



SURINAME

SHARED INCIDENT DATABASE ANALYSIS

Nastassia Rambarran

BACKGROUND

CVC is a regional coalition of over 40 civil society organizations (CSOs) working with populations vulnerable to HIV/AIDS. These include sex workers, men who have sex with men, transgender persons, people who use drugs, people living with HIV/AIDS, migrant populations, incarcerated persons and ex-prisoners, and marginalized youth. CVC has a long-standing commitment to community systems strengthening, the use of rights-based approaches and advocating for duty bearers to take action to reduce human rights violations.

People living with HIV (PLHIV) and key populations often experience human rights violations including violence and the denial of access to health, housing, and employment. They lack the legal and social protection afforded other members of society and are highly stigmatized and socially excluded on account of their behavior being deemed deviant or criminal.

In 2016, CVC established the Shared Incident Database (SID), the first regional civil society-led human rights reporting mechanism. SID facilitates comprehensive data collection through standardized intake procedures to document human rights violations, for which the data can be used to support redress, as well as to inform strategic priorities and program activities, policy development and legislative reform. SID has been instituted in eight (8) Caribbean countries: Barbados, Belize, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, and Suriname. As of March 31, 2018, there were 28 CSOs that are registered SID users.

This analysis aimed to assess the overall use of the database and conduct a comprehensive data analysis on human rights violations reported by key populations and documented by CSOs in the SID. This was in order to determine relationships between variables, identify trends, patterns and key issues, and present findings and recommendations that can inform decision-making at the national and regional level.

METHODOLOGY

The period under review from the SID was April 2018 to December 2022. CVC approached CSOs in the relevant countries to obtain signed consent forms approving the use of non-identifying aggregate data collected by the CSO and documented in SID. Data analysis was performed using quantitative software SPSS v. 29 and MS Excel.

Variables in the database included: Case ID; Country; Region/Parish/District; CSO; Gender; Age; Key population group; Incident date, type, location and setting; Redress type requested; and Case status. Following simple descriptive analyses and frequencies at the CSO and country level, cross tabulations were performed to ascertain patterns, trends, and demographic correlations. The results of this analysis were then compared to the previous report from 2018 to determine emerging patterns overtime with a view to guiding interventions and strategies in-country

RESULTS

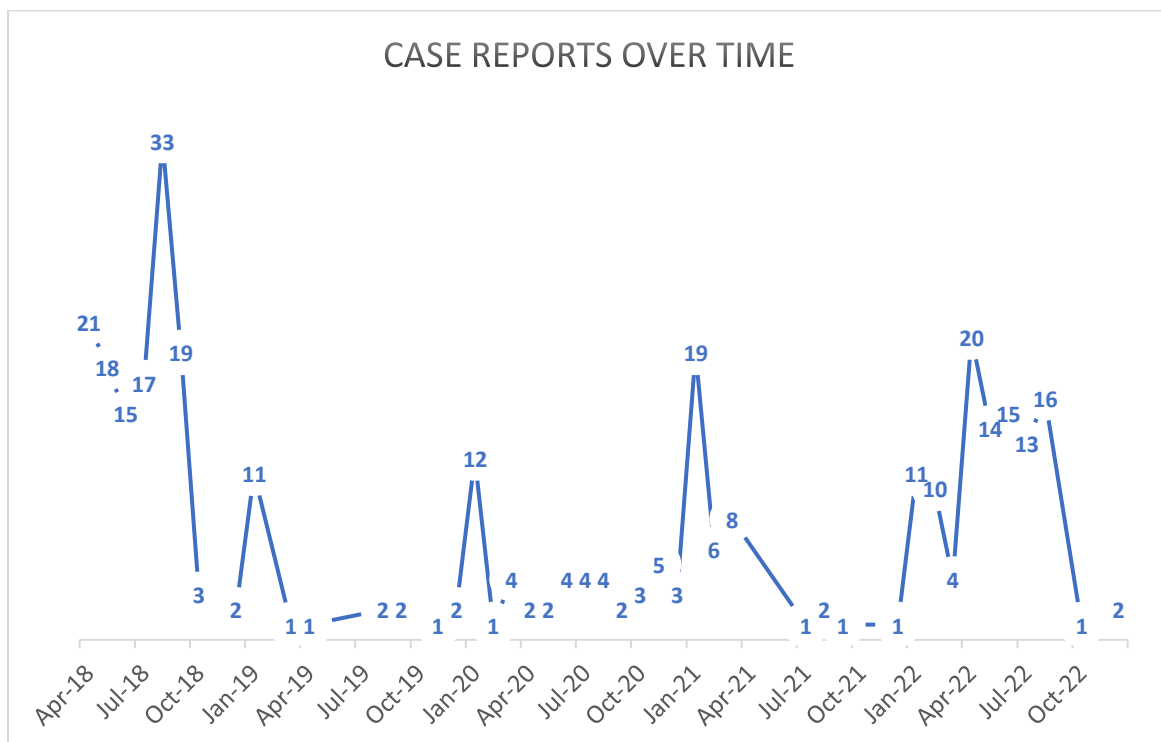
REPORTING CSOs in SURINAME

1. Double Positive Foundation
2. Foundation HE+HIV
3. Parea Suriname
4. Suriname Men United
5. New Monday
6. Stg. Building Bridges...Saving Lives (SBBSL)
7. Foundation Liefdevolle Handen

