

DOCUMENT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

SURINAME

SUPPORT TO SAFETY NETS FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN SURINAME

(SU-L1063)

PROJECT PROFILE

This document was prepared by the project team consisting of: Carolina Freire (SCL/SPH), Team Leader; Marco Stampini (SCL/SPH), Alternate Team Leader; Mariska Tjon-A-Loi (VPC/FMP); Cleide Berlanda Custodio da Silva (VPC/FMP); Natalia Almeida (LEG/SGO); Raijan Gangadin (CCB/CSU); Sheyla Silveira (SCL/SPH); Sebastián Gallegos (SPD/SDV); Jeetendra Khadan (CCB/CSU).

Under the Access to Information Policy, this document is subject to Public Disclosure.

PROJECT PROFILE

SURINAME

I. BASIC DATA

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|
| Project Name: | Support to Safety Nets for Vulnerable Populations in Suriname | | |
| Project Number: | SU-L1063 | | |
| Project Team: | Carolina Freire (SCL/SPH), Team Leader; Marco Stampini (SCL/SPH), Alternate Team Leader; Mariska Tjon-A-Loi (VPC/FMP); Cleide Berlanda Custodio da Silva (VPC/FMP); Natalia Almeida (LEG/SGO); Raijan Gangadin (CCB/CSU); Sheyla Silveira (SCL/SPH); Sebastián Gallegos (SPD/SDV); and Jeetendra Khadan (CCB/CSU). | | |
| Borrower: | Republic of Suriname | | |
| Executing Agency: | Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing | | |
| Financial Plan: | IDB Ordinary Capital: | US\$20.000.000 | |
| | Total: | US\$20.000.000 | |
| Safeguards: | Policies triggered: | OP-102; OP-761; OP-765; OP-703 | |
| | Classification: | C | |

II. GENERAL JUSTIFICATION AND OBJECTIVES

A. Background, problem to be addressed, and rationale

- 2.1 **Macroeconomic context.** Suriname reached a Staff Level Agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) under the Extended Fund Facility to lay the foundation for a strong, resilient, and inclusive economic recovery.¹ The country has been experiencing a period of economic decline and macroeconomic imbalances stemming from an overhang of the 2015 commodity shock and the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. In 2020, real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was estimated to have contracted by 13.5%, fiscal deficit reached 13.9% of GDP and central government debt increased to 165.7% of GDP.² In response to a high parallel exchange rate market premium, the Central Bank of Suriname (CBvS) officially devalued the country's exchange rate by 90% on September 22, 2020, which contributed to inflation reaching 50.4% at the end of March 2021.³ A floating exchange rate system was adopted on June 7, 2021. Fitch Ratings downgraded Suriname's Long-Term Foreign-Currency Issuer Default Rating (IDR) to Restricted Default (RD) from Near Default (C) in April 2021 after the non-payment of US\$49.8 million of rescheduled external debt service that was due on March 31, 2021.⁴ The Government of Suriname (GoS) continues to negotiate with creditors on debt restructuring and is pursuing a funded IMF program.

¹ <https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2021/04/29/pr21116-suriname-imf-reaches-staff-level-agreement-with-suriname-on-3-year-program-under-eff>.

² <https://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/datasets/WEO>.

³ <https://statistics-suriname.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/CPI-0321.pdf>.

⁴ <https://www.fitchratings.com/research/sovereigns/fitch-downgrades-suriname-long-term-foreign-currency-idr-to-rd-01-04-2021>.

