



Suriname Report on the Implementation of the Montevideo Strategy October 2016 - May 2019

Ministry of Home Affairs, May 2019

PART ONE: THREE MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS REGARDING WOMEN'S AUTONOMY AND GENDER EQUALITY SINCE THE ADOPTION OF THE MONTEVIDEO STRATEGY IN 2016

Strengthening of the legal context and development of policies and (action) plans

- Progress has been achieved in the adoption and strengthening of national legal framework to further support the implementation of the Development plans of the Government of Suriname 2012-2016 and 2017- 2021, relevant international agreements and other related national policy. In this regard the Government of Suriname ratified the convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in March 2017. Suriname also ratified three (3) ILO Conventions namely the Conventions on Equal Remuneration, 1951(No. 100), Discrimination (Employment and Occupation), 1958 (No. 111) both in 2017 and Minimum Age, 1973 (No. 138) in 2018. The implementation of these ILO conventions will entail more activities towards the full and equal participation of women on the labour market. Also the draft law on sexual harassment / intimidation have been made into 1 law and is applicable to the public and private sectors. This concept has already passed the Labor Advice College and has been presented to the State Council. The draft law equality of treatment in employment” has been presented to the State Council.
- To eradicate child labour and with the view to harmonize the Surinamese labour law concerning child labour to the present context as well as to the ILO standards (ILO-convention 138 and 182), the Law containing rules to combat child labor and work performed by young persons (Law Workers and Children Youth Act) has been adopted in 2018 and replaces the previous labor legislation concerning children and young persons dating from 1963.
- In the past, women employed in the private sector by companies without a collective labour agreement had no legal coverage for maternity leave services provided by their employers. With the adoption of the law on protection of the family in employment (2019), employed women will be entitled to paid maternity leave for 16 weeks and men to 7 days paternity leave. Women who give birth to multiple births, i.e. three or more children, are entitled to maternity leave up to a maximum of 24 weeks.
- National policies and (action) plans have been developed, among others: draft Gender Vision policy document 2021 - 2035 and Gender Action Plan for 2019 and 2020; National Strategy Plan HIV 2014-2020; the National Strategic Plan ‘Renewal and Strengthening of Primary Health Care 2014-2018’; Safe Motherhood and Neonatal Health Action Plan, based on the Safe Motherhood Needs Assessment 2014 and the National Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Policy of Suriname, 2013-2017; National Action Plan to combat Child Labor (NAPKA) 2019-2024; Draft National Action Plan Children (NAPK) 2019-2021; Decent work country program 2014-2016.

Increased availability of strategic information for monitoring purposes

- The General Bureau of Statistics (GBS), Suriname’s National Statistics Office (NSO) is responsible for the production of gender statistics. The first publication ‘Selected Gender Statistics’, launched in 2002 is published every odd year by the GBS. In 2017 the GBS published the last publication under a different title “selected Statistics about women and men in Suriname”.
- Statistical papers produced by the GBS “A statistical study from a gender perspective on Surinamese women and men(2016) and the Housing situation of Female Headed Households (FHH) In Paramaribo (2015)
- To meet the lack of gender disaggregated data, the Ministry of Home Affairs/Bureau Gender Affairs has executed the CARICOM Gender Equality Indicators (GEI) model with support of CARICOM and UNWOMEN and in close collaboration with the General Bureau of Statistics of Suriname. The main goal of this initiative was to develop a set of indicators (the CARICOM Gender Equality Indicators Model) parallel to the Global Set of Minimum Gender Indicators to identify, assess, measure and track the persistent gender equality concerns and disparities across the CARICOM Region, in accordance with the newly adopted SDGs. Suriname was one of the four pilot countries (apart from Dominica, Grenada, and Jamaica). This study was conducted between January and July 2017 and did not only provide in recent data but also revealed the shortcomings in the collection of gender-related data.
- During the drafting of this report the results of the most recent MICS study (2018) and the study to measure the existence of violence against women (2018) were not available.

Increased enrollment of women at all educational levels

There are no significant differences in the enrollment of boys and girls in primary schools. From the secondary junior level to tertiary education the gender parity ratio is still in favor of girls, as in all these educational levels more women than men are enrolled.