TOTAL CASES: 338

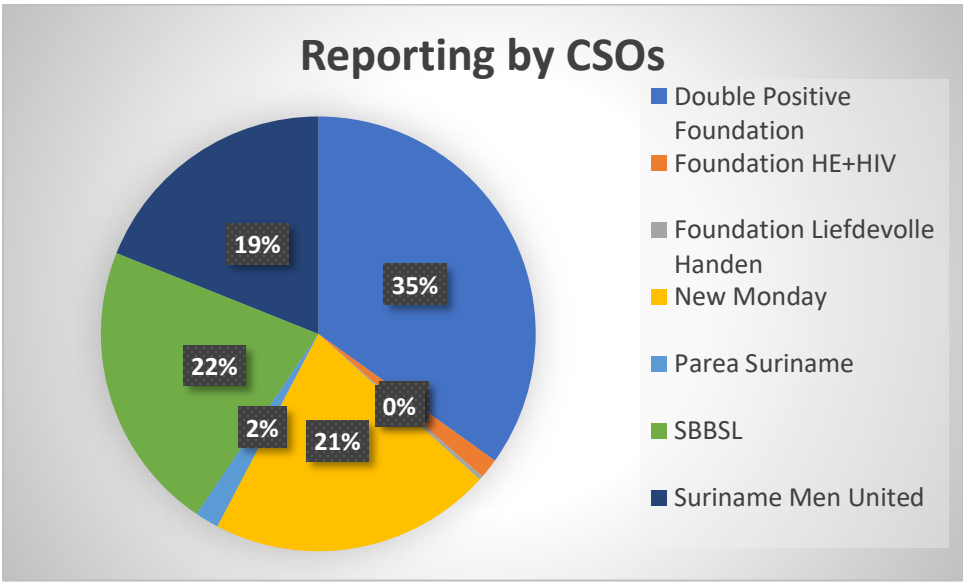
Suriname recorded a total of 338 incidents to the SID for the period April 2018 to December 2022 representing 43.1% of the total number of incidents (784) that were recorded in the region. There were five (5) duplicate cases. These were not included in the analyses of age and gender, but were counted for all the other analytics.

CASES OVER TIME



The number of cases has fluctuated over the period under consideration, and has experienced a sharp drop off since August 2022. There were an average 7 cases logged each month, with noticeable peaks in recording in January 2019, 2020 and 2021.

REPORTING BY CSO



The majority of the reports were made to Double Positive Foundation (34.9%; 118), followed by SBBBSL (21.6%; 73), New Monday (21%; 71), Suriname Men United (18.9%; 64), Parea Suriname (1.8%; 6), Foundation HE+ HIV (1.5%; 5) and Foundation Liefdevolle Handen (0.3%; 1).

REPORTING BY DISTRICT

Incidents were reported from all the districts in Suriname. Overall, more reports came from Paramaribo (68%; 230), Wanica (15.4%; 52), and Marowijne (5.9%; 20). The least number of reports were from Saramacca (0.6%; 2), Coronie and Sipaliwini with 1 report each.

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Brokopondo	3	0.9	0.9
Commewijne	13	3.8	4.7
Coronie	1	0.3	5
Marowijne	20	5.9	10.9
Nickerie	5	1.5	12.4
Para	11	3.3	15.7
Paramaribo	230	68	83.7
Saramacca	2	0.6	84.3
Sipaliwini	1	0.3	84.6
Wanica	52	15.4	100
Total	338	100	100

Similarly, all the organizations received their largest number of reports from Paramaribo. Double Positive Foundation (21.1%; 25) and New Monday (29.5%; 21) had their second largest numbers from Wanica, while

SBBSL had their second largest from Marowijne (24.6%; 18) and Suriname Men United from Commewijne (7.8%; 5).

AGE BREAKDOWN

There were 14 instances of ages reported as single digits and these were discarded from the analysis. Of the remaining 319 cases, the mean age was 35.8 years, with the youngest person aged 14 and the oldest aged 72. When grouped into categories, persons aged 21 to 25 formed the largest group (19.5%; 65), followed by the 31 to 35 age group (16.5%; 55).

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
20 and younger	20	6	6.3
21-25	65	19.5	26.6
26-30	44	13.2	40.4
31-35	55	16.5	57.7
36-40	32	9.6	67.7
41-45	31	9.3	77.4
46-50	20	6	83.7
>50	52	15.6	100
Total	319	95.8	100

This 21 to 25 age group was also the most common for New Monday (54.8%; 34) and Suriname Men United (25%; 15). The most common age range for Double Positive Foundation (40%; 46) was over 50; 31 to 35 for Foundation HE+HIV (40%; 2) and SBBSL (46.4%; 33); and 26 to 30 for Parea (66.6%; 4).

GENDER BREAKDOWN

The reports were mostly made by women (56.5%; 198), in numbers that almost doubled those of men (36.6%; 122); trans women (2.7%; 9), trans men (0.9%; 3) and one gender queer person (0.3%) made up the rest of the reports.

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Women	198	59.5	59.5
Men	122	36.6	96.1
Trans women	9	2.7	98.8
Trans men	3	0.9	99.7
Gender queer	1	0.3	100
Total	333	100	100

At the organizational level, more women made reports to SBBSL (97.2%; 70), Suriname Men United (82.2%; 51), and Double Positive Foundation (54.3%; 63). Mostly men reported to Foundation HE+HIV (80%; 4), Parea (66.6%; 4), and New Monday (78.8%; 56). The largest number of trans women (44.4%; 4) reported to Suriname Men United.

KEY POPULATION BREAKDOWN

Multiple options were possible for this variable, therefore the totals presented are more than the number of cases. Sex workers were the largest key population (21.5%; 94), followed by men who have sex with men (MSM) (15.6%; 68), women (15.3%; 67) and student (5.7%; 25).

