists for the organization and governance of the national statistical system. Additionally, whereas other national statistical systems have benefitted from institutional mechanisms that regulates data management towards improving upstream processing by the national statistical office,¹¹ data throughout the Government of Suriname remains largely collected by paper-based record management systems that are largely independent and unstandardized in their data management protocols.¹²
- 2.10 **The general objective of the programme is to strengthen the capacity of the national statistical system of Suriname to collect, analyze, manage, and share reliable and accurate statistics for effective policy making and wider use by society.** The specific objectives are to: (i) support generation of quality

⁸ <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2022/06/07/Suriname-Technical-Assistance-Report-on-Government-Finance-Statistics-Mission-December-6-17-519008>.

⁹ The Open Data Inventory (ODIN) assesses the coverage and openness of the data produced by national statistical offices. It is produced by [Open Data Watch](https://openatawatch.com) and covers 192 countries.

¹⁰ <https://odin.opendatawatch.com/Report/countryProfile/SUR?year=2018>.

¹¹ Heerschap, N., & Willenborg, L. (2006). Towards an integrated statistical system at Statistics Netherlands. *International statistical review*, 74(3), 357-378.

¹² Bhagboe, S. A., & Eckhorst, K. (2020). Constructing a monthly GDP indicator for Suriname. *Journal of Economics Library*, 6(4), 310-323.

socio-demographic statistics; and (ii) improve the flow of quality statistics to end users in government and the wider society.

- 2.11 **Justification.** This programme is justified as a comprehensive undertaking to update the country's socioeconomic and environmental statistical information such as: (i) the actual population count and its sociodemographic profile; (ii) the national economy's structure and dynamics; (iii) effects of human interaction with the environment; and (iv) consumption patterns at the household level. Additionally, project execution will deliver a stronger governance model for national statistics, evidenced by a more competent and resource-enabled statistical bureau and the establishment of a centralized mechanism for public sector data management.
- 2.12 **Component 1. Support generation of quality socio-demographic statistics (US\$12,400,000).** This component is aimed at improving the availability of socio-demographic information. The component comprises two sub-components.
- 2.13 **Sub-component 1.1: Implementation of the Population and Housing Census (US\$8,400,000).** Technically and financially supporting all phases of the ninth wave of the Population and Housing Census will provide the ABS with critical investments to ensure the availability of high-quality data sources for the next decade. Support for the census will extend from conceptualization to dissemination, in keeping with international standards and established good practices locally. The activities to be financed include: (i) pre-census activities such as questionnaire design, pilot census, and population awareness; (ii) registration activities such as enumerator training and deployment; and (iii) post-census activities such as data processing, documentation, and post-enumeration survey.
- 2.14 **Sub-component 1.2. Strengthen the institutional capacity of the General Bureau of Statistics (US\$4,000,000).** The implementation of the census must also be complemented by institutional reforms to sustain the improved operational capacity within the ABS. For that this component will support (i) the implementation of a human resource management strategy that ensures the effective recruitment, certification and retention of ABS technical staff while taking full advantage of the cross-functional competencies and skillsets; (ii) the development of a change management strategy to facilitate transitions arising from corporate and operational policy reforms; (iii) the upgrading of the Bureau's digital infrastructure and transportation resources for more efficient and modernized data collection and statistical production; (iv) renovating the physical facilities at the headquarters and satellite offices; and (v) the creation of at least two (2) specialized statistical analysis units.
- 2.15 **Component 2. Strengthen the performance of the National Statistical System (US\$6,000,000).** This component will ensure that reforms which lead to an improved stock of socio-demographic statistics will be fully leveraged by government agencies and other end users, thereby reducing dependency on foreign aid to perform key statistical processes. This component will support the improved streamlining and integration of data produced by line ministries for onward processing by the ABS. This component will finance: (i) drafting and revising legislation and policies needed to regulate the state's data sharing practices; (ii) establishment of a data management agency to facilitate data interoperability and data protection across the public sector; (iii) the piloting of two

