United Nations Development Programme

Project Document template for projects financed by the various GEF Trust Funds

Project title: Strengthening management of protected and productive landscapes in the Surinamese Amazon		
Country(ies): Suriname	**Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity):** Ministry Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)	**Execution Modality***:* Partial National Implementation Modality (NIM)
Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD)*: CPD 2017-2021 National goal:* Suriname, through a climate compatible development approach, will have put in place advanced capacities, policies, institutional frameworks, engaged and active citizens for adaptive and agile production systems that can respond to increasing socio-economic, environmental and climatic challenges. *Multi Country Sustainable Development Framework outcome:* Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted for the conservation, restoration and use of ecosystems and natural resources. (A Sustainable and Resilient Caribbean)		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: *Moderate*		**UNDP Gender Marker:** *GEN-2*
Atlas Award ID: 00126831		**Atlas Project/Output ID:** 00120768
UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: 6297		**GEF Project ID number: 10252**
LPAC meeting date: September 21, 2021		
Latest possible date to submit to GEF: December 2020 (first submission)		
Latest possible CEO endorsement date: June 2021 (received extension to September 30, 2021).		
Planned start date: February 20, 2022		**Planned end date:** February 19, 2028
Expected date of Mid-Term Review: February 20, 2025		**Expected date of Terminal evaluation:** November 20, 2027
Brief project description: Despite its vast forest cover, Suriname is facing environmental challenges leading to deforestation and degradation, driven by the mining sector, increasing forestry activities, and, to a lesser extent, infrastructure and urban development, agriculture, and others. There is an urgent need to manage the valuable biodiversity, carbon stocks and natural resources of the country by adopting integrated approaches that address ecosystem services across landscape scales. These approaches should entail land use planning to balance conservation and economic development objectives, strengthened management of protected areas (PA) and reduced threats within these areas, and the promotion of alternative sustainable livelihoods, among others. In response to this challenge, Suriname has developed this Amazon Sustainable Landscapes 'Child Project', which focuses on promoting improved sustainable forestry practices, while strengthening PA management, promoting sustainable livelihoods through agroforestry systems, nature tourism and non-timber forest products (NTFP), improving land use planning and monitoring. The project will focus on four strategic project components: (1) Improved management of protected landscapes (2) Strengthened, gender-inclusive, participatory management of productive landscapes; (3) Policies/incentives for protected and productive landscapes; (4) Knowledge		

management, learning, and monitoring and evaluation. It will be executed in two major landscapes of the Surinamese Amazon biome: the Saamaka-Matawai and the Coeroeni-Paroe landscapes.		
(1) FINANCING PLAN		
GEF Trust Fund	USD **5,165,138**	
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	**USD 5,165,138**	
(2) CONFIRMED CO-FINANCING		
Ministry of GBB	USD 22,953,094	
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism	USD 528,000	
Tropenbos Suriname	USD 185,000	
Conservation International Suriname	USD 300,000	
ACT Suriname	USD 110,000	
WWF Guianas	USD 449,380	
Sustainable Forest Management group	USD 1,000,000	
Total confirmed co-financing	**USD 25,525,474**	
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	**USD 30,690,612**	
SIGNATURES:		
Signature: print name below	**Agreed by Government Development Coordination Authority[1]**	**Date/Month/Year:**
Signature: **Ms. Dinotha Vorswijk** **Minister of Land Policy and Forest Management**	**Agreed by Implementing Partner[2]**	**Date/Month/Year:** 25 January 2022
Signature: **Mr. Jairo Valverde Bermudez** **Resident Representative**	**Agreed by UNDP[3]**	**Date/Month/Year:** 25 January 2022

Key GEF Project Cycle Milestones:

Project document signature: benchmark date for completion no later than 6 months from GEF CEO endorsement

First disbursement date: to be achieved by no later than 18 months from GEF CEO endorsement, provided that the RR shall make all efforts to achieve this by a benchmark date of 8 months from GEF CEO endorsement.

Inception workshop date: to be held by a benchmark date of 2 months from the date of first disbursement

Operational closure: Operational closure must happen at the end date calculated by the approved duration after the Project Document signature or at the revised operational closure date as approved in the project extension.

Financial closure: within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation

[1] *Other evidence of government agreement may be accepted in lieu of a signature, unless the programme country government requires a signature.*
[2] *Not required when UNDP is the implementing partner (i.e. DIM implementation modality). If a UN Agency is the implementing partner, and has signed a SBEAA with UNDP, then the Government Development Coordination Authority, UNDP and UN Agency sign the project document. If an IGO is the implementing partner, and has signed a SBEAA with UNDP, then the Government Development Coordination Authority, UNDP and IGO sign the project document. If a CSO/NGO is the implementing partner, the Government Development Coordination Authority and UNDP sign the project document and attached it to the Project Cooperation Agreement to be signed by the CSO/NGO and UNDP.*
[3] *For NIM projects this is the Resident Representative. For DIM projects in a single country this is the Resident Representative. For global, regional DIM projects this is BPPS.*

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***List of acronyms and abbreviations**:*

ACT	Amazon Conservation Team
ACTO	Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization
AdeKUS	Anton de Kom University of Suriname
ASGM	Artisanal Small-Scale Gold Mining
ASL	Amazon Sustainable Landscapes
ASL2	Amazon Sustainable Landscapes impact program phase 2
BBS	National Herbarium of Suriname
BFN	Bureau Forum of NGOs
BGA	National Gender Bureau – Ministry of Home Affairs
BOSNAS	Forest Management and Nature Conservation Authority Suriname (*Bos- en Natuurbeheerautoriteit Suriname*)
BTC	Brokopondo Tourism Cluster
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CBM	Community-based monitoring
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CELOS	Centre for Agricultural Research in Suriname (AdeKUS)
CHS	CELOS Harvesting System
CI	Conservation International
CI-S	Conservation International-Suriname
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CM	Coordination Environment of Cabinet of President (discontinued 2020)
CMRV	Community Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
CMS	CELOS Forest Management System
CoP	Code of Practice
COP	Conference of the Parties
CP	Coeroeni-Paroe Landscape
CSNR	Central Suriname Nature Reserve
CTA	Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation ACP-EU
CUS	Competitiveness Unit Suriname
DM	Directorate Environment, Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FCMU	Forest Cover Monitoring Unit
FMA	Forest Management Act
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FREL	Forest Reference Emission Level
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
FSP	Full Sized Project
GBB	Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management
GCCA+	Global Climate Change Alliance
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEF-SGP	Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme
GEFSEC	Global Environment Facility Secretariat
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoS	Government of Suriname
GSPC	Global Strategy for Plant Conservation
HFLD	High Forest cover, Low Deforestation
HI&T	Ministry of Economic Affairs, Entrepreneurship and Technological Innovation Eco
HKV	Timber harvesting licenses
ICCA	Indigenous Community Conserved Areas
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFS	Innovation for Firms in Suriname
IGSR	Institute for Graduate Studies and research
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture

INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
ISA	International Solar Alliance
ITP	Indigenous and Tribal Peoples
ITPO	Indigenous and Tribal Peoples' Organizations
ITTA	International Timber Trade Agreement
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
J-CCCP	Japan Caribbean Climate Change Partnership
JSOOC	Jan Starke Education and Recreation Center
KAMPOS	Platform of leaders of the six Maroon tribes in Suriname (Kwinti, Aluku, Matawai, Paamaka, Auka and Saamaka
LBB	Suriname National Forest Service (*Dienst 's-Lands Bosbeheer*)
LBS	Lodge owners Boven Suriname
LULC	Land Use and Land Use Cover
LVV	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries (*Ministerie van Landbouw, Veeteelt en Visserij*)
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
METS	Movement for Eco Tourism in Suriname
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MINOWC	Ministry of Education, Science and Culture (*Ministerie van Onderwijs, Wetenschap en Cultuur*)
MRV	Measuring, Reporting and Verification
MSP	Medium Sized Project
MTP	Minor Timber Products
MUMA	Multiple Use Management Area
MZS	Medical Mission (*Medische Zending Suriname*)
N.V. EBS	Suriname Energy Company (*Naamloze Vennootschap Energie Bedrijven Suriname*)
NB	Nature Conservation Department - Ministry of GBB
NCCAP	National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Action Plan for Suriname
NCD	Nature Conservation Division
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution (to UNFCCC)
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring System
NFP	National Forest Policy
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NH	Ministry of Natural Resources
NIMOS	National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname (*Nationaal Instituut voor Milieu en Ontwikkeling in Suriname*)
NMA	National Environmental Authority *(Nationale Milieu Autoriteit)*
NR	Nature Reserve
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
NZCS	National Zoological Collection of Suriname (*Nationale Zoölogische Collectie van Suriname*)
OAS	Organization of American States
ODK	Open Data Kit
OW&T	Ministry of Public Works and Transport (*Ministerie van Openbare Werken en Transport*)
P3DM	Participatory 3-Dimensional Mapping
PA	Protected Area
PAM	Policies and Measures
PDP	Policy Development Plan
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIR	GEF Project Implementation Review
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PM	Project Manager
PMU	Project Management Unit
POPP	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PPR	Project Performance Report
PTA	Principal Technical Adviser
RAP	Rapid Assessment Program

REDD+	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable,
RIL	Reduced Impact Logging
RIL-C	Reduced Impact Logging for Climate
RO	Ministry of Regional Development (*Ministerie van Regionale Ontwikkeling*)
ROM	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment
SAMAP	Suriname Agriculture Market Access Project
SATSU	Suriname AgriTourism Support Unit
SBB	Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (*Stichting voor Bosbeheer en Bostoezicht*)
SCF	Suriname Conservation Foundation
SCPAM	Suriname Coastal Protection Areas Management Project
SCSD	Suriname Competitiveness and Sector Diversification
SFISS	Sustainable Forestry Information System Suriname
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SM	Saamaka-Matawai Landscape
SNRI/ADRON	Anne van Dijk Rice Research Centre Nickerie
SSCC	South Suriname Conservation Corridor
STAP	GEF Scientific Technical Advisory Panel
STF	Suriname Tourism Foundation
STINASU	Foundation for Nature Preservation in Suriname *(Stichting voor Natuurbehoud Suriname)*
Suralco	Suriname Aluminium Company
TAMS	Technical Assistant/Monitoring Specialist
TCT	Ministry of Transport Communication and Tourism
Telesur	Telecommunications Company Suriname (*Telecommunicatiebedrijf Suriname*)
TRIYANA	Organization of Trio and Wayana Peoples of Suriname
TWTIS	Tarëno Wajana tïnonokon ikurumane soire weinje (Trio) and Tarëno wajana tïlonkom ïkulunmahe Soitüna (Wayana),
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UTGS	United Tour Guides of Suriname
VIDS	Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname (*Vereniging van Inheemse Dorpshoofden in Suriname*)
VSG	Association of Saamaka Authorities (*Vereniging van Saramakaanse Gezagsdragers*)
WL	Working Landscapes Program
WWF	World Wildlife Fund (World Wide Fund for Nature)

II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

1. The Republic of Suriname lies on the North-Eastern Atlantic coast of South America, bordering with Guyana to the West, French Guyana to the East, and Brazil to the South. It has an area of 163,820 km^2 and a population of just under 600,000. With more than 15.2 million ha of forest cover (93% of its total area) based on data from 2019(Forestry sector report 2019) , Suriname is one of the most forested countries in the world. Historical annual rates of deforestation below 0.1% have allowed the country to be classified as a High Forest cover, Low Deforestation rate (HFLD) country. Forests landscapes provide a multitude of environmental and social benefits, including income and food security for local communities, national income from logging and mining, and global environmental benefits such as climate mitigation and biodiversity preservation. Suriname´s forests act as a carbon sink, making it a carbon-negative country (net carbon capture per capita of 3.3 tons). In addition, Surinamese forests provide a variety of ecological goods, including, for example: timber, game, plant material for making household items, firewood, oil from palm fruits, medicinal plants, liana and leaves as thatching material, and sand and gravel for construction purposes, as well as maintaining key ecological services, such as water protection, soil quality and climate regulation.

2. Suriname's forests are part of the Amazon biome. At the regional level, Suriname is located within two of WWF's Global 200 eco-regions, which are considered significant for the conservation of global biodiversity and where continuous forest remains intact (Guyana moist forests and Guyana Highlands moist forests). Surinamese forests host significant levels of biodiversity, which can be attributed not only to this significant forest cover, but also to the large variety of habitats, temperatures, and relatively low population pressures to date. The National Herbarium of Suriname, in collaboration with the National Zoological Collection of Suriname, has identified 715 bird species, 187 moss species, 343 fern species, 318 freshwater fish species, 192 mammal species, 175 reptile species, 102 amphibian species, and 5,100 plant species in Suriname. Approximately 35 to 40% of the plant species and 20% of the animal species are endemic to the Guiana Shield. The IUCN Red List has recorded 83 vulnerable and endangered species in Suriname. To protect this rich biodiversity, important carbon stocks and the many ecosystem services provided by forests, Suriname has already dedicated 13.5% of its total land area to a national protection system to preserve forests and wetlands and is committed to maintaining its HFLD status by expanding protected areas and increasing efforts towards sustainable forest and ecosystem management.