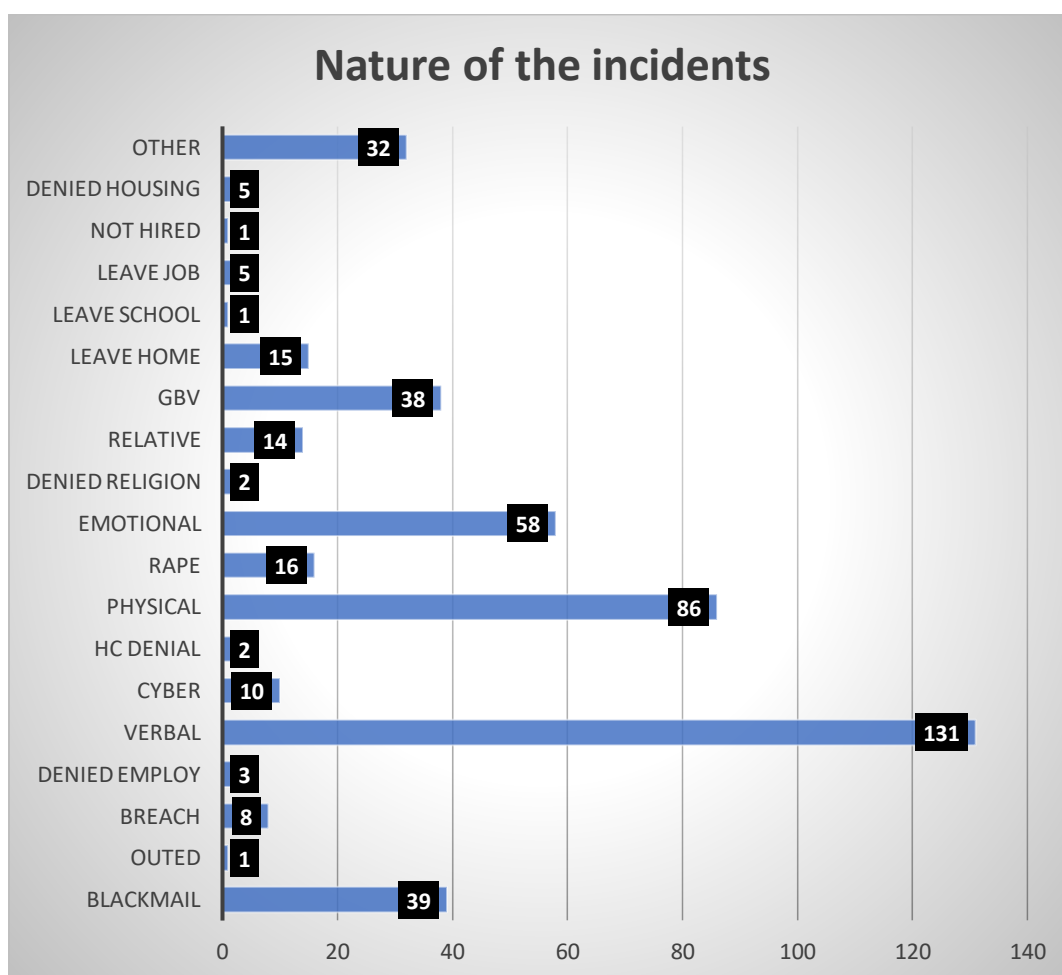
	Responses	Percent	Percent of Cases
Lesbian or bisexual women	10	2.3	3
Youth	1	0.2	0.3
MSM	68	15.6	20.1
Indigenous	1	0.2	0.3
Migrant	20	4.6	5.9
PWD	1	0.2	0.3
Student	25	5.7	7.4
PLHIV	5	1.1	1.5
Trans	17	3.9	5
Women	67	15.3	19.8
Sex workers	94	21.5	27.8
Persons who use drugs	2	0.5	0.6
Low socioeconomic background	4	0.9	1.2
Displaced	3	0.7	0.9
None	119	27.2	35.2
Total	437	100	129

MSM were the largest key populations reporting to HE+ HIV (80%; 4), New Monday (77.4%; 55) and Parea (50%; 3), while sex workers made more reports to SBBSL (79.4%; 58) and Suriname Men United (46.8%; 30)

DETAILS OF INCIDENTS

NATURE OF INCIDENTS

Verbal harassment was the most common type of incident (28%; 131), followed by physical abuse (18.4%; 86) and emotional abuse (12.4%; 58). Blackmail (8.4%; 39), Gender based violence (8.1%; 38) and rape (3.4%; 1) were also fairly common reports. It is important to note that 117 cases were missing information on the nature of incident. All except one of these missing entries came from Double Positive Foundation.



Verbal harassment was the most common complaint at all CSOs except for Foundation Lief where there was a singular complaint.

INCIDENT LOCATION

The largest number of incidents occurred at 'other' locations (36.1%; 122), followed by the workplace (30.2%; 102) and in the community (28.4%; 96). Incidents with law enforcement, in healthcare (public or private), and at private businesses were the least reported. Only six instances of settings (one at a courthouse and five in public) were recorded for the Suriname dataset, therefore this variable was not subjected to further analysis.

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Educational establishment	5	1.5	1.5
House	3	0.9	2.4
Law	1	0.3	2.7
Online	4	1.2	3.8
Other	122	36.1	39.9
Private business	2	0.6	40.5
Private health care	2	0.6	41.1
Public health care	1	0.3	41.4
Within community	96	28.4	69.8
Workplace	102	30.2	100
Total	338	100	100

Almost all of the incident locations at Double Positive Foundation (98.3%; 116) were recorded as “other”. This formed the bulk of the overall “other” categorization and points to a likely data entry issue at that organization. Workplace incidents were most common for Suriname Men United (59.3%;38), Parea (83.3%;5) and Foundation HE+HIV (60%; 3). Incidents in the community were more frequent for New Monday (46.4%; 33) and SBBSL (49.3%;36).

INCIDENT FREQUENCY: Mostly singular – 52.1% (176)

ACTIONS AND OUTCOMES

Most times the action taken was referral to counselling or social services (41.2%; 140) or there was no additional action taken (36.5%; 124). The next most common action was “other” (15.6%; 53). Very few persons utilized legal or other redress (1.8%; 6). All the cases for Suriname were classed as “resolved”.

	Responses	Percent	Percent of Cases
Legal or other redress	6	1.8	1.8
Sensitization session with alleged offender and/or community	16	4.7	4.7
No additional action	124	36.5	36.7
Other	53	15.6	15.7
Notify supervisor	1	0.3	0.3
Referral	140	41.2	41.4
Total	340	100	100.6

No additional action was most common at HE+ HIV (60%; 3), New Monday (73.2%; 52), and Parea (100%; 6). Referral to counselling or social services was the overwhelmingly most common action at Foundation Lief (100%; 1), SBBSL (94.5%; 69) and Suriname Men United (96.8%; 62).

ASSOCIATIONS BY GENDER

How was age distributed by gender?

Most of the women and men were 31 and over, while almost all the trans women were 30 or younger. Given the small number of trans men and gender queer persons their age range is not reported to preserve anonymity.

	20 and less	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	>50	Total
Women	5	26	25	49	24	22	14	25	190
Men	13	35	15	6	8	8	5	27	117
Trans women	2	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	9

How was gender distributed by district?