- (2) sector-wide, integrated databases for producing socioeconomic statistics; (iv) the systematization of at least two (2) administrative registers to supplement existing data collection methods; (v) the enhancing of current statistical training programs and piloting of new tertiary-level curricula to modernize data collection techniques and statistical analysis methodologies; and (vi) the implementation of a communication strategy to increase statistical literacy among the public.
- 2.16 **Program administration.** Administration, evaluation and audit costs as well as contingency resources of US\$1,600,000 have been identified, equivalent to 8% of the loan resources.
- 2.17 **Expected results.** This program will deliver specific results that include: (i) publication of census results within the timeframes established for international good practice; (ii) comprehensive reporting on SDG indicators; (iii) enhanced suite of indicators on poverty and social welfare; (iv) an improved and modernized work environment within the ABS; (v) improved governance of administrative data collected by the state; and (vi) a more engaged and statistically literate citizenry.
- 2.18 This project will allow the introduction of specific innovations that cover the entire data production cycle. They include: (i) the use of high-resolution satellite images for the construction of digital cartography; (ii) capture and validation of information by means of electronic tablets; (iii) dissemination via a digital portal that allows the interactive and dynamic use of data by users; (iv) the use of administrative registers to ensure the information generated within the framework of this project remains updated, and (v) integrated data management solutions to stimulate and facilitate improved statistical production across the public sector.
- 2.19 **Beneficiaries.** The direct beneficiaries of the program are those government agencies that utilize the Bureau's statistical products for policymaking, operational planning and performance management. Additionally, the private sector, civil society and academia will benefit from updated and timely socioeconomic data to inform decision making on investments, social interventions and educational practice.
- 2.20 **Strategic alignment.** The program is consistent with the [Second Update of the Institutional Strategy](#) (UIS) (AB-3190-2) and is aligned with the development challenges of: (i) Social Inclusion and Equality, by generating information for more equitable distributive and redistributive policies; (ii) Productivity and Innovation, by including a series of cutting-edge technological innovations that will positively impact the productivity of census operations. It is also aligned with the cross-cutting themes of: (i) Gender Equity, by allowing for updated gender statistics essential for formulating public policies to close gender gaps; (ii) Diversity, by updating census data on maroon and other under-represented groups as well as persons with disabilities; (iii) Climate Change, by financing the reduced emission of greenhouse gases through acquisition of energy efficient equipment; and (iv) Institutional Capacity and Rule of Law, by improving the state's informational resources to provide public services. Additionally, the program will contribute to the [2020-2023 Corporate Results Framework](#) (CRF) (GN-2727-12) Level 2 indicator on institutions with reinforced management and digital technology capacities by increasing the "number of government agencies benefited by projects that strengthen technological and management instruments to improve

the provision of public services". It is also aligned with the [Sector Strategy on Institutions for Growth and Social Welfare](#) (GN-2587-2); and the [Strategy for Strengthening and Using National Systems](#) (GN-2538) on "strengthening non-fiduciary development effectiveness systems through strategic planning, M&E and statistical systems". The program also aligns with the objectives of the [IDB Group Country Strategy with Suriname 2021-2025](#) (GN-3065) namely: 1.1 Attain fiscal sustainability in the medium term; 1.2 Improve digital government; 2.2 Improving education and labor market outcomes; 3.1 Improving public health outcomes; and 3.3 Strengthening social protection and equality.

- 2.21 The program will be an Investment Loan for Specific Project (ESP), charged to resources from the Bank's Ordinary Capital (OC). The program will have a disbursement period of five years. The Project Execution Unit (PEU) will be placed either in the ABS or in the ministry that has oversight responsibility for the ABS, the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MOFP). The MOFP is currently devising a centralized project execution model for public sector investment projects, which the Ministry expects to use in managing this project's implementation.

III. TECHNICAL ISSUES AND SECTOR KNOWLEDGE

- 3.1 **The Bank's experience in the country and region.** With the seventh ([1446/OC-SU](#)) and eighth ([2685/OC-SU](#)) Census waves conducted in 2004 and 2012 respectively through technical and financial support from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), this project represents the third consecutive Census exercise in Suriname supported by the Bank. The Project Completion Reports for the loan operations supporting the seventh wave ([1446/OC-SU](#)) and the eighth wave ([2685/OC-SU](#)) of the Census both presented key results noting significant increases in the adequate use of basic demographic, social, economic, and cultural information of the Republic of Suriname to government agencies, academics and private sector. The Bank therefore retains a deep understanding of project execution considerations locally as well as a good complement of field-tested risk mitigation strategies. The MOFP is currently executing two IDB Operations: Fiscal Strengthening to Support Economic Growth Program ([4112/OC-SU](#)) reformulated in 2020, and Fiscal Support Program to Regain Growth ([5727/OC-SU](#)) approved in 2022; and also executed the Fiscal Sustainability Program for Economic Development I (PBL) ([5635/OC-SU](#)) approved and fully disbursed in December 2022. The MOFP therefore possesses relevant and current understanding of the Bank's operational policies and guidelines for effective execution. The Bank also has a proven track record of supporting similar projects across diverse execution agencies and country contexts. These include: (i) Argentina: Program to Strengthen the Statistical Capacity of the National Statistics and Census Institute ([4243/OC-AR](#)) approved in 2017; (ii) Bolivia: Program to Strengthen the Statistics System ([5514/OC-BO](#)) approved in 2022; (iii) El Salvador: Program for Modernization of the Statistics System ([5454/OC-ES](#)) approved in 2021; and (iv) Paraguay: Program to Strengthen the National Statistical System ([5224/OC-PR](#)) approved in 2021.
- 3.2 **Lessons learned.** From the experiences of the previous two censuses, the following lessons have been taken into account for the design of this project: (i) ABS personnel should be supported through regional and international