Table 1: GPI Primary, secondary and tertiary education

Period	Educational Level			
	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Tertiary
2012-2013	0.93	1.2	1.79	2.49
2013-2014	0.96	1.2	2.02	2.21
2014-2015	0.94	1.09	1.69	2.04
2015-2016	0.94	1.12	1.65	2.01
2016-2017	0.93	1.11	1.57	2.01
2017-2018	0.93	1.04	NA	NA

PART TWO: USEFULNESS OF THE MONTEVIDEO STRATEGY FOR DESIGNING AND IMPLEMENTING PUBLIC POLICIES TO ENSURE GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S AUTONOMY AND RIGHTS

Worth mentioning is that the Montevideo Strategy has been shared with the gender focal points of the different ministries. Where applicable the strategy is integrated in the overall development of policy, plans and programs. The elements that have been most relevant are e.g. the modification or adaption of the national legal framework, the mainstreaming of gender; strengthening of the gender machinery, support women's leadership in public and private sphere, design and implement continuous training, working towards the availability of gender data.

Pillar 1: Normative framework

Discriminatory legislation has been removed/ new legislation has been adopted or aligned with international conventions to achieve gender equality and empower women and girls. In this regard the law on protection of the family in employment has been adopted. The draft law on sexual harassment / intimidation have been made into 1 law and is applicable to the public and private sectors. This concept has already passed the Labor Advice College and has been presented to the State Council. The draft law equality of treatment in employment has been presented to the State Council. In 2017 Suriname ratified the Convention on the rights of Persons with disabilities (CRPD).

A Masculinity Training has been carried out in collaboration with Stichting Man' Mit Man (Foundation Man' mit Man) in 2017. Men with different social backgrounds and different occupations (taxi drivers, government officials, barbers, fire men) have been trained. The purpose of this training was to stimulate discussions regarding masculinity in relation to gender base violence. One of the expected outcomes of this training is that it will contribute to adverse shifts in values, beliefs, behaviors and practices that promote gender-based violence. A discussion on deep-rooted causes of gender-based violence, including the concepts of masculinity has been held.

Pillar 2: Institutional architecture: multidimensional and comprehensive gender equality policies

In order to ensure a systematic and effective response that connects to the specificities of the Suriname context, national policies and (action) plans have been developed such as:

National Strategic Plan HIV 2014-2020, National Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Policy of Suriname, 2013-2017, National Strategic Plan Renewal and Strengthening of Primary Health Care 2014-2018, draft Gender Vision policy document 2021 - 2035 and Gender Action

Plan for 2019 and 2020.

Because of among other things the high prevalence of domestic violence within the District Nickerie, the branch office of the Bureau Gender Affairs in this district has been revitalized in March 2016. Intensified cooperation with stakeholders is needed to tackle the different gender related issues within this district. The branch office acts as the coordinating body.

Furthermore a Gender Platform has formally been set up in 2019 in abovementioned district. The Gender Platform Nickerie consists of government organizations, non-governmental organizations and individuals. The platform has the task of identifying the gender inequalities in Nickerie, submitting solutions, proposals and taking decisions as a platform about the actions to be taken, as well as the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the actions.

In December 2016, the Ministry of Justice and Police launched the National Human Rights Institute. The planning is that a transition period will be implemented in 4 years, wherein the institute will be arranged in such a way that it will comply with the requirements according to the Paris Principles. This means that in this period the Institute will be made into an independent institution. In the final phase of this transition, the Institute will thus completely stand alone. This institute will deal with the promotion and protection of human rights in the country. Also, a general ombudsman will be linked to this institute. The ombudsman will be divided into two divisions, being one for children and one for adults.

The National Council Domestic Violence (NCDV) was installed in June 2017 by the Minister of Justice and Police for a period of 3 years. The main task of this council is to update the National Policy Plan Structural Approach Domestic Violence and to formulate a Work plan for the integral approach of domestic violence; the monitoring of the implementation of all the activities mentioned in these documents. The NCDV consists of representatives of the Ministry of Justice and Police (The Public Prosecutor's Office, the Bureau Victim Aid, the Bureau Women and Child Policy and the Police Corps of Suriname), the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Regional Development, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing (MSAH), the Ministry of Education Science and Culture (MINOWC), the Ministry of Health, the Foundation Stop Violence against Women and the Foundation "de Stem".