3. More than half of the population lives in and around Paramaribo, both district and capital. The interior is sparsely inhabited. This low population density and the difficult access(no good infrastructure) to the hinterland constitute major reasons for the low historic deforestation rates (0.02-0.05%) and the high remaining forest cover (93%). Despite its vast forest cover, Suriname is facing environmental challenges. Mining is considered the main reason for deforestation (73% of all deforestation is associated with mining activities), with forestry activities coming second. Forestry has experienced rapid expansion in recent years, with annual timber production increasing from 150,000-200,000 m^3 during 2000-2010 to an estimated 1.074.000 m^3 in 2019 . For the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to UNFCCC, the emissions from deforestation are also estimated to be three to four times higher in the 2016-2020 period than before 2015. Therefore, there is an urgent need to manage the valuable biodiversity, carbon stocks and natural resources of the country by adopting integrated approaches that address ecosystem services across landscape scales. These approaches should entail land use planning to balance conservation and economic development objectives, strengthened management of protected areas and reduced threats within these areas, and the promotion of alternative sustainable livelihoods, among others.

4. Unfortunately, the increase in timber extraction has taken place within the context of insufficient capacity to control and ensure that the Forest Management Act is followed. Much of the exploration has been done by Asian investors who export round wood to countries with limited sustainability demands, and most of the profits have been made outside of the country. While forestry itself is defined as forest degradation rather than deforestation in Suriname, since selective logging is taking place rather than clearcutting, forestry operations are now also causing deforestation in the form of new infrastructure such as roads and log landings, developed to make new forest areas accessible for exploitation. Due to lack of land use planning, mining and forestry concessions are also often overlapping, causing additional problems in the field.

5. Suriname is currently implementing a GEF-funded project related to gold mining, being the largest driver of deforestation, to strengthen the institutional, policy and planning framework and demonstrate more environmentally responsible mining techniques for the Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ASGM) sector. This

ASL-II child project will be highly complementary by focusing on promoting more sustainable forestry practices (as this is the second most important driver of forest degradation due to the part of unsustainable logging activities, with strong links to mining activities), while strengthening protected areas (PA) management, promoting sustainable livelihoods through agroforestry systems, nature tourism and non-timber forest products (NTFP), improving land use planning and monitoring. As the Implementing Agency for both projects, UNDP will ensure close coordination between the two initiatives.

6. Suriname has identified mining (73%), infrastructure (15%), urbanization (4%), agriculture and pasture (4%) and burning (3%) as the main drivers of deforestation in the country. There is a strong cross-linkage between mining, forestry and infrastructure: due to the poor navigability of the main rivers, roads are opened to access forest concessions which are also providing access to mining resources, increasing the occurrence of illegal mining. The need for road infrastructure for formal mining and forestry activities has resulted in a gradual increase in roads in the forest belt. The increase in roads has increased access, allowing illegal logging, hunting and ASGM. The underlying causes of these threats are poor environmental management and control capacity, illegality in the mining and forest sector, the need for road infrastructure for wood and mining extraction and the lack of attractive production alternatives for the local population. The economy of the Suriname Amazon biome is small and inhabitants have few economic activities beyond timber and mining. Therefore, most people continue to be attracted to unsustainable activities or out-migrate. The poor environmental management and control capacity is related to the relatively young institutions and the overall low population in a vast country; there is a small pool of professionals and a limited public funding budget for environmental management. Also, Suriname has received considerably less Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) projects for capacity building than other Amazon countries (for instance, in total, Suriname has had 12 national GEF projects, Guyana 18 and Ecuador 49). The lack of control capacity is directly related to the threat of illegality in both the forest and mining sectors. Illegality directly affects biodiversity and ecosystem integrity through deforestation, forest degradation and environmental pollution. Also, there are strong indications that there is a direct link between mining activities and wildlife trafficking.

7. The project will need to focus on the barriers that limit the removal of the threats and their underlying causes:

8. *Weakness in the management effectiveness of protected areas in the Amazon biome and limited involvement of local communities.* Suriname had established 16 legally protected areas that encompass 21,426 km^2. The different types of protected areas are i) four Multiple Use Management Areas (MUMAs) – all in the coastal area - in which economic activities are permitted as long as long-term specific protection goals are respected; ii) one Nature Park (Brownsberg, on the Northern margin of the Amazon biome), where mainly recreational activities are allowed; and iii) 11 Nature Reserves. The Central Suriname Nature Reserve, located in the interior, is the largest protected area (15,920 km^2 or 9.7% of the total land area). Another Nature Reserve (Sipaliwini NR; 1000 km^2) was established in the far South of the country to protect the only extension of Paroe savannah in the country. A third nature reserve that is just North of the Amazon biome on the rim of the white-sand savannah is the Brinckheuvel NR, comprising 60 km^2. All other reserves are smaller than 1,000 km^2 and located less than 100 km from Suriname's coast. The management effectiveness of these areas varies but is generally low. There is a lack of public funding, field staff and infrastructure. The only reserve with sustained funding is the CSNR because a specific trust fund (Suriname Conservation Foundation) was established to fund activities mostly to conserve this area. However, the SCF does not cover the entire need. Given its size and remoteness, CSNR is difficult to manage and is threatened by many external factors (illegal mining and logging). Brinckheuvel and Sipaliwini NR have few staff and limited activity in terms of visitors and research. Sipaliwini NR is best conserved thanks to its remoteness but Brinckheuvel is under continuous threat because it is close to mining areas. Brownsberg NP is one of the most easily accessible protected areas in Suriname and believed to be the "crown jewel" of nature tourism. It is managed by STINASU and has high annual visitation rates in the tens of thousands with strong service delivery up until the inland war in the 1980s. After that time, the BNP situation declined with less visitors, a lower budget and park invasions from illegal miners. Despite some clean-sweep operations of illegal mining nine years ago, the invasions continued. According to WWF-Guianas (White 2012), land rights conflicts and a lack of alternative income opportunities for the tribal population living near the Park contribute to the continued gold mining in the area. Weak management, enforcement and poor service quality are currently perceptible.

9. Due to insufficient funds and capacity, the GoS is incapable of effectively managing PAs or implementing policy. Management plans for many PAs exist but are not completed, are outdated or are not in use. PA management capacity is either lacking or it is not used due to the focus on enforcement alone. The METT

assessment results from 2016 show that, similar to 2010, sustainable finance mobilization and sufficient, adequate and well-educated staff are key elements to contribute to a reasonably effective management outlook.