- 2.2 **Poverty and inequality.** The 2017 Survey of Living Conditions found an overall poverty rate of 26.2% and an extreme poverty rate of 5%. An additional 36.3% of the population is classified as vulnerable to poverty.⁵ Poverty in the interior region is much higher, at 47.9%. Poverty also affects women disproportionately, as female headed households are more prevalent among the lower consumption quintiles.⁶ Inequality in the distribution of per capita income, measured by the Gini coefficient, is estimated at 0.48.⁷
- 2.3 **COVID-19 impact on households' livelihoods.** The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic⁸ and the measures implemented by the GoS to contain the spread of the virus⁹ have had a negative impact on the livelihoods of the population, especially the most vulnerable. An online socioeconomic survey of 1,866 households conducted by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) in April 2020 showed that 47.6% of households experienced loss of income due to business closures and loss of employment, rental income or remittances.¹⁰ The percentage of households with income below the minimum wage increased from 23.2% in January 2020 to 31.7% in April 2020.¹¹ Low-income households¹² were more severely impacted, particularly from employment loss (35.9%), compared to middle- and high-income households (27% and 14.9%, respectively). Among low-income households, business closures were more prevalent (50.4%) in comparison to high-income households (43.2%). Finding employment has also proven more difficult for members of low-income households. A nationally representative telephone survey conducted by the IDB in August 2020 showed that 39% of extreme poor and poor households reported not being able to find a job compared to 21% of non-vulnerable households.¹³ Finally, the socioeconomic impact of the pandemic has increased food insecurity: the week prior to completing the survey, 37% of households reported eating less healthy meals than usual, and 21% went to bed hungry.¹⁴ Low-income households are at further risk of income loss due to the country's challenging macroeconomic conditions and precarious fiscal position.
- 2.4 **Government socioeconomic response.** Prior to the pandemic, the GoS maintained four unconditional cash transfer programs (CTP) administered by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing (MOSAH) that benefited 34.7% of the

⁵ [Beuermann and Flores Cruz, 2018](#). IDB.

⁶ The share of female-headed households by quintile is 39%, 35%, 34%, 36%, and 33%.

⁷ Khadan, Jeetendra (2020). "[COVID-19: Socioeconomic implications on Suriname](#)". IDB.

⁸ The first confirmed case was recorded on 13 March 2020 and the first death from COVID-19 occurred on 1 April 2020. Suriname registers a total of 18,599 confirmed COVID-19 cases and 412 deaths as of 18 June 2021. See: <http://www.iadb.org/document.cfm?id=EZSHARE-2024879176-642>.

⁹ On April 8, 2020, the National Assembly approved the State of Emergency Law in force until August 9, 2021. The most recent measures adopted on May 31, 2021 by [Presidential Decree](#) include border closure, halt of public transportation, restriction on government activities and social gatherings, and closure of businesses and non-essential services.

¹⁰ Arteaga, Maricruz et al (2020). "[The-Consequences-of-COVID-19-on-Livelihoods-in-Suriname-Evidence-from-a-Telephone-Survey](#)". IDB.

¹¹ Khadan, Jeetendra (2020). "[Suriname in Times of COVID-19: Navigating the Labyrinth](#)". IDB.

¹² Low-income households are defined as those reporting incomes below the minimum wage.

¹³ Arteaga, Maricruz et al (2020). "[The-Consequences-of-COVID-19-on-Livelihoods-in-Suriname-Evidence-from-a-Telephone-Survey](#)". IDB.

¹⁴ Garavito et al. (2020). "[The Caribbean Crisis : Results from an Online Socioeconomic Crisis](#)". IDB.