Pillar 3: Popular and citizen participation: democratization of policy and society.

With the formulation of the draft Gender Vision Policy document 2021- 2035 and the draft Gender Action plan 2019-2020 different NGO's and CBO's have been consulted.

NGO's are also members of the National Council Domestic Violence that was installed by the Ministry of Justice and Police in 2017. Also NGO's have the opportunity to submit project

proposals at the Bureau Gender Affairs. The Bureau also works in close collaboration with NGO's and provide training on gender and genderrelated issues for NGO's upon request.

Pillar 4: state capacity-building and – strengthening: public administration based on gender equality and non- discriminatory

The Ministry of the Home Affairs offers training on gender, women's rights, violence and other gender-related issues to various ministries, religious organizations and NGOs. These trainings are also conducted in the different districts.

Since 2016 gender is included in the curricula of the annual courses of the Civil Servants education of the Ministry of the Home Affairs. Different topics such as gender stereotyping, gender discrimination, gender equality, violence against women are addressed in these courses.

Pillar 5: Financing

The Government of Suriname collaborates with both national and international organizations. This collaboration is reflected in supporting the government of Suriname through technical and financial assistance. A Results-Based Management and Gender Equality Training (RBM & GET) workshop, was held in October 2018. The purpose of the training workshop was to assist the Bureau Gender Affairs in developing a Gender Policy and accountability framework including increased understanding by selected stakeholders of: a) gender inequalities in Suriname and how to address those through policy; and b) results based management including its application in policy development, execution, monitoring and evaluation. The training is part of the process that lead to the development of the draft Gender Vision policy document 2021 - 2035 and Gender Action Plan for 2019 and 2020. The training was conducted by a volunteer advisor to the Canadian Executive Service Organization (CESO) and was initiated by the BGA in collaboration with the UNDP and The Office for Services to NGOs (Het Bureau voor de Dienstverlening aan NGO's (Stichting BFN)).

Pillar 6: Communication: access to information and cultural change

The government has set up a website (www.gov.sr) to inform the society regarding the policy/ activities of the different ministries. Information regarding gender can also be obtained from this website.

The ministry of Home Affairs has a facebook page where information is placed on regular basis with regard to e.g violence against women, Orange Day and other gender related issues.

Other methods to inform the society is through the publication of articles in daily newspapers with regard to e.g. violence against women, International day of the Girl Child, 16 Days of Activism against Gender Violence, International women's day.

In November 2016, students of the Anton de Kom University of Suriname have been trained in domestic violence. These students were nominated by the minister of Home Affairs as Ambassadors of Domestic Violence. The aim of the training is to involve students to make a major contribution to reducing, preventing and combating domestic violence.

In November 2018, the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture started with an analysis of gender inequality within the current curriculum of primary education (sample). The final results still have to be presented by the consultant. The staff of the department Curriculum Development of the MINOWC will be trained in how to develop curricula based on gender equality. Based on this training, the curricula for grades 7 and 8 of primary education will be developed or renewed. The aim is to complete these curricula by May 2020.

At the University of Suriname within the subjects "Gender and Development" of the study branch Sociology; "Gender in International Relations" of the study branch Public Administration; and "Gender in International Perspective" of the Master program in Education, Research and Sustainable Development (MERSD) the following topics are addressed: gender, gender equality, international women conferences and treaties.

School teams (pilot phase of 10 schools) are trained in gender-sensitive prevention and approach to behavior problems (GPAG). Tools have been provided to teachers, so that they recognize gender and behavioral problems of students and address them as effectively as possible

Pillar 7: Technology

The government has improved its information flow to the society. This is done through the National Information Institute (NII). The NII has been created to share government information with the population. In addition, government policy is shared through the government news site "www.deboodschap.today" and other official social media channels and broadcasting radio and TV productions.

Pillar 8: cooperation: towards democratic multilateral governance

The government of Suriname works closely together with various UN agencies such as UNDP, UNFPA, PAHO and UNWOMEN for the achievement of gender equality and women's rights.