10. Limited benefits from the sustainable utilization of productive landscapes in the Amazon flowing to local communities and inadequate planning and environmental management of sectoral activities. Suriname is home to four distinct Indigenous Peoples (Kaliña, Lokono, Trio and associated peoples, and Wayana) comprising up to five percent of the population. It is also home to six Tribal communities (known as Maroons) – Aucaner or N'djuka, Saramaka, Paramaka, Aluku, Kwinti and Matawai. Most of the Amazon biome is inhabited by these indigenous and tribal groups: of a total of 71,000 people in the interior, roughly 20,000 are indigenous and the rest Maroon. These communities have been living for centuries in small communities in the forests and are important stakeholders in the management of their natural resources. The socioeconomic situation of the people of the rural interior is far below the national average in terms of income, education, public services, labor, health, food and energy security. This disparity is associated with limited opportunities for sustainable utilization of the productive landscape in the Amazon by the local communities. The information gathered during the design phase of this project shows that there are several potential sustainable productive opportunities but none of them are currently generating enough income and labor at scale. Nature-based tourism picked up and steadily increased after the inland war in the 1980s, but never reached its full potential because of poor regulations, promotion and infrastructure. Moreover, most tourist operations are managed by external (city based) operators. The forestry sector is rapidly increasing but due insufficient regulation and control, it has high illegal and informal aspects and inland people have limited participation in the supply chain, which is governed by external (city based and both national and international) stakeholders. Inland agriculture and agroforestry are limited to subsistence and there is limited market access for the current agricultural produce. Non-timber forest production, including food, oils, fibers, etc., are promising, but to date their production and market is small, providing income to a small percentage of the population. Added to this are conflicts over land rights, access to resources and outmigration to mining areas that determine the poor socio-economic context for good environmental stewardship.

11. *Weak policy, planning, institutional and monitoring frameworks for SFM.* Even though Suriname has a long history of forest use and has developed a world standard for Sustainable Forest Management (CELOS Management System), it currently has a weak institutional capacity, incomplete legislation and policies. The legal framework for environmental issues in Suriname is incomplete, partly under construction and outdated. Frequent restructuring of government institutions relevant for forest and land use has also resulted in instability and insecurity, reducing the interest of private or government stakeholders to invest in the Interior. The Forest Management Act (1992) and its corresponding Ministerial Decrees dominate the legal framework and cover the sustainable and rational use of forest resources, considering the interests of forest-dwellers and the conservation of nature and biological diversity. A national forest policy was adopted in 2005 after an extensive consultation process with stakeholders. This policy provides broad guidelines for the use of forests for production, protection and conservation. With regards to forest ownership, forests in Suriname, except those on privately owned land, are owned by the State and are under the responsibility of the Ministry of GBB. The control over forest management is mandated to SBB. Before the establishment of SBB in 1998, forest management was under the responsibility of LBB. Some of the original tasks are still under the responsibility of LBB, while others have been redirected to SBB. This lack of clarity in roles, results in numerous overlaps for land use concessions, e.g. lack of coordination in the enforcement of the Mining Act and the Forest Management Act, resulting in mining concessions within logging concessions. In September 2018, the Draft Environmental Framework Act *(Milieu Raamwet)*[4] was further elaborated by Coordination Environment at the Cabinet of the President and submitted to Parliament (National Assembly) where it was formally accepted in March 2020. It will enable improved management of Suriname's PAs. In line with the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD)'s Aichi Biodiversity Targets[5], it is expected that the area with a protective status will expand to at least 17% of the terrestrial land by 2020 and accomplish a 100% representation of all ecosystems and biological species.

12. The situation analysis of forest policies and institutions carried out during the design phase of this project shows many weaknesses in this area, in spite of recent improvements promoted by SBB and the projects related to Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+). Among others, the different concessions (commercial and community) have different regulations, and community concessions do not need a harvesting plan. Timber concessions can be leased by third parties, causing international stakeholders to profit from Surinamese resources with little oversight or control, for instance when a community concession, with few

[4] http://www.dna.sr/media/247967/Ontwerpwetwet_Milieu_Raamwet.pdf
[5] https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/#GoalC, accessed on 21-02-2020.

regulations, is being leased by a foreign company. A Code of Practice to regulate sustainable timber harvesting was drafted in 2011 but has still not been formally validated. The control of the value chain (harvesting, transport, processing, packaging, export) is mostly done through physical, hand-filled documents and not modernized (digital, online). Forest management is being delivered by different institutes (Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control -SBB-, Suriname National Forest Service -LBB-, Nature Conservation Department -NB-, National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname -NIMOS/National Environment Authority[6]-) that are not always aligned. A process to develop a single national forest authority (as the Forest Management and Nature Conservation Authority Suriname - BOSNAS) has been proposed since 2002 and is still in preparation but has not been completed to date[7]. Agroforestry and NTFP are not included in forest legislation and only in a few (recent) policies (REDD+, Climate Change). These poorly developed and incomplete policies and institutional capacity form a barrier to the professional development of the Surinamese forest sector to apply SFM, generate better revenues for the country and opportunities for the inland population.

13. *Uncoordinated knowledge management, low levels of awareness and limited regional collaboration to promote the conservation of Amazon forests.* Due to its small population in a vast country, Suriname has little knowledge infrastructure; there is only one university (Anton de Kom) and even though it has research institutes with an impressive track record (CELOS, among others) there are not many trained people and information is lacking on aspects of biodiversity, ecology and ecosystem management. Research programs of international NGOs (WWF, ACT, Tropenbos, CI) and SBB have partly compensated for the lack of research capacity with field research and publications. However, knowledge remains scattered and there is a need for improved national information systems and institutional coordination. Given that by far the largest part of the Surinamese population is living in the coastal lowlands and the national press hardly visits the hinterland, the general public is unaware of the environmental challenges of the forest areas. This low awareness among city dwellers is strengthened by a specific ethnic division: the population of Creole, Indian, Javanese and Chinese descent on the coast have little direct interaction with the Maroon and Indigenous population in the forest. Finally, Suriname has little technical or strategic cooperation with other Amazon countries beyond Guyana. Both Suriname and Guyana are economically, culturally and linguistically more connected to the Caribbean region and the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization is the only formal sub-regional South American cooperation body that Suriname forms a part of. Therefore, there has been little application of lessons and experiences from other Amazon countries to the Surinamese context.

14. Suriname has ratified various multilateral environmental agreements, signaling its commitment to address environmental challenges, including the UN Convention on Biological Diversity in 1996, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1997 and the Paris Agreement in February 2019. It has also put in place planning instruments and policies that are fully aligned with the ASL-II program and child project. These include the National Development Plan 2017-2021 and the National REDD+ Strategy, which highlight the need to introduce integrated land use planning, more effectively manage forest resources and update information systems. Improving the effectiveness of PA management is in line with the 2006-2020 Biodiversity Strategy and the National Development Plan. The National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2021 is consistent with the Program and child project´s emphasis on more effective conservation of forest ecosystems in protected landscapes and more sustainable forest management (SFM). Furthermore, strengthening nature tourism through the project is linked to the underlying objective of the National Tourism Strategy 2030 (launched in 2018). The government is committing resources to implement these different policies and executing various projects to contribute to these objectives, in addition to investments being made by the private sector and NGOs.

15. Suriname´s policy and investment framework is therefore aligned with the ASL-II Program´s goal of contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of the Amazon. Furthermore, at the COP 23 in 2017, the country announced its commitment to maintain its 93% forest cover. Suriname´s vast repository of biodiversity and the important carbon sequestration role played by its forests put it in a highly strategic position to contribute to the ASL-II program´s objective and to produce global environmental benefits in terms of increased area of protected and productive landscapes under improved management for conservation and sustainable use, land restoration and greenhouse gas emissions reductions.