- population.¹⁵ The programs are well targeted as 83.8% of beneficiaries are either moderately or extremely poor. Leakage among the middle- and high-income population is 3.2%. The programs' also cover 51.4% of the population in extreme poverty and 36% of the population in moderate poverty¹⁶. Although female-headed households make up only 35.2% of the total beneficiary population, they account for 75% of the beneficiary population in conditions of extreme poverty. The Support for Disadvantaged Persons with Disabilities (FBMMEB) is a means-tested cash transfer for persons with disability with a monthly household income below SRD4,500 and are certified as unable to work by a physician, either permanently or temporarily. It has 10,701 beneficiaries, 50.3% of which are women.¹⁷ The Child Allowance (AKB) is a universal benefit of SRD125 per month for children under 18 years old whose parents are not employed or who are not receiving another child allowance from their parents' employers. It is capped to four children per household and benefits 45,000 households,¹⁸ of which a third (33.7%) are female-headed. The Elderly Allowance (AOV) benefits 67,666 individuals of Surinamese nationality aged 60 or older with no income.¹⁹ The Support for Poor Households (FBZwHH) benefits 5,000 households with a monthly income below SRD2,000, of which 47% are female-headed.
- 2.5 Four indigenous groups and six Maroon tribes make up about 20% of the Surinamese population²⁰. Of the population that received CTP, including school tuition, 40.4% were indigenous²¹. The AOV has the largest coverage among the indigenous population (31.5%), while the AKB, FBMMEB and FBZwHH cover only 7.1%, 3.9% and 1.7% of the indigenous population, respectively.
- 2.6 The government's social policy response to the pandemic focused on increasing benefits through the social protection system. Beginning in May 2020, the GoS implemented a temporary increase in the value of the four existing CTP.²² A temporary Unemployment Allowance of SRD1,500 (US\$71.08) monthly was introduced to provide income support for 8,000 households in the informal economy who lost earnings. All beneficiaries of the FBMMEB and AKB received 1 month of the extraordinary payment, and all beneficiaries of the AOV received 2 months of the extraordinary payment. In September 2020, the GoS announced a permanent increase in the base amount of the four cash transfers programs

¹⁵ Calculations based on the 2017 Survey of Living Conditions include coverage of: FBMMEB, AKB, AOV, and FBZwHH. All members of a household in which one person receives the transfer are considered as beneficiaries.

¹⁶ Calculations based on the 2017 Survey of Living Conditions.

¹⁷ Data from the 2012 Census show that 12.5% of the population has at least one visual or physical mobility impairment. This is equivalent to about 73,000 individuals.

¹⁸ According to the 2017 Survey of Living Conditions, there are about 71,000 households with children under 18 years old.

¹⁹ This figure corresponds to 100% of the target population, based on data from the 2017 Survey of Living Conditions and population growth projections.

²⁰ Kambel, Ellen (2006). [Indigenous Peoples and Maroons in Suriname](#). IDB

²¹ UNICEF. [Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018](#).

²² The monthly value of the FBMMEB was increased from SRD350 (US\$16.58) to SRD1,000 (US\$47.38); AKB was increased to SRD1,000 (US\$47.38) per household (irrespective of the number of eligible children); AOV was increased from SRD525 (US\$24.86) to SRD1,050 (US\$49.74); and FBZwHH was increased to SRD250 (US\$11.84) per month.

beginning in September 2020.²³ By April 2020, 43.5% Surinamese households had received at least one of the transfers.²⁴ Due to the ongoing impact of the pandemic, in June 2021, the GoS announced²⁵ the implementation of a new increase in the base amount of the cash transfers to further protect vulnerable households. The current CTP amounts are: (i) SRD750 (US\$35.54) per person per month for beneficiaries of the FBMMEB; (ii) SRD125 (US\$5.92) per child per month for beneficiaries of the AKB; (iii) SRD1,000 per month per person for beneficiaries of the AOV; and (iv) SRD1,000 (US\$47.38) per household per month for beneficiaries of the FBZWHH.