Pillar 9: Information systems: transforming data into information, information into knowledge and knowledge into political decisions

To increase the availability of reliable data, many efforts have been made. On national level data have been collected through the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018 and the study to measure the existence of violence against women (2018). Worth mentioning is that the results of above-mentioned research are not yet available. In addition the General Bureau of Statistics (GBS) started in 2002 with the publication ‘Selected Gender Statistics’ and publishes every odd year. In 2017 the GBS published the last publication under a different title “selected Statistics about women and men in Suriname”. The GBS also produces statistical papers “A statistical study from a gender perspective on Surinamese women and men(2016) and the Housing situation of Female Headed Households (FHH) In Paramaribo (2015)

In 2018 the BGA executed the CARICOM Gender Equality Indicators (GEI) model. The CARICOM GEI Model is used for addressing key policy concerns identified in international and regional commitments that cover national norms and laws on gender equality across 5 domains: Economic Activity, Education, Health, Public Participation, and Human Rights.

Also a introductory presentation on gender for ministers and the parliament have been conducted by the BGA. These groups of High Level Government Officials were informed on topics such as gender and gender mainstreaming, the gender management system, CEDAW and the recommendations, the CARICOM Gender Equality Indicator model and the challenges with regard to data collection. They were also informed about legislation which were submitted for approval and are still pending, and legislation which contains discriminatory provisions for women.

PART THREE: RELEVANCE OF IMPLEMENTATION PILLARS FOR PUBLIC POLICIES

PHYSICAL AUTONOMY

Pillar 2: Institutional architecture

To promote access to contraceptives in the interior, contraceptives are distributed through the Malaria Program of the Ministry of Health. In 2017 an agreement has been signed with NGO’s to also distribute contraceptives in the mining fields while conducting their outreach programs.

The installation of the National Council Domestic Violence.

The National Council Domestic Violence (NCDV) was installed in June 2017 by the Minister of Justice and Police for a period of 3 years. The main task of this council is to update the National Policy Plan “Structural Approach Domestic Violence” and to formulate a Work plan for the integral approach of domestic violence; the monitoring of the implementation of all the activities mentioned in these documents. The NCDV consists of representatives of the Ministry of Justice and Police (The Public Prosecutor’s Office, the Bureau Victim Aid, the Bureau Women and Child Policy and the Police Corps of Suriname), the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Regional Development, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing (MSAH), the Ministry of Education Science and Culture (MINOWC), the Ministry of Health, the Foundation Stop Violence against Women and the Foundation “de Stem”.

The finalization of the National Policy Plan “Structural approach Domestic Violence” and the Work plan Domestic Violence and the presentation of these documents to the Minister of Justice and Police was in July 2018.

“Meldpunten” (centers) for Childprotection has been set up.

The Ministry of Justice and Police has set up three child protection centers (One in Apoera, one in Coronie and one in Paramaribo-Zuid). The main objective of the child protection centers is the comprehensive approach to child abuse. This project started in 2016. The ministry has also implemented awareness programs through community participation (focus group) sessions with children and adults in the three above mentioned communities. In collaboration with the UNICEF these three centers were evaluated and the ministry is now working on the strengthening of these centers. The Ministry has the intention to extend the centers to all districts.

Pillar 4: State capacity-building and strengthening: public administration based on equality and non-discrimination

The development and approval of a standard registration form domestic violence.

For the implementation of the law Combating Domestic Violence, the Ministry of Justice and Police have carried out a 1 day training course for the completing of the standard registration form Domestic Violence in June 2018 in cooperation with Women’s Right Centre and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). In this training about 50 persons from the Police Corps of Suriname and assisting authorities from the Government and NGO’s have participated. During four and a half month these persons applied the form in practice. After an evaluation this form was adapted, presented and submitted to the Minister of Justice and Police. This form is already established by the Minister of Justice and Police in December 2018 and will be distributed to all relevant stakeholders to use it.

Pillar 6: Communication

For the awareness on child rights and violence against children several films (sketches) were developed. These films were launched in November 2017. Through these films children and adults in the city and the communities (districts) were informed about child rights, how they can protect themselves from the various forms of violence and how and where they can report cases of violence.

WOMEN'S ECONOMIC AUTONOMY

Pillar 1: normative framework

Draft legislation on “sexual harassment on the work floor” and “equality of treatment in employment” has been formulated and has been submitted to the State Council. Also the decent work country program 2014- 2016 has been developed to guarantee full and productive employment opportunities and equal work for all.