[6] With the recent approval of the Environmental Framework Law, Coordination Environment and NIMOS will merge into National Environment Authority

[7] https://www.cbd.int/doc/nr/nr-06/sr-nr-06-en.pdf

III. STRATEGY

Response to development challenge

16. The project aims to reduce the threats to biodiversity in the Suriname Amazon by securing equitable management of its protected and productive landscapes. Being fully complementary to the ongoing GEF project to improve the environmental management of ASGM, this project targets threats related to ill-planned and illegal forestry and infrastructure, recognizing these as interacting with ASGM. It will do so through integrated approaches that deliver mutually supportive conservation and sustainable livelihood benefits. The project strategy addresses the national scale by strengthening institutional capacities for integrated landscape management and conservation and promoting enabling policies for SFM and nature tourism, among others. Field based project interventions will take place in two target productive landscapes: 1) Saamaka/Matawai landscape; and 2) the Coeroeni/Paroe landscape. The four protected areas targeted by the project include: the Central Suriname Nature Reserve (CSNR), the Sipaliwini Nature Reserve (SNR), Brownsberg Nature Park (BNP), and the Brinckheuvel Nature Reserve (BNR) (see Annex 1 for maps and more detailed descriptions of these areas).

17. The project will target removing the identified barriers to reduce the threats. It will enhance management effectiveness of protected areas through functional co-management modalities and the generation of sustainable alternative livelihoods for local communities *(Outcome 1).* The project will remove the barrier related to limited benefits for local communities through improved sustainable use of forest resources in productive landscapes with gender-inclusive, participatory and integrated approaches *(Outcome 2)*. Weak policies, planning, institutional and monitoring frameworks is another barrier to improved management of the Surinamese Amazon. This will be removed by improving environmental governance through strengthened institutions, participatory land use planning and governance agreements, and improved policy for sustainable forest management in protected and productive landscapes *(Outcome 3)*. Finally, uncoordinated knowledge management, low levels of awareness and limited regional collaboration to promote conservation will be counteracted by promoting increased general awareness of the importance of Amazon ecosystem services and capacities to manage them sustainably, among government agencies, environmental practitioners and the general public, through knowledge management, regional cooperation and learning through participatory monitoring and evaluation *(Outcome 4).*

18. The Theory of Change that underlies the project strategy is visualized in Figure 1. It states that:

- when an enabling environment of policies and incentives exists, and ...
- when stakeholders have increased awareness, access to knowledge and capacities related to the environmental management of the Amazon, and ...
- when actions are effectively implemented to achieve increased management effectiveness of protected areas through co-management, rehabilitation and the generation of sustainable alternative livelihoods, and …
- when other actions are implemented to achieve the sustainable use of productive landscapes through SFM, agroforestry and improved value chains, ...
- the equitable management of Suriname's protected and productive Amazon landscapes will be achieved, and the mutually supportive conservation and sustainable livelihood benefits will be delivered in the short term, and ...
- if this is sustained over time, with effective regional collaboration in the long term, ...
- the connectivity of key Amazon ecosystems will be maintained and improved, globally and nationally significant biodiversity will be conserved, resilience and livelihoods of local communities and indigenous populations improved, and global greenhouse gas emissions reduced.

19. The proposed project contributes to the objectives of several focal areas of GEF (GEF-7 Programming and Policy Document). It contributes to the first objective of the biodiversity focal area *(mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes),* particularly BD1-B *(manage biodiversity in landscapes)* through project Outcome 2, but also BD1-A *(improve policies and decision-making, informed by biodiversity and ecosystem values),* through project outcome 3. It also contributes directly to the second objective *(reduce direct drivers of biodiversity loss)*, particularly BD2-F *(enhance effectiveness of protected areas systems)* through project Outcome 1. The project is also aligned with the second objective of the climate change mitigation focal area *(demonstrate mitigation options with systematic impacts)*, because it supports sustainable forest management through project Outcome 2. The same project outcome also contributes to the first objective of GEF Focal Area

on Land Degradation *(Support on the ground implementation of SLM to achieve LDN.* The project is a 'child project' of the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes (ASL) Program, which in turn is part of GEF's SFM Impact Program. The project is fully aligned with the ASL Theory of Change and the proposed project results reflect four of five ASL inter-related interventions *(Integrated Amazon Protected Areas, Integrated Landscape Management, Policies for Protected and Productive Landscapes, Capacity Building and Regional Cooperation).* Together with ASL child projects in all other Amazon countries, this project will contribute to the ASL program at the scale of the entire Amazon biome.

Baseline and incremental value

20. During the last decade, Suriname has invested considerable efforts to conserve and better manage the natural environment of the Amazon biome. A GEF project of fundamental importance for Suriname was executed in the early 2000s, focused on the conservation of Amazon forests (GEF 661, implemented by UNDP), which established the Suriname Conservation Fund (SCF) trust fund, among other outputs. Other significant initiatives, focused on the conservation of the biodiversity and natural resources of the Amazon biome in Suriname, include established national programs of international NGOs. The Suriname program of Tropenbos International has focused its activities on forest management, particularly in the forest belt, in collaboration with academic institutions (CELOS) and government agencies (SBB, LBB). The Guianas Program of WWF has implemented several programs in the Amazon biome. Their "Shared Resources, Joint Solutions" (SRJS) program has the intention to work towards sustainably managed landscapes that provide the most essential ecosystem services on which local communities and the broader economy depend. The program implementation occurs through Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and local communities, but also public and private sector stakeholders. Conservation International has launched the South Suriname Conservation Corridor together with the indigenous Trio and Wayana peoples and has carried out important biological surveys in the southern part of the country. They also supported tourism activities and the SNR management plan. Recently, they have started work to improve service delivery in Brownsberg Nature Park (BNP). Both the Amazon Conservation Team (ACT) and CI have implemented projects in the South that focus on sustainable (nature-based) job creation. For instance, in Alalapadu they worked on NTFP to gather and process Brazilian nuts with Trio communities. Both organizations also work in the Matawai area. Here, ACT has executed projects on co-management with Maroon communities. WWF and CI collaborate on a nation-wide program on jaguar conservation. Also, IUCN (Netherlands) has supported this goal.

21. Even though national forest and nature conservation institutions lack sustained funding and have low operative capacity, they are executing important initiatives that contribute to the baseline of this project. The most important is the REDD+ initiative, implemented by NIMOS, together with SBB, focused on reducing deforestation and forest degradation while improving conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks, through improved formalization and monitoring of the forestry sector. The GEF-project on mining, which is fully complementary to the proposed project, is implemented by the Ministry of Natural Resources (NH) and NIMOS/National Environment Authority. Research units from the Anton de Kom University of Suriname (AdeKUS), such as the National Herbarium of Suriname (BBS), the National Zoological Collection of Suriname (NZCS) and the Centre for Agricultural Research in Suriname (CELOS) have contributed with knowledge on fauna and flora of the Amazon region; CELOS has also done initial work on agricultural and agroforestry activities, together with Tropenbos.