- 2.7 The IDB has supported the GoS in its efforts to protect minimum income levels of vulnerable populations through the reformulation of the Fiscal Strengthening to Support Economic Growth Program (4112/OC-SU) for the financing of Support to Safety Nets for Vulnerable Populations Affected by the Coronavirus in Suriname²⁶. The reformulated loan for US\$20 million was approved in 2020.
- 2.8 **Challenges of the social protection system.** The implementation of social protection programs in the region demonstrates that targeting mechanisms, efficient payment systems, and monitoring and evaluation processes improve the transparency and efficiency of CTP.²⁷ MOSAH can increase its capacity to effectively administer the social protection system by addressing challenges related to the management and monitoring of CTP.
- 2.9 The processes for managing the application and enrollment of applicants to CTP are manually executed, lengthy and inefficient. To enroll in a program, the applicant must travel to one of MOSAH's 66 Field Offices and complete an application form by hand. A case worker then conducts a house visit, an interview, and gathers supporting documentation on the household (e.g., employment contract and utility bills). After the case worker's evaluation is completed, the head of the Field Office makes a recommendation for approval or rejection and is subsequently submitted for a final review and approval by the related District Office. The process is repeated annually to certify a beneficiary's continued enrolment in the programs.
- 2.10 MOSAH lacks a unified, automated, and interoperable beneficiary registry which limits its ability to quantify, identify and characterize beneficiaries, update their information, and verify the fulfillment of eligibility requirements. It also faces difficulties in accurately tracking expenditures of CTP due to manual accounting procedures. With the Support of the Caribbean Development Bank, MOSAH recently began the development of a Beneficiary Information System (BIS) that

²³ On September 18th, 2020, the National Assembly increased the monthly transfer amount for the AKB from SRD50 to SRD75, the FBMMEB from SRD325 to SRD500, and the AOV from SRD525 to SRD750. See: [DNA votes in favor of government motion on measures to be taken - National Assembly](#).

²⁴ Garavito et al. (2020). "[The Caribbean Crisis : Results from an Online Socioeconomic Crisis](#)". IDB.

²⁵ <https://m.starnieuws.com/index.php/welcome/index/nieuwsitem/64920>.

²⁶ On August 26, 2020, the Program disbursed US\$12.9 million corresponding to the payment of 63% of the FBMMEB for one month, 17% of the AKB for one month, and the 37% of the AOV for two months. The next disbursement of US\$6.9 million is scheduled for September 30, 2021. The digital payment pilot is scheduled for implementation in 2022.

²⁷ Ibarrarán et al. 2017. [How Conditional Cash Transfers Work](#). IDB.

has made progress in digitizing the files for beneficiaries of the AKB and creating data entry fields for the rest of the programs.

- 2.11 The AKB and the FBZwHH are wholly paid in cash. The FBMMEB and AOV payments are made through bank account or moneycard for the beneficiaries living in coastal areas, and cash in the interior of the country. Cash payments involve higher transaction costs for the Ministry and beneficiaries, and cause delays in payment. Cash payments also require the implementation of mitigation measures to avoid the potential spread of COVID-19. Through 4112/OC-SU, the IDB is financing the analysis and implementation of a pilot program to extend digital payments for the AKB.
- 2.12 **Strategic alignment.** The operation is consistent with the Second Update to the Institutional Strategy (AB-3190-2) and aligned with the challenge of Social Inclusion and Equality through support for maintaining minimum levels of income for the populations most vulnerable to COVID-19. It is aligned with the cross-cutting themes of: (i) Gender Equality and Diversity as it specifically targets persons with disabilities and women through the financing of the FBMMEB and AKB, respectively; and (ii) Institutional Capacity and the Rule of Law by contributing to the monitoring and evaluation capacity of the MOSAH and information systems that increase efficiency and transparency in social spending. It is aligned with the Strategy on Social Policy for Equity and Productivity (GN--2588-4) and the Social Protection and Poverty Sector Framework Document (GN-2784-7). The operation is included in the 2021 Operational Program Report (GN-3034). It aligns with the Country Strategy with the Republic of Suriname 2016-2020 (GN-2873). ([See Strategic Alignment link](#)).
- 2.13 **Bank experience and lessons learned.** The Program incorporates the lessons learned from the Bank's experience in the design, implementation, and evaluation of cash transfer programs in 18 Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) countries²⁸ as well as lessons in the design of information management systems from the Social and Development and Inclusion Program in Panama (3512/OC-PN) and the Support to Safety Nets for Vulnerable Populations Affected by Coronavirus in Guyana (5180/BL-GY). ([See Lessons Learned link](#)).