Suriname also ratified three (3) ILO Conventions namely the Conventions on Equal Remuneration, 1951(No. 100), Discrimination (Employment and Occupation), 1958 (No. 111) both in 2017 and Minimum Age, 1973 (No. 138) in 2018. The implementation of these ILO conventions will entail more activities towards the full and equal participation of women on the labour market.

Since 2016, a pregnancy protocol has been established by the MINOWC through a ministerial decision so as to ensure regulation at secondary schools and prevent school principals from taking their own decisions on removal of pregnant adolescents and mothers from school. The protocol is followed and schools are called upon that pregnant students also have right to education at all education levels. In case of pregnancy, the pupil is offered the opportunity to receive education as long as possible and / or to come back after giving birth. This also depends on the student's condition and the doctor's advice.

With regard to pregnant adolescents who drop out of the formal school system, they are offered an opportunity to continue their education through training-courses offered by the Ministry of Labour and NGOs.

Pillar 3: Popular and citizen participation: democratization of policy and society

The agricultural cooperative *Wi Uma fu Sranan* is the first women's agro cooperative in Suriname (launched in February 2016). It consists of 40 Maroon women. This cooperative aims

at jointly developing the interior of Suriname by increasing employment opportunities for Maroon women. The cooperative is active in the districts of Brokopondo, Saramacca, Para and Wanica, and works with strategic partners, including the government. Currently the cooperative produces and sells a variety of cereals made from cassava.

The Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing has financed a training program for entrepreneurship in 2018. This project stems from an assessment made within several vulnerable communities. Based on that and the validation meetings held within these communities, the priorities are listed. For 2019 a follow up training in manufacturing of garments for 50 persons is planned.

Specialized training was provided to indigenous and tribal peoples in accordance with their needs and competencies, and they received support for entrepreneurship, for example, through cooperatives that assisted them in processing and selling goods. Women also participated in these trainings.

Pillar 4: State capacity-building and -strengthening: public administration based on equality and non-discrimination

Different trainings have been conducted to empower women economically. In 2017 the BGA, with support of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries and the United Nations Development Fund carried out a phase one of the project Economic Empowerment of Rural Women in the district of Nickerie. It was a training in plant propagation techniques to economically empower (unemployed) women, so that they will be able to generate an own income.

WOMEN'S DECISION-MAKING AUTONOMY

Pillar 3: Popular and citizen participation: democratization of policy and society

In March 2019, UNDP and the Ministry of Home Affairs signed the agreement for "Technical Assistance towards the 2020 Elections in Suriname". Activities to be implemented include: capacity strengthening for relevant institutions, support towards the participation of women, the indigenous population and persons with disabilities, training sessions for the media and a voter outreach campaign.

The gender action plan 2019 - 2020 also contains activities to increase women political participation and presentation.

From February 2017 until June 2017, information-sharing sessions were held in the different Maroon and Indigenous communities. The communities were informed about climate change,

the current phases of the REDD+ project, and how REDD+ can contribute to Suriname and the different specific target groups such as women, children, youth, etc. Consultations to develop an REDD+ National strategy have also taken place in different Maroon and Indigenous communities. During these information-sharing sessions and consultations the participation of the women of these communities was a requirement. Women participated at different levels in the framework of the REDD+ National Strategy.

The interior is a specific focus area for the National Coordination Center for Disaster Management (NCCR) because of the increasing frequency of flooding versus the vulnerable situation of population, who are highly dependent on their natural environment for their daily subsistence. NCCR strives to ensure the effective participation of Indigenous and Maroon women during its activities in the interior, among others, during the coordination of emergency assistance where women are usually the recipients. An increasing number of the traditional authorities of the Indigenous and Maroon peoples (captains or chiefs, and basjas or assistants) with which NCCR works with are female and many villages have women organizations. These authorities and organizations are involved at community level when discussing disaster management, including response and prevention. Furthermore, NCCR is currently in the process of training regional district administration offices (“Bestuursdienst”) in disaster management procedures and planning, where a substantial number of the staff is female and from the local communities.

Pillar 8: Cooperation

One of the projects of the Japan-Caribbean Climate Change Partnership (J-CCCP) which is being implemented by Ministry of Regional Development early 2017 named *Enhancing access to drinking water for the Maroon community of Asigron Brokopondo*, states that 42% of the persons participating were women, while there were 47.8% female-headed households. The youth (of which 53% girls) and elderly (of which 55 % women) also participated.