As expected, the most common district for each gender was Paramaribo. Wanica was the second most common district for women, trans women and men. Given the small number of trans and gender queer persons, their districts are not reported to preserve anonymity.

	Brokopondo	Commewijne	Coronie	Marowijne	Nickerie	Para	Paramaribo	Saramacca	Sipaliwini	Wanica	Total
Women	2	10	0	18	0	7	139	1	1	20	198
Men	1	2	1	1	3	4	79	1	0	30	122

How were key populations distributed across gender?

The vast majority of mobile or migrant populations (90%; 18) and sex workers were women (91.3%; 84). Almost half of the trans women were also sex workers (44.4%; 4) while all of the students were men.

	Lesbian/bi	Youth	MSM	Indigenous	Migrant	PWD	Student	PLHIV	Trans	Women	Sex workers	PUD	Low SES	Displaced	None	Total
Women	10	0	0	0	18	0	0	1	5	66	84	1	3	3	64	198
Men	0	1	67	1	1	1	25	3	3	0	4	0	0	0	51	122
Trans women	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	8	0	4	1	1	0	0	9
Trans men	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Gender queer	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	10	1	68	1	20	1	25	5	17	66	92	2	4	3	117	333

What incidents were more common depending on gender?

Verbal harassment was the most common incident for men (41.6%; 30), women (67.4%; 91), trans women (66.6%; 6), transmen (100%) and the gender queer person. This was followed by physical abuse for all three genders as well – men (34.7%; 25), women (42.2%; 57) and trans women (44.4%; 4). Almost all rapes (81.2%; 13) and GBV (92.1%; 35) were reported by women although one man and two trans women also reported both of these incidents. Women also made the majority of blackmail reports (94.8%; 37) and cyber abuse (70%; 7).

	Blackmail	Outed	Breach	Deny employ	Verbal	Cyber	Deny HC	Physical	Rape	Emotional	Deny religion	Relative	GBV	Leave home	Leave school	Leave job	Not hired	Deny house	Other	Total
Women	37	0	5	2	91	7	2	57	13	54	2	12	35	2	0	4	1	5	29	135
Men	1	1	3	1	30	3	0	25	2	3	0	0	2	11	1	1	0	0	1	72
Trans women	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	4	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	9
Trans men	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gender queer	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	39	1	8	3	129	10	2	86	16	58	2	14	38	15	1	5	1	5	31	218

Were there any gender trends based on location of incident?

As with the reports overall, for all genders the most common location for incidents was 'other', the workplace and community. All of the incidents in the house were reported by women (3), and online, were men (75%; 3).

	Education	House	Law	Online	Other	Private biz	Private HC	Public HC	Community	Workplace	Total
Women	0	3	0	1	67	1	1	1	58	66	198
Men	5	0	1	3	51	1	0	0	34	27	122
Trans women	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	9
Trans men	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
Gender queer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	5	3	1	4	120	2	1	1	95	101	333

How did the action taken vary by gender?

The most common action for women was referral to counselling or social services (61.1%), and they made up the bulk of persons utilizing this action (88.3%). Men however, most commonly had 'no additional action' (57.3%; 70). Trans women were also commonly referred (55.9%; 5).

	Legal	Sensitization	NAA	Other	Notify supervisor	Referral	Total
Women	4	1	47	26	0	121	198
Men	1	15	70	25	1	11	122
Trans women	1	0	3	0	0	5	9
Trans men	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
Gender queer	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	6	16	122	53	1	137	333

ASSOCIATIONS BY AGE

How did the incidents vary by age?

As expected from the overall breakdown of incidents, for all age groups the most common incidents were verbal harassment and physical abuse. The 31 to 35 age group had the highest reports of GBV (36.1%; 13), emotional abuse (45%; 23), discrimination against relative (58.3%; 7), rape (53.3%; 8) and blackmail (54%; 20). Both the 21 to 25 (42.8%; 6) and 26 to 30 (35.7%; 5) age groups formed the bulk of those forced to leave home.

	Blackmail	Breach	Deny employ	Verbal	Cyber	Deny HC	Physical	Rape	Emotional	Relative	GBV	Leave home	Leave school	Leave job	Not hired	Deny house	Other	Total
20 and less	0	1	0	10	1	0	6	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	19
21-25	6	1	0	34	1	0	21	3	10	2	7	6	1	0	0	0	8	64
26-30	7	2	0	23	2	0	12	0	12	2	4	5	0	0	0	0	8	35
31-35	20	3	1	34	5	2	32	8	23	7	13	1	0	5	0	4	8	49
36-40	1	0	0	6	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
41-45	3	0	0	14	0	0	4	1	4	1	6	0	0	0	1	1	3	17
46-50	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
>50	0	1	1	2	0	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Total	37	8	2	125	9	2	83	15	56	12	36	14	1	5	1	5	30	204

How did the incident location vary by age?

For those 35 and under the most common locations were the workplace and community. For those 36 and older, the most common location was 'other'. Given the already mentioned likely data entry issues with for this variable, after 'other' the most common locations were also the workplace and community. The 25 and under age groups reported most of the incidents in educational establishments (80%; 4).

	Education	House	Law	Online	Other	Private biz	Private HC	Public HC	Community	Workplace	Total
20 and less	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	8	8	20
21-25	3	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	31	27	65
26-30	1	0	0	1	9	2	0	1	15	15	44
31-35	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	25	23	55
36-40	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	3	4	32
41-45	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	8	9	31
46-50	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	2	4	20
>50	0	1	0	0	46	0	1	0	0	4	52
Total	5	1	1	3	119	2	1	1	92	94	319

Were there any trends in action taken by age?

For those 21 to 35, and 41 to 45, the most common action was ‘referral to counselling or social services. For those 20 and less (50%; 10) and 36 to 40 (56.2%; 18) ‘no additional action’ was the most common. For older persons 46 and above, ‘other’, was the most common action.