B. Objectives and components

- 2.14 **Objective.** The general objective of the program is to reduce the social impact of the economic and COVID-19 crises on vulnerable populations and strengthen the country's social safety net. The specific objectives are to: (i) support minimum income levels for the vulnerable population; and (ii) improve the efficiency in the management of social protection programs. The results related to the first specific objective will be measures using the percentage of the poor and extreme poor population that receive payments from the Program during the COVID-19 pandemic. The results related to the second specific objective will be measured using the percentage of beneficiaries from the cash transfer programs who are registered in the BIS and percentage of beneficiaries from cash transfer programs who receive payments through digital means.

²⁸ Ibarrarán et al. 2017. [How Conditional Cash Transfers Work](#). IDB.

- 2.15 **Component 1. Protection using existing cash transfer programs (US\$16,500,000).** This component will finance two months of the regular cash transfers for beneficiaries of the FBMMEB, AKB, and FBZwHH, and one month of the AOV. The four programs were selected because of their extensive coverage of the populations that are experiencing the most severe socioeconomic effects of the crisis (see paragraph 2.18). The component will also finance two months of the Unemployment Allowance to support the increased temporary coverage of the social safety net.
- 2.16 **Component 2. Efficiency of the social protection system (US\$3,470,000).** This component will finance: (i) a Monitoring and Evaluation Unit withing the MOSAH to strengthen institutional capacity for the efficient management and supervision of social protection programs; (ii) the expansion of the BIS including hardware and software as well as the development of the human resource capabilities required for leading and managing the system²⁹. The BIS will include an algorithm to evaluate different types of vulnerability and improve targeting. It will also consolidate the beneficiary databases of CTP and will automate operational processes and tasks associated with managing beneficiary application, enrollment, and recertification processes; and (iii) the expansion of the moneycard for the rest of the CTP.
- 2.17 **Program administration and evaluation (US\$30,000).** These activities will finance the costs associated with administration, financial management, audit, and the human resources required to staff the Program Management Unit (PMU).
- 2.18 **Beneficiaries.** The beneficiaries are: (i) 10,701 individuals of the FBMMEB; (ii) 45,000 households who receive the AKB; (iii) 67,666 beneficiaries of AOV; (iv) 5,000 beneficiaries of FBZwHH; and (v) 8,000 households of the Unemployment Allowance.

III. TECHNICAL ISSUES AND SECTOR KNOWLEDGE

- 3.1 The Program is structured as a specific investment loan of US\$20 million from the Ordinary Capital resources of the Bank to be disbursed in four years. The borrower is the Republic of Suriname, and the Executing Agency is the MOSAH. A PMU will be established in the MOSAH for planning, procurement and financial management, as well as monitoring and evaluation. An evaluation of the institutional capacity of MOSAH will be performed. The IDB will support program design through a risk assessment, cost-benefit analysis, and Program Operations Manual (POM).

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS AND FIDUCIARY SCREENING

- 4.1 The operation is classified as Category C according to the IDB's Environmental Safeguards Policy and is compliant with the Bank's environmental and social policies (OP-703).

²⁹ During Program design, the Team will assess MOSAH's preparedness for the development of the BIS including digital infrastructure and infostructure, governance, and human resource capabilities.

- 4.2 **Risks.** The following Development risk has been identified as high: lack of a technical counterpart assigned to Program design and implementation can lead to execution delays and lack of ownership on the part of the GoS. The following Public Management and Governance risk has been identified as high: lack of human resources dedicated to Program planning, procurement and financial management, and monitoring can lead to delays in Program execution. A high Macroeconomic and Fiscal Sustainability risk has been identified as unstable macroeconomic conditions can lead to fiscal constraints that could affect the funding of safety net programs. A high reputational risk has been identified involving the potential for outbreaks of COVID-19 due to crowding related to program payments. In order to mitigate the risks of potential contagion, the MOSAH will implement mitigation measures including: (i) staggered payments throughout the day to avoid crowding; (ii) increased amount of payment locations to avoid lines and prolonged waiting times; (iii) support from local police authorities to guarantee implementation of physical distancing and hygiene protocols; and (iv) specific times and queues for high-risk population groups. A Risk Workshop and Mitigation Plan will take place during the Analysis Mission.
- 4.3 **Procurement.** The procurement processes will follow the Policies for the Acquisition of Goods and Works Financed by the IDB (GN-2349-15) and the Policies for the Selection and Contracting of Consultants financed by the IDB (GN- 2350-15), as well as the Financial Management Guidelines for projects financed by the IDB (OP-273-12).