peer-based learning opportunities and technical cooperation to gain exposure to new technologies for statistical production and dissemination; (ii) the PEU must have clear reporting and coordination guidelines for engagement with the leadership and Board of the ABS – to reduce transaction costs and information asymmetries in project administration; and (iii) suitable fiduciary arrangements should be put in place to guard against foreign exchange rate loss.

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS AND FIDUCIARY SCREENING

- 4.1 In accordance with the Environmental and Social Policy Framework (ESPF), the operation was classified as Category “C” of Environmental and social impact and “Low” of Disaster and Climate change risk as it is expected to cause minimal or no negative environmental or social impacts.
- 4.2 The project is expected to have medium financial risks, which include limited capacity of local contractors to comply with Bank Procurement Policies and possible delays in e-procurement activities.

V. OTHER ISSUES

- 5.1 The preliminary assessment identified three medium-low level risks; (i) delays in the preparation of designs for the technical interventions; and (ii) macroeconomic instability arising from factors such as unsustainable debt management policy, loss of foreign direct investment confidence and commodity price shocks. The medium-high risks identified are: (i) limited pool of local contractors with the required technical knowledge; (ii) changes in political administration; and (iii) limited availability of key staff for the implementation of the institutional strengthening activities contemplated in the Programme. These risks will be analyzed, and the necessary mitigating actions will be included as part of the development of the operation.
- 5.2 **Sustainability.** This project will deliver methodological advances for the quality of all the statistical operations due to significant investments in technical capacity and technology arising from executing the census. Additionally, the systemic reforms to the national statistical system will create an expectation on the part of statistical users for more statistical information, that, taken together with the increased state capacity for delivering more affordable, efficient and improved statistical products, should produce a positive feedback mechanism to maintain the positive benefits to the society.

VI. RESOURCES AND TIMETABLE

- 6.1 The distribution of the Operation Development Proposal (POD) to the Quality and Risk Review (QRR) is expected on May 30, 2023; for the Operating Policy Committee on June 29, 2023, and consideration of the Loan Proposal by the Executive Board on August 2, 2023. Transactional resources for preparation are estimated at US\$76,860. The staff time required will be 1.46 Full-Time Equivalent (FTE).

CONFIDENTIAL

¹ The information contained in this Annex is confidential and will not be disclosed. This is in accordance with the "Deliberative Information" exception referred to in paragraph 4.1 (g) of the Access to Information Policy (GN-1831-28) at the Inter-American Development Bank.

Operation Information

Operation Name	
Programme of Support for the Population Census and the National Statistical System of Suriname	
Operation Number	SU-L1070

Operation Details

Organizational Unit	IDB Sector/Subsector
IFD/ICS	REFORM AND PUBLIC SECTOR SUPPORT
Type of Operation & Modality	Original IDB Amount
LON / ESP	\$20,000,000.00
Executing Agency	Borrower
SU-MFP	REPUBLIC OF SURINAME  
ESG Primary Team Member	Team Leader
	Jason Malcolm Wilks
Toolkit Completion Date	Author
14/02/2023	Jessica Eileen Arango Laws (Esg Guidance Service)
Applicable ESPs with requirements	
ESPS 1; ESPS 2; ESPS 3; ESPS 10	

Operation E&S Classification Summary

Environmental and Social Impact Categorization (ESIC)	C
Disaster and Climate Change Risk Classification (DCCRC)	Low
Environmental and Social Risk Rating (ESRR)	Moderate

Summary of Impacts / Risks and Potential Solutions

The project has no environmental and social impacts and/or risks therefore no Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) or Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process will be conducted for the project during preparation.