	Legal	Sensitization	NAA	Other	Notify supervisor	Referral	Total
20 and less	0	4	10	0	0	6	20
21-25	1	10	25	2	0	28	65
26-30	1	0	18	5	0	20	44
31-35	1	1	7	1	1	44	55
36-40	0	0	18	6	0	8	32
41-45	1	0	10	6	0	14	31
46-50	0	0	4	10	0	6	20
>50	0	1	22	23	0	7	52
Total	4	16	114	53	1	133	319

ASSOCIATIONS BY DISTRICT

How did the incidents vary by district?

In Commewijne, Coronie, Paramaribo, Saramacca and Wanica the most common incidents were verbal and/or physical abuse. In Marowijne ‘other’ was the most common (78.9%; 15), but closely followed by verbal harassment (73.6%; 14), emotional abuse (68.4%; 13) and blackmail (52.6%; 10); Marowijne had the second most frequent reports of blackmail (25.6%), after Paramaribo (61.5%). In Nickerie being forced to leave home was most common (75%; 3), as was being denied freedom to practice religion in Para (33.3%; 2). Most cases of GBV were reported in Paramaribo (73.6%; 28).

	Blackmail	Outed	Breach	Deny employ	Verbal	Cyber	Deny HC	Physical	Rape	Emotional	Deny religion	Relative	GBV	Leave home	Leave school	Leave job	Not hired	Deny house	Other	Total
Commewijne	3	0	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	3	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	9
Coronie	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Marowijne	10	0	0	0	14	4	0	8	0	13	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	15	19
Nickerie	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
Para	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	6
Paramaribo	24	1	6	1	95	6	2	59	14	34	5	0	8	28	6	0	5	1	4	152
Saramacca	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Sipaliwini	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wanica	2	0	2	0	10	0	0	12	1	2	1	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	1	27
Total	39	1	8	1	131	10	2	86	16	53	7	2	14	38	15	1	5	5	32	221

Paramaribo vs Non-Paramaribo incidents

When the districts were grouped into the capital and areas outside of the capital, verbal harassment still remained the most common incident both in the capital and outside. More of the cases of 'other' incidents (59.3%; 19) and being forced to leave home (60%; 9) occurred outside the capital district.

		Paramaribo	Non-Paramaribo	Total
Blackmail		24	15	39
	%	15.8	21.7	
Outed		1	0	1
	%	0.7	0	
Breach		6	2	8
	%	3.9	2.9	
Denied employ		3	0	3
	%	2	0	
Verbal		95	36	131
	%	62.5	52.2	
Cyber		6	4	10
	%	3.9	5.8	
HC denial		2	0	2
	%	1.3	0	
Physical		59	27	86
	%	38.8	39.1	
Rape		14	2	16
	%	9.2	2.9	
Emotional		37	21	58
	%	24.3	30.4	
Denied religion		0	2	2
	%	0	2.9	
Relative		8	6	14
	%	5.3	8.7	
GBV		28	10	38
	%	18.4	14.5	
Leave home		6	9	15
	%	3.9	13	
Leave school		0	1	1
	%	0	1.4	
Leave job		5	0	5
	%	3.3	0	
Not hired		1	0	1
	%	0.7	0	
Denied housing		4	1	5
	%	2.6	1.4	
Other		13	19	32
	%	8.6	27.5	
Total		152	69	221

How did the incident location vary by district?

In half of the districts (Brokopondo, Commewijne, Para, Paramaribo and Wanica) the most common location was 'other'. For all of these five districts, except for Brokopondo, the second most common locations were the workplace and/or the community however. For the remaining half (Coronie, Marowijne, Nickerie, Saramacca and Sipaliwini), community and workplace were the most common locations. All of the online incidents occurred in Paramaribo.

	Education	House	Law	Online	Other	Private biz	Private HC	Public HC	Community	Workplace	Total
Brokopondo	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Commewijne	1	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	3	13
Coronie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Marowijne	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	8	20
Nickerie	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	5
Para	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	2	11
Paramaribo	2	0	1	4	81	2	2	1	61	76	230
Saramacca	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Sipaliwini	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Wanica	2	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	14	10	52
Total	5	3	1	4	122	2	2	1	96	102	338

Were there any trends in action taken by district?

In half of the districts (Commewijne, Marowijne, Paramaribo, Saramacca and Sipaliwini) referral was the most frequent action taken, while for the other half (Brokopondo, Coronie, Nickerie, Para and Wanica), it was 'no additional action'.

	Legal	Sensitization	NAA	Other	Notify supervisor	Referral	Total
Brokopondo	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
Commewijne	0	1	5	0	0	8	13
Coronie	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Marowijne	4	0	0	1	0	15	20
Nickerie	0	0	4	1	0	0	5
Para	0	0	7	3	0	1	11
Paramaribo	2	10	80	30	1	107	230
Saramacca	0	0	1	1	0	1	2
Sipaliwini	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Wanica	0	5	24	16	0	7	52
Total	6	16	124	53	1	140	338

OTHER CORRELATIONS OF INTEREST

How did the nature of incidents vary by key population?

For key populations with more than one representative physical abuse and verbal harassment were the most common types of incidents for groups except lesbian/bisexual women. This latter population most frequently reported emotional abuse (40%; 4), followed by verbal abuse (30%; 3). MSM reported fairly high instances of being forced to leave home (73.3% of this incident). Both women and sex workers (which largely overlapped), had high rates of reporting GBV and emotional abuse. A significant number of migrants (30%; 6) also reported GBV.

	Blackmail	Outed	Breach	Deny employ	Verbal	Cyber	Deny HC	Physical	Rape	Emotional	Deny religion	Relative	GBV	Leave home	Leave school	Leave job	Not hired	Deny house	Other	Total
Lesbian/bi	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	4	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Youth	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
MSM	1	1	3	1	28	3	0	22	2	3	0	0	2	11	1	1	0	0	1	68
Indigenous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Migrant	4	0	2	1	10	0	0	7	4	4	0	5	6	0	0	2	0	0	6	20
PWD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Student	0	0	2	0	12	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	25
PLHIV	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Trans	1	0	0	1	8	0	0	9	3	3	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	17
Women	24	0	5	1	53	6	1	31	6	32	0	4	20	1	0	2	1	2	22	67
Sex workers	32	0	3	1	62	7	2	48	11	39	0	2	27	0	0	4	1	4	24	93
PUD	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Low SES	3	0	2	0	3	0	1	4	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Displaced	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	3	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
None	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total	39	1	8	3	131	10	2	86	16	58	2	14	38	15	1	5	1	5	32	221

Which key populations most often had action taken?