V. RESOURCES AND TIMETABLE

- 5.1 Annex V establishes dates for the distribution of the POD to QRR on September 28, 2021, Operations Policy Committee on October 25, 2021, and the Board of Directors is expected to consider the Loan Proposal on November 24, 2021. The estimated cost of preparation, funded through administrative resources, is US\$67.000.

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Safeguard Policy Filter Report

Operation Information

| | | |
|--|--|-------------|
| Operation | | |
| SU-L1063 Support to Safety Nets for Vulnerable Populations in Suriname | | |
| Environmental and Social Impact Category | High Risk Rating | |
| C | | |
| Country | Executing Agency | |
| SURINAME | SU-MSAH - MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS AND HOUSING | |
| Organizational Unit | IDB Sector/Subsector | |
| Social Protection & Health | POVERTY ALLEVIATION | |
| Team Leader | ESG Primary Team Member | |
| CAROLINA ANGELICA FREIRE SAMUDIO | | |
| Type of Operation | Original IDB Amount | % Disbursed |
| Loan Operation | \$20,000,000 | 0.000 % |
| Assessment Date | Author | |
| 23 Jun 2021 | carolinaf Team Leader | |
| Operation Cycle Stage | Completion Date | |
| ERM (Estimated) | 26 Jul 2021 | |
| QRR (Estimated) | 27 Sep 2021 | |
| Board Approval (Estimated) | 24 Nov 2021 | |
| Safeguard Performance Rating | | |
| | | |
| Rationale | | |
| | | |



Safeguard Policy Filter Report

Potential Safeguard Policy Items

[No potential issues identified]

Safeguard Policy Items Identified

B.1 Bank Policies (Access to Information Policy– OP-102)

The Bank will make the relevant project documents available to the public.

B.1 Bank Policies (Gender Equality Policy– OP-761)

The operation will offer opportunities to promote [gender equality](#) or [women's empowerment](#).

B.1 Bank Policies (Indigenous People Policy– OP-765)

The operation will offer opportunities for indigenous people

B.2 Country Laws and Regulations

The operation is expected to be in compliance with laws and regulations of the country regarding specific women's rights, the environment, gender and indigenous peoples (including national obligations established under ratified multilateral environmental agreements).

B.3 Screening and Classification

The operation (including [associated facilities](#)) is screened and classified according to its potential environmental impacts.

B.7 Supervision and Compliance

The Bank is expected to monitor the executing agency/borrower's compliance with all safeguard requirements stipulated in the loan agreement and project operating or credit regulations.

B.17. Procurement

Suitable safeguard provisions for the procurement of goods and services in Bank financed operations may be incorporated into project-specific loan agreements, operating regulations and bidding documents, as appropriate, to ensure environmentally responsible procurement.

Recommended Actions

Operation has triggered 1 or more Policy Directives; please refer to appropriate Directive(s). Complete Project Classification Tool. Submit Safeguard Policy Filter Report, PP (or equivalent) and Safeguard Screening Form to ESR.