22. During the last two decades, Suriname has begun to collaborate with the neighboring Amazon countries in initiatives for joint resource management. The first GEF project (Conservation of Globally Significant Forest Ecosystems in Suriname's Guiana Shield) ran parallel to the Guiana Shield Initiative (funded by the EU, implemented by UNDP) which was a regional project connecting the conservation of Surinamese natural landscapes with other countries of the Guiana Shield (Colombia, Brazil, French Guiana, Guyana, Venezuela). Other regional projects on integrated forest conservation, integrated water resource management and the mitigation of gold mining impacts, with funding from GEF and others, were implemented by the Amazon Treaty Cooperation Organization (ATCO). GEF funds the OTCA/UN Environment Project "Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme to Ensure Integrated and Sustainable Management of the Transboundary Water Resources of the Amazon River Basin Considering Climate Variability and Change", currently under implementation. It strengthens policies, institutions and monitoring of transboundary water resources. A regional forest monitoring program (funded by Germany, Brazil and The Netherlands) increased SBB capacity to establish baselines for REDD+, among other aspects.

23. The baseline study carried out during the design of the present project shows that in spite of recent and ongoing positive initiatives, there is still a large gap between the current scenario and the desired situation of

conservation of the biodiversity of the Surinamese Amazon, the sustainable management of its ecosystems and improved livelihoods of its inhabitants. The rapidly growing forestry sector and ongoing illegal ASGM have led to increased infrastructure and better access to the inlands. This, in combination with underfunded governmental agencies, incomplete policies, lack of knowledge management and low awareness of the importance of the Amazon among the general population, has led to a situation in which natural resources are under greater threat than ever before. In a scenario without the proposed GEF project, this situation will be maintained; there will not be enough institutional capacity to apply SFM, there will be little development of sustainable nature-based activities for the local population and deforestation figures will likely increase rapidly.

24. Additional funding from GEF is necessary to generate Global Environmental Benefits (GEB) in Suriname. The main GEB of this project are 1.7 million hectares of protected area under improved management and 170,400 hectares of Amazon landscape under improved management, including SFM. This improved management implies an estimated 11.5 M tCO2eq of avoided deforestation. Other GEB include 300 hectares of degraded areas that will be effectively rehabilitated or regenerated. Besides the environmental benefits, the project will benefit 2300 people (50 % women) directly through increased capacities and sustainable income generating opportunities, and 36,050 people (50% women) indirectly because of better managed landscapes. With the present project, these benefits will be generated in the two targeted landscapes in Suriname, but due to improved national level policies and institutional capacities, there will be benefits at the national level as well. Thanks to regional exchanges within the ASL program, lessons from the project can be applied in other countries and *vice-versa.*

25. Under Component 1, the project is incremental to the baseline situation because it will improve the effectiveness of the management of four protected areas. Also, thanks to the project 150 families engaged in sustainable livelihood activities based on nature tourism and non-timber forest products will profit from project investments. This profit will be attained principally by promoting community-inclusive nature tourism and NTFP product management in and around protected areas and developing policies and protocols for these activities. Finally, the project will focus on the rehabilitation of areas near the BNP that suffer from degradation from illegal mining activities. While rehabilitation will still only be done at a demonstration scale, it will provide lessons for other mined out areas.

26. The incremental value of Component 2 over the baseline is 140,000 hectares of community forest concessions where SFM approaches are applied with local participation and 400 hectares of improved (agroforestry based) production mechanisms. These approaches will benefit 200 families who will participate in these and other productive activities, such as NTFP and SFM. Under this component, the project will closely collaborate with local communities for training, spatial and resource planning and monitoring. It will also generate strengthened and regulated value chains for timber, agroforestry products and NTFP.

27. Under the third component, the project will improve policies and governance for the management of both protected and productive landscapes. GEF funds will be used to generate institutional capacities among governmental agencies in the participatory management of protected areas and productive landscapes and will stimulate the adoption of integrated approaches by local communities. This strengthened human capacity should increase the long-term sustainability of improved protected areas and forest management. Improved financial capacity will be achieved by training in collaboration with the SCF. A land use plan for the Coeroeni-Paroe landscape and a specific jaguar conservation plan will be developed and applied. These plans will be supported by an improved legal framework, participatory landscape assessments, development of codes of practice, conservation plans and improved information systems.

28. Under the project´s fourth component, it will generate a higher level of general knowledge and awareness among the inhabitants of the Amazon region and the country as a whole, through gathering and disseminating information and knowledge. Also, with GEF funding, cross-border partnerships and national multi-stakeholder coordination platforms will be generated for information sharing and learning about best practices in conservation and SFM in the Amazon.