This analysis showed that referral to counselling or social services was the most common action for sex workers (88.3%; 83), women (94%; 63), trans persons (47%; 8), and migrants (90%; 18), and that these populations formed the large majority of those who had this action taken. Referral was also taken for all displaced and 75% (3) of those with lower economic statuses. 'No additional action' was most common for MSM (67.6%; 46), lesbian/bisexual women (80%; 8) and students (72%; 18).

	Legal	Sensitization	NAA	Other	Notify supervisor	Referral	Total
Lesbian/bi	1	0	8	0	0	1	10
Youth	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
MSM	0	14	46	1	1	7	68
Indigenous	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Migrant	0	0	2	0	0	18	20
PWD	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Student	0	6	18	0	0	1	25
PLHIV	0	2	2	0	0	1	5
Trans	1	2	6	0	0	8	17
Women	3	1	1	0	0	63	67
Sex workers	4	1	6	0	0	83	94
PUD	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Low SES	0	0	1	0	0	3	4
Displaced	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
None	0	0	62	52	0	5	119
Total	6	16	124	53	1	140	338

What does the analysis reveal about migrants/mobile populations?

Migrants/mobile populations made up 5.9% of the reports. They were almost all women (90%; 18), mostly aged 31 to 35 years (40%; 8) and almost all reported from Paramaribo (90%; 18). As expected, the most frequently reported incidents were verbal harassment (50%; 10) and physical abuse (35%; 7), but also GBV (30%; 6), discrimination against relative (25%; 5), blackmail, rape and emotional abuse (all at 20%) occurred. Most of these incidents occurred in the workplace (60%; 12) or in the community (30%; 6) and resulted in mostly referrals to counselling or social services (90%; 18).

What was the most frequent type of incident in the workplace?

The most common type of workplace incident was verbal harassment (62.3%; 63), followed by physical abuse (35.6%; 36) and GBV (26.7%; 27).

What was the most frequent type of incident in the community?

The most frequent incident in the community was also verbal harassment (56.2%; 54), followed by physical abuse (48.9%; 47), and emotional abuse (29.1%; 28).

Which incidents were most often subject to some redress?

Because many persons reported more than one type of incident, it is difficult to make definitive pronouncements on this. Nevertheless, of all the incidents, rape (100%), blackmail (94.8%; 37) and GBV (89.4%; 34) had the highest percentage of resultant action in the form of referral to counselling or social services. Verbal harassment (71.7%; 94), physical abuse (67.4%; 58), and emotional abuse (81%; 47) were also referred at high rates. Physical and emotional abuse were the incidents most often subjected to legal or other redress (66.6% of this action).

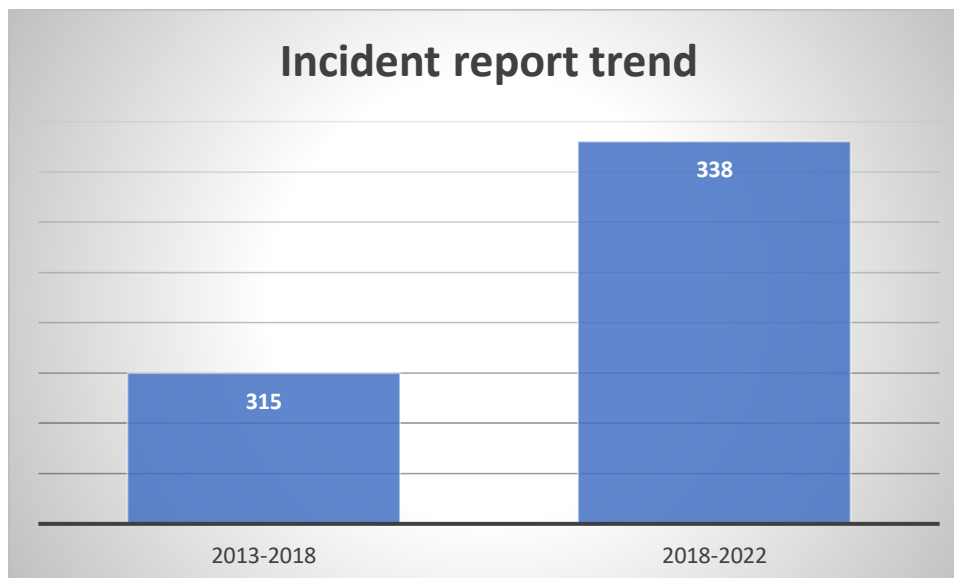
	Legal	Sensitization	NAA	Other	Notify supervisor	Referral	Total
Blackmail	2	0	0	0	0	37	39
Outed	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Breach	0	0	3	0	0	5	8
Denied employ	0	0	2	0	0	1	3
Verbal	2	11	25	0	0	94	131
Cyber	1	0	3	0	0	6	10
HC denial	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Physical	4	4	21	1	0	58	86
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	16	16
Emotional	4	0	7	0	0	47	58
Denied religion	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Relative	0	0	5	1	0	8	14
GBV	0	0	4	0	0	34	38
Leave home	0	2	10	1	0	3	15
Leave school	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Leave job	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
Not hired	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Denied housing	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Other	4	0	0	0	0	28	32
Total	6	16	64	2	1	134	221

How often were incidents in the community and workplace subject to some redress?