Additional Comments



Safeguard Screening Form

Operation Information

| | | |
|---|--|-------------|
| Operation | | |
| SU-L1063 Support to Safety Nets for Vulnerable Populations in Suriname | | |
| Environmental and Social Impact Category | High Risk Rating | |
| C | | |
| Country | Executing Agency | |
| SURINAME | SU-MSAH - MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS AND HOUSING | |
| Organizational Unit | IDB Sector/Subsector | |
| Social Protection & Health | POVERTY ALLEVIATION | |
| Team Leader | ESG Primary Team Member | |
| CAROLINA ANGELICA FREIRE SAMUDIO | | |
| Type of Operation | Original IDB Amount | % Disbursed |
| Loan Operation | \$20,000,000 | 0.000 % |
| Assessment Date | Author | |
| 23 Jun 2021 | carolinaf Team Leader | |
| Operation Cycle Stage | Completion Date | |
| ERM (Estimated) | 26 Jul 2021 | |
| QRR (Estimated) | 27 Sep 2021 | |
| Board Approval (Estimated) | 24 Nov 2021 | |
| Safeguard Performance Rating | | |
| | | |
| Rationale | | |
| | | |

Operation Classification Summary

| | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| Overriden Rating | Overriden Justification |
| | |
| Comments | |
| | |



Safeguard Screening Form

Conditions / Recommendations

No environmental assessment studies or consultations are required for Category "C" operations.

Some Category "C" operations may require specific safeguard or monitoring requirements (Policy Directive B.3). Where relevant, these operations will establish safeguard, or monitoring requirements to address environmental and other risks (social, disaster, cultural, health and safety etc.)

The Project Team must send the PP (or equivalent) containing the Environmental and Social Strategy (the requirements for an ESS are described in the Environment Policy Guideline: Directive B.3) as well as the Safeguard Policy Filter and Safeguard Screening Form Reports.

Summary of Impacts / Risks and Potential Solutions

Disaster Risk Summary

Disaster Risk Level

Low

Disaster / Recommendations

No specific disaster risk management measures are required.

Disaster Summary

Details

The project is classified as low disaster risk because the occurrence of the hazard event does not impact in the achievement of project outcomes.

Actions

Operation has triggered 1 or more Policy Directives; please refer to appropriate Directive(s). Complete Project Classification Tool. Submit Safeguard Policy Filter Report, PP (or equivalent) and Safeguard Screening Form to ESR.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS STRATEGY

A. Environment

This operation is classified as Category C according to the IDB's Environmental Safeguards Policy (OP-703) and is compliant with the Bank's environmental policies.

B. Social

The Program is not expected to generate negative social impacts. Rather, the operation is expected to have a favorable effect on the well-being of poor, extreme poor and vulnerable households affected by the negative socioeconomic effects of the pandemic by supporting minimum income levels. The Program also contributes to strengthening the MOSAH's capacity to manage and supervise social Protection programs in an efficient and transparent manner through the establishment of a Monitoring and Evaluation Unit, and the expansion of the Beneficiary Information System (BIS) and the money card or digital payment system.

RESOURCES AND TIMETABLE FOR PROJECT PREPARATION

| THEMES | DESCRIPTION | STATUS | REFERENCE |
|--|---|----------------|----------------------|
| Diagnostic | Beuermann, Diether, Electricity Bureau of Suriname, and Flores Cruz, Ramiro (2018). Suriname Survey of Living Conditions: 2016-2017. | Completed | Link |
| | Khadan, Jeetendra (2020). COVID-19: Socioeconomic implications in Suriname. | Completed | Link |
| | Khadan, Jeetendra (2020). Suriname in times of COVID-19: Navigating the Labyrinth. | Completed | Link |
| | Arteaga, Maricruz; Beuermann, Diether; and Khadan, Jeetendra (April 2021). The Consequences of COVID-19 on Livelihoods on Suriname: Evidence from a Telephone Survey. | Completed | Link |
| | National Assembly (September 18, 2021). | Completed | Link |
| | Presidential Decree no. 40/2021 (May 31, 2021). | Completed | Link |
| Technical Options and Design | IDB Country Strategy with the Republic of Suriname 2016-2020. | Completed | Link |
| | IDB (2017). Social Protection and Poverty Sector Framework Document. | Completed | Link |
| Cost-Benefit Analysis and Economic Feasibility | Cost-benefit analysis. | In preparation | In preparation |

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