Three main challenges to be overcome in order to eliminate the structural challenges of gender inequality identified in the Montevideo Strategy

- Insufficient capacity to develop, execute, monitor and evaluate a gender strategy and policy. The BGA lacks sufficient staff to make society in general and in particular school-age youth in the whole country aware of gender, education and upbringing, and human rights (women, men and children).
- Insufficient statistical and other information, including qualitative data to determine specific policy and to make problem-solving interventions. To stop the increase of cases of domestic violence, the Combating Domestic Violence Act was adopted in

2009, which allows a victim to apply for a restraining order against a perpetrator.

- Little experience in and lack of gender integration processes, where equality goals are added to all policy goals during policy development, in both public and private sectors.

To overcome these challenges the Ministry of Home Affairs signed, through the Ministry of Finance, an agreement with the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) for technical assistance for the period 2019-2022 for the institutional strengthening of the BGA. The main goal of the project is to develop the institutional capacity of the BGA to fulfill its role to advocate for women's needs and priorities within national policies and government agencies. The specific objectives of the project are to i) develop the capacity of the BGA to formulate, monitor and evaluate the National Gender Policy, conduct policy analysis, advocate, and monitor the countries mainstreaming of women's needs and priorities within national policies and government agencies; ii) establish institutional framework to guide the work of the BGA; iii) develop a national gender database to monitor and report on the countries efforts and achievements in meeting its national development objectives and international commitments and iv) conduct research to identify key issues that generate social and economic inequalities within the country. With this project the BGA also aims at closing the gaps in sex disaggregated data, which will make it possible to present trends over time in the situation of women in Suriname and meet the national and international reporting obligations. The Technical Assistance will support the establishment of a robust data collection system, strengthen the capacity of the BGA as the national authority in charge of executing and monitoring of the gender policy and strengthen the Gender Management System to develop, implement, monitor and evaluate the national targets on gender.

Activities to be carried out in this regard are the following:

- Strengthen the research departments of social ministries: Health; Justice and Police; Education, Science and Culture; Labour; Social Affairs and Housing; and key government officials (e.g. policymakers) in order to increase the reliability, regularity and use of the gender statistics collected within the national and international framework and disseminate the findings to inform policy development with respect to national and international framework.
- Develop gender expertise in the BGA in various thematic areas such as health, education, power and decision making, employment and violence.
- Strengthen the capacity of key government officials (e.g. policymakers) in the application/ translation of available sex disaggregated data to the development of evidence-based formulation of policies and programs.
- Provide guidance and training to gender focal points (GFPs) on gender mainstreaming
- Strengthening the national data collection system in capturing measurable gender indicators to assess trends in the situation of women and progress made towards the

realization of women's empowerment in all areas covered by the CEDAW Convention, the Beijing Platform for Action and the SDGs.

Other challenges include:

- Lack of gender awareness at the highest governmental level and also in the community
- Underreporting of complaints and not applying for restraining orders may contribute to an increase in the number of spousal killings.
- Lack of clear mandates, adequate resources, and ability to influence policy in our gender management system;
- Implementation of gender budgeting;
- Insufficient capacity to develop, implement and monitor/assess a gender strategy and policy
(shortage of high level staff at the BGA)
- Little experience and no processes for gender mainstreaming in policy development, implementation and assessment, both in the public and in the private sector.

FINAL REMARKS

Though several activities have been executed with regard to gender equality and women's right, still much have to be done to eliminate the disadvantage of women. The government is aware that cooperation with all relevant stakeholders is necessary.

Suriname will continue its efforts to empower women in all areas of life. Thereby it will work in close collaboration with non – governmental organizations.

SOURCES:

- Combined fourth to sixth periodic reports of States parties due in 2014, CEDAW
- List of issues and questions in relation to the combined fourth to sixth periodic reports of Suriname
- 6th Round of article 8 Political dialogue with the EU
- Suriname Progress report on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus 2013-2017
- Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Sixty-ninth session
Summary record of the 1585th meeting.
Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 18 of the Convention (*continued*)
Fourth to sixth periodic reports of Suriname (continued)
- Suriname Progress report on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus, 2013-2017
- Preliminary Report, national Review of the Beijing declaration and Platform for Action+20