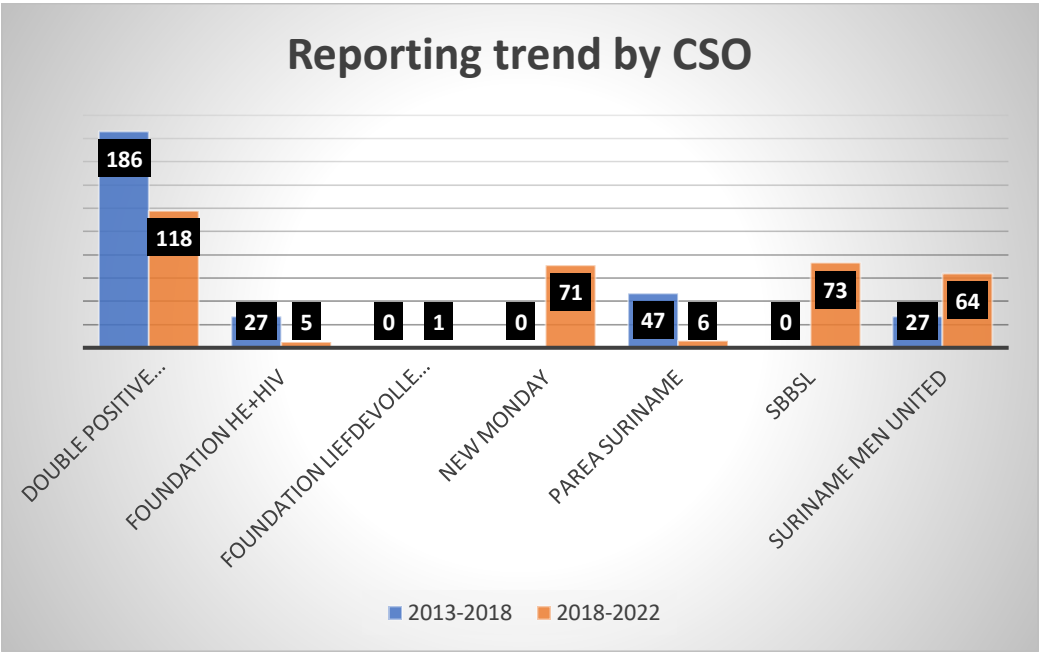
The majority of both workplace incidents (66.6%) and those in the community (60.4%) were referred to counselling or social services. There was therefore not much difference in rate of redress, although workplace incidents were somewhat more likely to have redress.

COMPARING THE RESULTS TO THE PREVIOUS ANALYSIS

The reporting period for the last analysis was slightly longer (2013 to 2018), but had fewer reports (315)



In the previous analysis there were five (5) reporting CSOs, compared to the present 7. Not reporting in this current iteration is the Caribbean Sex Work Coalition. In the previous report, Double Positive and then Parea recorded the highest number of incidents; Double Positive remains the highest reporting CSO, but second highest is now SBBSL.

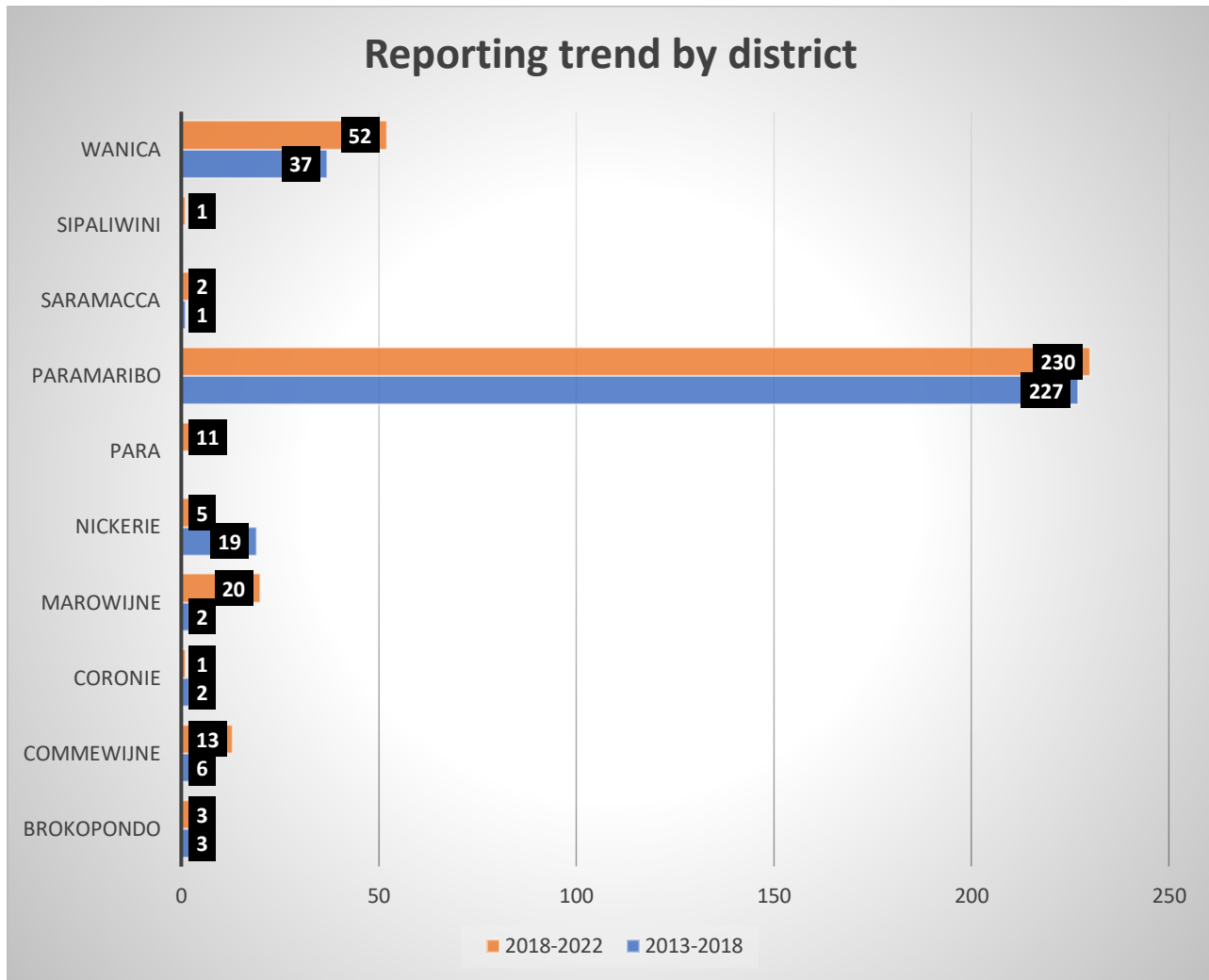


AGE

Double the number of ages were incorrectly entered in this analysis compared to the previous one (14 vs. 7). The mean age of clients has decreased from 36.3 to now 35.7. Despite slight differences in the age groupings, the largest number of reported incidents remained in the 20/21 to 24/25 age range. The second largest group has shifted to younger however, from 40 to 45 in 2013-2018 to 31 to 35 years currently.