There are no contextual risks associated with the project (e.g. political instability, oppression of communities, armed forces in the project area).

The operation will not have direct impacts associated with child labor or forced labor in the workforce.

The operation will not have significant indirect and/or cumulative impacts associated with child labor or forced labor in the workforce.

The Executing Agency or other relevant entity (in relation to the operation) has a proven track record to respect and protect the fundamental principles and rights of workers (including fair treatment, commitment to non-discrimination, equal opportunity, protection of workers including workers in vulnerable situations, work accommodations, migrant workers' rights, collective bargaining and rights of association) and compliance with national employment and labor laws.

The operation will not result in the direct loss of employment (i.e. retrenchment).

The operation will not result in the indirect and/or cumulative loss of employment (i.e. retrenchment).

The Borrower will prepare and operate a Grievance Redress Mechanism for all workers (direct and contracted).

The operation will not cause direct impacts associated with accidents, injury, and disease arising from, associated with, or occurring in the course of work.

The operation will not cause indirect and/or cumulative impacts associated with accidents, injury, and disease arising from, associated with, or occurring in the course of work.

The operation will promote a sustainable use of resources including energy, water and raw materials.

The operation will not have direct adverse impacts on human health and the environment due to pollution from project activities.

The operation will not have direct negative impacts to the environment and human health and safety due to the production, procurement, use, and disposal of hazardous materials such as PCBs, Radiological Waste, Mercury, CFCs, etc.

The operation will not have indirect and/or cumulative negative impacts to the environment and human health and safety due to the production, procurement, use, and disposal of hazardous materials such as PCBs, Radiological Waste, Mercury, CFCs, etc.

The operation will not have direct negative impacts to the environment and human health and safety due to the production, procurement, use, and disposal of pesticides.

The operation will not have indirect and/or cumulative negative impacts to the environment and human health and safety due to the production, procurement, use, and disposal of pesticides.

The operation is not expected to or currently produce directly GHG emissions.

The operation is not expected to or currently produce indirectly-cumulatively GHG emissions.

The operation is not considering alternatives to implement technically and financially feasible and cost-effective options to avoid or minimize project-related GHG emissions during the design and operation of the project.

The operation has no exposure to climate transition risks related with a loss of value of a project driven by

the transition to a lower-carbon economy, result from extensive policy, legal, technology, and/or market changes to address climate change.

There are no direct health and safety risks associated with the design of structural elements or components of the operation (e.g. existing or new buildings, earthworks, bridges, drainage, roadways, power stations, transmission and distribution poles, underground utilities, and dams), and/or road transport activities (e.g. transport of heavy or over-sized equipment) which could result in health and safety impacts to third parties and project-affected people.

There are no indirect and/or cumulative health and safety risks associated with the design of structural elements or components of the operation (e.g. existing or new buildings, earthworks, bridges, drainage, roadways, power stations, transmission and distribution poles, underground utilities, and dams), and/or road transport activities (e.g. transport of heavy or over-sized equipment) which could result in health and safety impacts to third parties and project-affected people.

The project will not directly affect the public (including workers and their families) by exposing them to hazardous materials released by the project, particularly those that may be life threatening.

The project will not indirectly-cumulatively affect the public (including workers and their families) by exposing them to hazardous materials released by the project, particularly those that may be life threatening.

There is no potential for the project or project-related activities (e.g. the influx of temporary or permanent project labor, among others) to directly result in or exacerbate community exposure to water-related (i.e., waterborne, water-based, and vector-borne diseases) and/or communicable diseases (e.g. COVID).

There is no potential for the project or project-related activities (e.g. the influx of temporary or permanent project labor, among others) to indirectly-cumulatively result in or exacerbate community exposure to water-related (i.e., waterborne, water-based, and vector-borne diseases) and/or communicable diseases (e.g. COVID).

The project's direct impacts on priority ecosystem services will not result in adverse health and safety risks and impacts to the project-affected people.

The project's indirect and/or cumulative impacts on priority ecosystem services will not result in adverse health and safety risks and impacts to the project-affected people.

There is no potential for an emergency or unanticipated event to occur in the project area of influence that demands immediate action to prevent or reduce harm to people, property, and/or the environment.