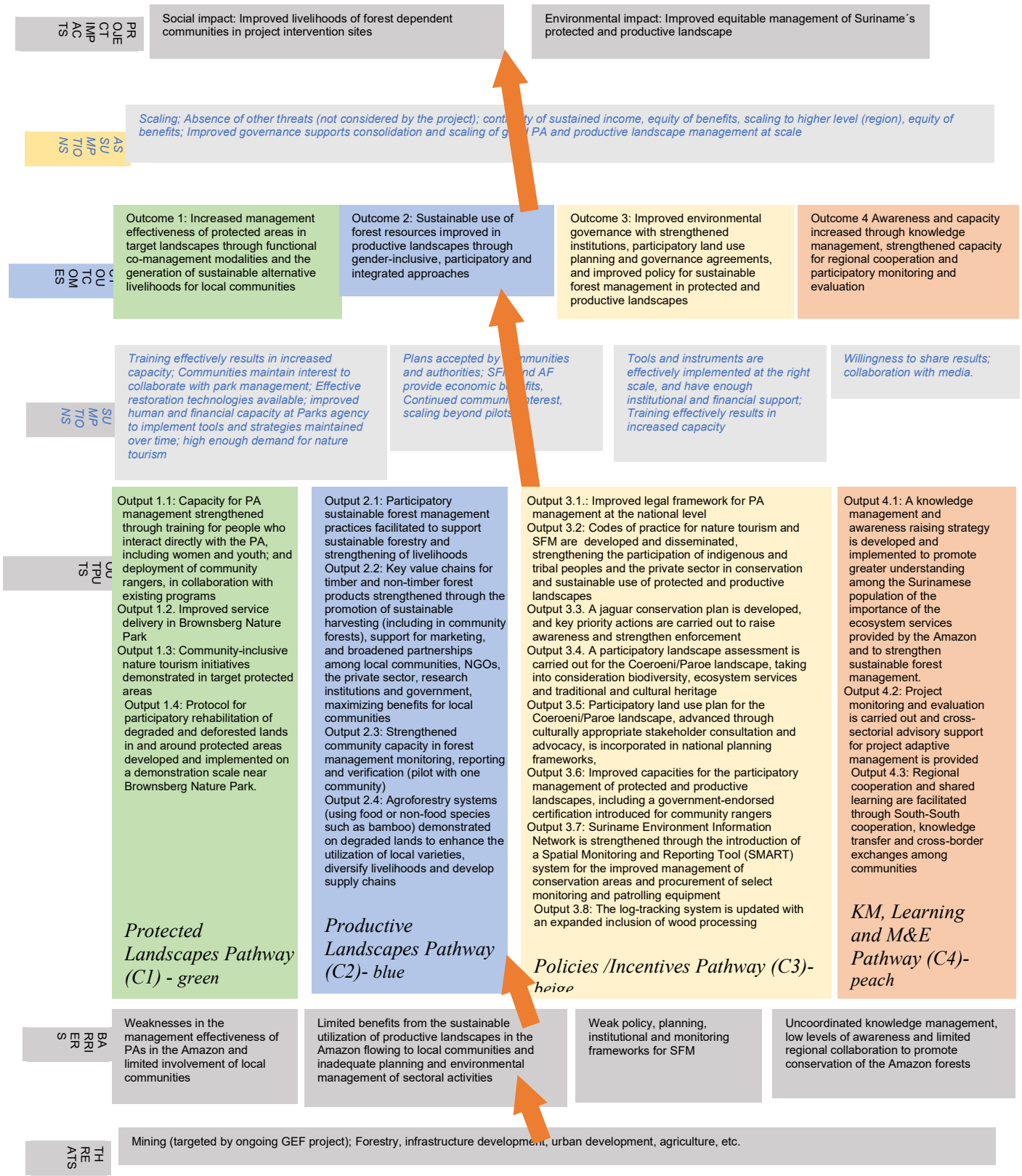


Figure 1. Visual representation of the Theory of Change underlying the project strategy

IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results*:*

29. The project objective is "Securing equitable management of Suriname's protected and productive landscapes through integrated approaches that deliver mutually supportive conservation and sustainable livelihood benefits". The progress towards this objective will be measured through the UNDP mandatory indicator on direct and indirect beneficiaries, disaggregated by gender (250 institutional stakeholders (50% women) directly benefiting from project activities; Sustainable livelihood benefits delivered to 2,050 inhabitants (50% women) in the two target landscapes). Also, three GEF core indicators are used as project objective indicators: Core indicator 1: 1,710,200 ha of terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use, Core Indicator 4: 170,400 ha of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas; 30,000 ha of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity; 140,000 ha of forest concessions brought under sustainable management, 400 hectares under agroforestry practices); and Core Indicator 6: 11,549,077 tCO_2eq of greenhouse gas emissions mitigated. These indicators reflect that the project objective implies a social impact (improved livelihoods of forest dependent communities in project intervention sites) as well as an environmental impact (improved equitable management of Surinamese protected and productive landscapes). The project design includes four strategic components, each with an outcome that directly contributes to the desired impact.

Component 1: Improved management of protected landscapes - Outcome 1: *Increased management effectiveness of protected areas in target landscapes through functional co-management modalities and the generation of sustainable alternative livelihoods for local communities*

30. Regarding nature conservation and PA management decision-making, the central Government of Suriname (GoS) is in charge. The Head of the Suriname National Forest Service (LBB) is responsible for managing all nature reserves and for handling all matters regarding nature conservation, including law enforcement. The operational management of the property is entrusted to the Nature Conservation Division *(Natuurbehe*er, NB) of LBB, which is assisted by the Foundation for Nature Preservation in Suriname (STINASU), a semi-governmental organization focusing on nature-based tourism and research in support of Suriname's governmental protected areas efforts.

31. In order to remove the barrier related to weaknesses in PA management effectiveness in the Amazon, as well as the limited involvement of local communities, the project will implement a series of activities to enhance the capacities of PA administration agencies. This increased capacity will lead to increased management effectiveness. Also, involvement of local communities will be strengthened as much as possible. The project recognizes that one of the main barriers to community involvement in PA management is the lack of sustainable livelihood opportunities within and around protected areas. Therefore, the promotion of nature-based tourism in protected areas will be a key element of this component, herewith ensuring contributions to both the environmental and the social impacts of the project. The progress towards the desired outcome will be measured through 10-20% increased scores on the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) and 350 families (50% women) engaged in sustainable livelihood activities, based on nature tourism, non-timber forest products, agroforestry and sustainable forest management, within and/or near the target PAs. Finally, the project will rehabilitate 300 hectares of degraded (outmined) area in community forests in the area of influence of Brownsberg Nature Park.

Output 1.1. Capacity for PA management strengthened through training for people who interact directly with the PA, including women and youth; and deployment of community rangers, in collaboration with existing programs

32. Insufficient capacity and qualified personnel at NB and STINASU, among other things, still pose major challenges to be effectively operational as the main PA management authorities. A shift from central GoS management to co-management, planning, monitoring and evaluation with good community engagement and participation practices may be an effective strategy to improve management. Therefore, in collaboration with other initiatives that support the PA management agencies (CI, SCF, ACT), the project will implement a program for capacity enhancement of park staff (women and men) in the four protected areas in the selected landscapes. This program will be based on a precise capacity needs assessment for each area. Training will be done on control and law enforcement, administrative/financial management planning, co-management (including aspects such as human rights, ITP rights, gender, ethnicity), conflict management, public outreach and communication. It will

target staff from NB (SNR, CSNR, BNR) and STINASU (BNP, Raleighvallen -within CSNR-). Finally, depending on the specific capacity needs assessments, capacity enhancement might also include equipment for research and field patrolling.

33. The project will explore piloting co-management arrangements with civil society organizations and community organizations (building on the PPP currently under implementation in BNP and ACT experience in Matawai). Where co-management arrangements are considered[8], the training will target the communities that interact with the PA. These communities will receive training on the basic aspects of biodiversity conservation and ecosystem functioning, PA management and social involvement. Particularly in CSNR and SNR, community rangers will be involved in direct park management (patrolling, community outreach). A clear profile of community rangers, forest rangers and game wardens will be defined and their tasks defined in collaboration with park administration. These will receive longer term, more accompanied training including internships in different areas.

Output 1.2. Improved service delivery in Brownsberg Nature Park

34. The project will specifically target the challenges of BNP. Even though this PA is relatively small (27,500 ha), it is extremely diverse because of its habitat diversity and it used to be the "crown jewel" of Suriname´s nature-based tourism. In 2020 CI and STINASU developed a PPP to improve park management in collaboration with communities and private companies. In addition to increasing management capacity (output 1.1) and in coordination with the CI and STINASU efforts, the present project will use GEF funding to increase service delivery for the park. Improved service delivery will not only help to provide a better visitor experience and less negative impact from tourism (littering, disturbance of wildlife) but also improve control and research capacities. The improved service delivery consists of support to installations and infrastructure as well as communication equipment (computers, telephone, radio) and materials (information for visitors). The project will engage the nearby Brownsweg community in BNP management through consultation meetings and providing opportunities for PPP involvement.