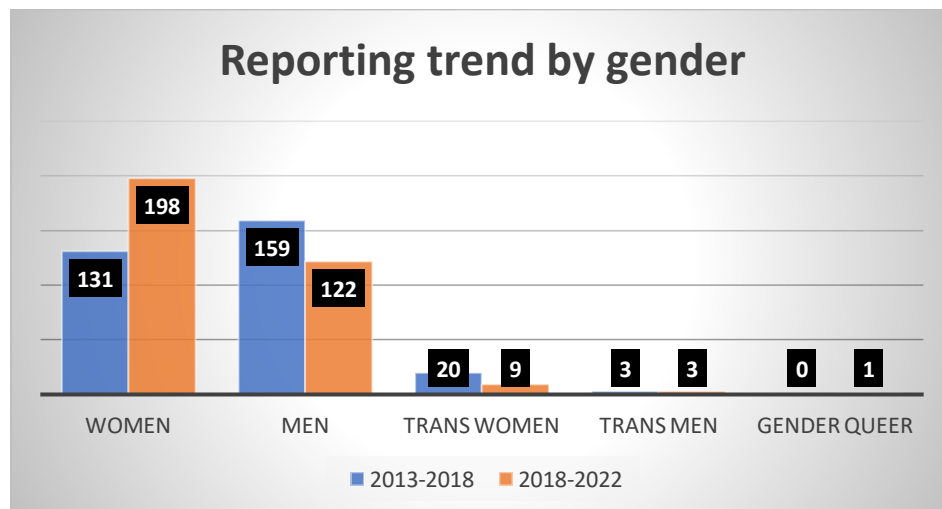
DISTRICT

The districts of Para and Sipaliwini were absent from the previous analysis. Paramaribo and Wanica have remained the districts with the most reports.



GENDER

In the previous analysis most of the reports were made by males, (50.8%; 159) compared to (36.6%; 122) in the present analysis, which demonstrates an inversion in the gender reporting statistics.



NATURE OF INCIDENT

Because some of the incidents were grouped into “two types of violations including/not including violence” for the previous analysis, a direct comparison is difficult. Similar to this analysis, large numbers (180) of incident types were unrecorded for the previous time period, mainly by Double Positive Foundation. The trend remains that ‘harassment or verbal abuse’ (11.1% in 2013 to 2018) and ‘physical violence’ (8.3% in 2013 to 2018) are the most common types of incidents. In the current analysis, the percentage of verbal harassment has increased to 28.1%, and physical violence to 18.4%. It is noteworthy that 11 instances of being denied access to healthcare in the past, has decreased to 2 reports for 2018 to 2022

CORRELATIONS

Reporting and data base access did not allow the capture of several variables in the last analysis. The resulting associations and analyses were therefore constrained. Within these limitations however, some comparisons were still possible.

In the past analysis verbal abuse was more common in men (74.3%), but is now reported by more women (67.4% vs 41.4% in men). The percentage of physical abuse has decreased in men (53.8% in 2013-2018 vs 34.7% in 2018-2022), but almost doubled in women (23.1% in 2013-2018 vs 42.2% in 2018-2022). Similarly, in trans women, rates of verbal harassment have almost tripled (20% in 2013-2018 vs 66.6% in 2018-2022) and rates of physical abuse doubled (23.1% in 2013-2018 vs 44.4% in 2018-2022). Because over 50% of the reports were missing information on the nature of the incidents in the previous analysis, any comparison should be done cautiously. However, it appears that while verbal harassment and physical abuse has decreased in men, women and trans women have reported a concurrent increase in both.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This analysis shows that reporting through the SID has increased from the previous time period, but has then sharply declined since August 2022. Data entry errors with regards to nature of incident has improved from the previous analysis, but remain extremely high. Data entry errors in age have also increased since the last report. It is noteworthy that the Double Positive Foundation has been responsible for almost all of the missing incident types, and by categorizing almost all of their incident locations as ‘other’, are also likely performing data entry errors for that variable as well. The incident setting variable was also severely underutilized in Suriname.

Almost half of the reported incidents were multiple in nature. Continuing from the previous analysis, verbal harassment and physical abuse remained the most common incidents, although they have both doubled in incidence. Meanwhile, the number of reports of being denied access to healthcare has decreased. As in other countries, verbal harassment and physical abuse in the two most common locations – the workplace and in the community – are a significant issue. But, interestingly, GBV also occurred at a significant percentage in the workplace.

It bears noting that the gender distribution of reports is now mostly by women, many of whom are sex workers. Within the limitations of much missing information on the nature of incidents in the previous report, it appears

that while verbal harassment and physical abuse has decreased in men, women and trans women have reported a concurrent increase in both.

Many of the different kinds of incidents and over half of the ones that occurred in the workplace and community resulted in some kind of action. Most commonly this action was referral to counselling or social services. At the same time, not many utilized the option of legal action, and MSM and lesbian/bi women tended to have high rates of 'no additional action'.

Given the above, recommendations include:

- Interventions to improve the declining use of SID. Targeting use and awareness among trans persons and other key populations
- Reinforcing training for the Double Positive Foundation on data entry and its utility in analyzing SID
- Conducting sensitization sessions and exploring other interventions in workplaces in order to decrease verbal harassment, physical abuse and GBV
- Intersectional approaches with feminist, women, sex worker and trans focused organizations to address high rates of verbal harassment and physical abuse confronting cis and trans women.
- Including information on the perpetrator's relationship to the complainant can help identify the frequency of intimate partner violence compared to other types of violence. This could in turn assist with determining the scope of intimate partner violence (IPV) in various populations, with more tailored responses.
- While action on reports will always depend on the wishes of the reporter, awareness about redress measures and procedures for efficiently initiating the process could be strengthened. This should especially be done for the MSM and lesbian/bisexual women populations
- Assess the procedures for action and redress, especially whether persons find counselling and referral to social services adequate and effective.