Natural hazards, such as earthquakes, droughts, landslides, floods, wildfires, or others, including those caused or exacerbated by climate change, are not likely to occur in the project area, and there will be no impact the project, and/or the project will not exacerbate the risk from natural hazards to human life, property, and/or the environment.

There is no potential direct impacts to workers and project-affected people related to the use or arrangement of security services to safeguard personnel and/or property.

There is no potential indirect and/or cumulative impacts to workers and project-affected people related to the use or arrangement of security services to safeguard personnel and/or property.

The project will not lead to direct impacts related to physical, and/or economic displacement - Impacts include, and are not limited to, relocation; expropriation; loss of shelter; loss of land; loss of assets;

restrictions on land and natural resources; loss of income; loss of livelihoods; loss of social safety net.

The project will not lead to indirect and/or cumulative impacts related to physical, and/or economic displacement - Impacts include, and are not limited to, relocation; expropriation; loss of shelter; loss of land; loss of assets; restrictions on land and natural resources; loss of income; loss of livelihoods; loss of social safety net.

Vulnerable people will not be disproportionately affected by direct impacts related to land acquisition - people may be considered vulnerable by virtue of disability, state of health, indigenous status, gender identity, sexual orientation, religion, race, color, ethnicity, age, language, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, economic disadvantage, or social condition. Other vulnerable people include the elderly, children, single-headed households, refugees, internally displaced persons, natural resource dependent communities.

Vulnerable people will not be disproportionately affected by indirect and/or cumulative impacts related to land acquisition - people may be considered vulnerable by virtue of disability, state of health, indigenous status, gender identity, sexual orientation, religion, race, color, ethnicity, age, language, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, economic disadvantage, or social condition. Other vulnerable people include the elderly, children, single-headed households, refugees, internally displaced persons, natural resource dependent communities.

The operation doesn't have the potential to directly impact modified habitat that include significant biodiversity value.

The operation doesn't have the potential, including through the supply chain, to indirectly-cumulatively impact modified habitat that include significant biodiversity value.

The operation doesn't have the potential to directly convert or degrade natural habitat.

The operation doesn't have the potential, including through the supply chain, to indirectly-cumulatively convert or degrade natural habitat.

The operation doesn't have the direct potential to implement project activities in critical natural habitat.

The operation doesn't have the indirect and/or cumulative potential, including through the supply chain, to implement project activities in critical natural habitat.

The operation is not expected to directly impact a legally protected area or an internationally recognized area.

The operation is not expected, including through the supply chain, to indirectly-cumulatively impact a legally protected area or an internationally recognized area.

The project will not directly introduce (intentionally or accidentally) alien, or non-native, species of flora and fauna that have the potential for invasive behavior in areas where they are not normally found.

The project will not indirectly-cumulatively, including through the supply chain, introduce (intentionally or accidentally) alien, or non-native, species of flora and fauna that have the potential for invasive behavior in areas where they are not normally found.

The project is not likely to adversely directly impact ecosystem services.

The project is not likely to adversely indirectly-cumulatively, including through the supply chain, impact

ecosystem services.

The project is not expected to cause adverse direct impact on Indigenous Peoples. FPIC is required when there will be (i) impacts on lands and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use; (ii) Relocation of Indigenous Peoples from lands and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use; or (iii) significant impact on Cultural Heritage.

The project is not expected to cause adverse indirect/cumulative impact on Indigenous Peoples.

Indigenous Peoples are not expected to be adversely impacted by direct project related land-acquisition or access restrictions. Note that all impacts on lands and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary law requires FPIC.

Indigenous Peoples are not expected to be adversely impacted by indirect/cumulative project related land-acquisition or access restrictions. Note that all impacts on lands and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary law requires FPIC.

The project doesn't have the potential to cause adverse direct impacts on Indigenous Peoples who live in isolation and initial contact.

The project doesn't have the potential to cause adverse indirect and/or cumulative impacts on Indigenous Peoples who live in isolation and initial contact.

The project is not expected to directly damage or negatively impact cultural heritage.

The project is not expected to indirectly-cumulatively damage or negatively impact cultural heritage.

The project is not expected to directly damage or negatively impact critical cultural heritage.

The project is not expected to indirectly-cumulatively damage or negatively impact critical cultural heritage.

The project will not negatively directly affect people due to their gender, sexual orientation or gender identity.

The project will not negatively indirectly-cumulatively affect people due to their gender, sexual orientation or gender identity.

The project is not expected to lead to direct risks and impacts associated with Sexual and Gender-based Violence.

The project is not expected to lead to indirect and/or cumulative risks and impacts associated with Sexual and Gender-based Violence.

The project will not potentially face direct barriers to equitable gender-based participation.

The project will not potentially face indirect and/or cumulative barriers to equitable gender-based participation.

The project will not deal with a subject matter and/or be implemented in an area where the manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination, and intimidation of stakeholders has been documented.

ESPS 1 - Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

The Executing Agency will prepare and maintain an Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) for the operation as defined under ESPS 1.

The Borrower/Executing Agency's has moderate organizational capacity and competency for managing environmental and social issues.

ESPS 2 - Labor and Working Conditions

The Executing Agency will prepare and maintain an Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) for the operation with specific elements related to Labor and Working Conditions under ESPS 2.

ESPS 3 - Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention

The operation will have minor indirect and/or cumulative adverse impacts on human health and the environment due to pollution from project activities.

The operation will generate minor direct impacts generated by solid waste (hazardous and/or non-hazardous).

The operation will generate minor indirect and/or cumulative impacts generated by solid waste (hazardous and/or non-hazardous).

ESPS 10 - Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

The Borrower will operate a Grievance Redress Mechanism at the Project level (direct and contracted).

ANNEX III

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STRATEGY

- 1.1 **The general objective of the programme** is to strengthen the capacity of the national statistical system of Suriname to collect, analyze, manage and share reliable and accurate statistics for effective policy making and wider use by society. The specific objectives are to: (i) support generation of quality census statistics; and (ii) improve the flow of quality statistics to end users in government and the wider society.
- 1.2 In accordance with the Environmental and Social Policy Framework (ESPF), this operation was classified as Category “C” of Environmental and social impact and “Low” of Disaster and Climate change risk as it is expected to cause minimal or no negative environmental or social impacts.

Index of Sectoral Work Carried Out and Proposed

Topics	Description	Readiness Status	Author	Year	Electronic links
Project Profile (PP) Preparation	Consultancy to support the preparation of the operation	Ongoing			
Analysis on the subject	Who cares to know? The political economy of statistical capacity in Latin America	Elaborate	Eduardo Dargent et al	2018	https://publications.iadb.org/es/quien-le-importa-saber-la-economia-politica-de-la-capacidad-estadistica-en-america-latina
	Toward an Integrated Statistical System Based on Registers	Elaborate	Anders Wallgren and Britt Wallgren	2021	https://publications.iadb.org/en/toward-integrated-statistical-system-based-registers
	The 2020 round censuses: challenges facing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	Elaborate	ECLAC	2017	https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/42394-censos-la-ronda-2020-desafios-la-agenda-2030-desarrollo-sostenible-objetivos
	System of indicators on economic demography. National Institute of Statistics and Geography	Elaborate	INEGI	2018	System of indicators on economic demography. National Institute of Statistics and Geography.
	Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Census – Revision 3, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division	Elaborate	UNSD	2015	Statistical Papers
	Statistical Capacity Building - Case Studies and Lessons Learned	Elaborate	IMF	2005	"Statistical Capacity Building - Case Studies and Lessons Learned"
	Statistical Performance Index	Elaborate	World Bank	2022	Statistical Performance Index
	UNFPA Strategy for the 2020 Round of Population & Housing Censuses (2015-2024)	Elaborate	UNFPA	2017	UNFPA Strategy for the 2020 Round of Population & Housing Censuses (2015-2024).
IDB operations	Loan Operations Documents	Completed	IDB	2008	Modernization of the Barbados Statistical Service (2003/OC-BA)

Topics	Description	Readiness Status	Author	Year	Electronic links
with actions to strengthen statistical capacity				2011	Support the 2012 Population and Housing Census and Integrated System of House (2529/BL-HO)
				2011	Develop the National Statistical System through the 2012 Population and Housing (2542/BL-PR)
				2017	Program to Strengthen the Statistical Capacity of Argentina-s National Statistics and Census Institute (INDEC) (4243/OC-AR)
				2017	Project to Implement the Census and Agricultural Surveys System (4423/OC-PR)
				2021	Program to Strengthen Paraguay-s National Statistics System (5224/OC-PR)

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¹ The information contained in this Annex is confidential and will not be disclosed. This is in accordance with the "Deliberative Information" exception referred to in paragraph 4.1 (g) of the Access to Information Policy (GN-1831-28) at the Inter-American Development Bank.