Output 1.3. Community-inclusive nature tourism initiatives demonstrated in target protected areas.

35. Suriname's abundant natural wealth is regarded as the most important attraction for touristic gaze, experience and enjoyment. Nature-based tourism is considered the main competitive advantage, together with the cultural diversity of the nation. Despite these benefits, there is a general agreement that the country has not tapped enough profits from tourism. The most evident opportunity for the improvement of sustainable livelihoods for the population living near protected areas as well as in productive landscapes is nature tourism in the targeted landscapes. Whereas this is somewhat obvious for the Saamaka/Matawai landscape with plentiful easy access opportunities, for the Coeroeni/Paroe landscape there are limited options. The project will enhance nature-based tourism opportunities, particularly in, but not restricted to, protected areas, targeting equity, participation and income generation for the local population (women and men). The livelihood benefits from tourism in protected and productive landscapes can be associated with, or complementary to, NTFP value chains (output 2.2).

36. With GEF funding, the project will enhance capacities among different stakeholders in the tourism-based supply chain, which were identified during the design phase of the project. In the Coeroeni-Paroe landscape, where tourism is less consolidated, a business plan for sustainable tourism development will be created to see under which conditions tourist access to these areas could be implemented and its implementation supported. In the Saamaka-Matawai landscape, together with government agencies (NB/STINASU and the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism - HI&T) and NGOs (WWF, SCF, etc.), the Suriname Hospitality and Tourism Training Centre (SHTTC) will implement a regional sustainable tourism and hospitality training program focused on improved service delivery by locals in BNP and other tourism resorts. The Suriname Crafts institute can develop an arts and crafts improvement program for both targeted landscapes, with special focus on NTFPs. Also, lodge owners of Upper Suriname will be trained on administrative and operative aspects (administration, marketing, safety and hygiene) and women of local villages will be trained to enhance local food production for distribution to resorts. Finally, grants will be provided to four tourism enterprises in Brokopondo, Matawai and Upper Suriname (selected

[8] "In Suriname, nature reserves are governed and managed by the Head of Suriname Forest Service (LBB). As long as two pending laws (community property of indigenous and tribal peoples; umbrella nature act) are not officially promulgated, there is no legal framework regulating co-management. However, LBB/NB has for years, as a best practice, involved local communities within protected area management by establishing consultation commissions in which community representatives hold a seat. These commissions are chaired by NB"

according to criteria of feasibility for growth, current size of enterprise, actual capacities, community involvement) for their revitalization and enhancement.

Output 1.4. Protocol for participatory rehabilitation of degraded and deforested lands in and around protected areas developed and implemented on a demonstration scale near Brownsberg Nature Park

37. Illegal ASGM is highly destructive to the environment because it completely destroys vegetation and soils and contaminates surface water with sediment and heavy metals. After the mining activity, an area is fully degraded. In the wider area around BNP, several of these abandoned areas are present, some relicts of the previous clean sweeps and others, simply outmined by miners. In addition to improved capacities for PA management (output 1.1), better service delivery (1.2) and the promotion of alternative livelihood opportunities for the local population through nature-based tourism (1.3), the project will rehabilitate degraded areas in community owned areas where mining took place. Beyond some initial experience by CELOS and IICA, there is not much knowledge on restoration/rehabilitation of outmined areas in Suriname, so expertise will have to be brought in from neighboring countries. First, the purpose of the activity has to be defined with local stakeholders (STINASU, community, district council). It is likely that degradation is such (complete lack of soil) that restoration (reestablishment of ecological functioning) is not feasible but rather rehabilitation of the terrain to give it a park or recreation function might be a better option. The latter is also more attractive for private sector involvement, but even for a park area, minimum conditions also need to be in place. After defining the goal and type of rehabilitation, and generating awareness among the wider community about this rehabilitation, areas have to be selected and rehabilitation strategies defined and targeted. Research and monitoring are needed, including baseline on condition of soil, waterways etc. not only to design, monitor and eventually adapt these piloted practices but also to manage risks associated with pollution, contamination and control of invasive species. Good practice and lessons learned from these pilots will be included in a protocol for rehabilitation. The adoption of this activity by an interested stakeholder should be assured because during the period of project implementation, only the initial rehabilitation steps will have been undertaken. Therefore, the pilot will be accompanied by capacity building and community involvement for long-term sustainability.

Component 2: Gender-inclusive participatory management of productive landscapes strengthened - Outcome 2: *Sustainable use of forest resources improved in productive landscapes through gender-inclusive, participatory and integrated approaches*

38. At the core of ASL is the effort to overcome barriers related to livelihoods of forest-dependent communities. This ASL 'child project' in Suriname will target the lack of benefits flowing to local communities from the sustainable utilization of productive landscapes in the Amazon. It will also try to overcome inadequate planning and environmental management of sectoral activities. It will do so by improving the forestry and agroforestry sectors as well as the harvesting and marketing of non-timber forest products. While the SFM approach for timber has a long history in Suriname (e.g. the CELOS management system), in practice it is not applied at a commercial scale because of the (until recently) relatively small size of the Suriname forestry sector. NTFP extraction can take place in productive as well as in protected landscapes without causing any significant degradation since what is extracted will grow back naturally as long as overexploitation is avoided. Even though initially the main benefit of forest management in Suriname was based on a NTFP (gum from the bullet-wood tree, *Manilkara bidentata)* and ITP have a wide use of NTFP for food, medicinal and cultural purposes, currently there is little commercial use of NTFP, as well as poorly developed value chains and low levels of inclusion in regulatory frameworks. The same situation applies for agroforestry: while at local scale, ITP have applied agroforestry principles in their rotational fields, it is poorly developed at wider scales, value chains and regulatory frameworks.

39. Outcome 2 contributes strongly to the social impact of the program as well as to the environmental impact. The indicators that measure the progress towards the desired outcome are 140,000 hectares of forest concessions where SFM approaches are implemented with local participation. This indicator includes both private and community concessions. The success of SFM approaches will include considerations of biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, income generation and gender equity. It will also aim to implement improved agroforestry-based production practices on 400 hectares of non-forested land. A final indicator is 200 local families who participate in public-private or private-private partnerships for the sustainable use of non-timber forest products, agroforestry and SFM. The measure of success of this indicator includes attributes of feasibility, profitability, gender equity and environmental sustainability of the supply chains.

Output 2.1. Participatory sustainable forest management practices facilitated to support sustainable forestry and strengthening of livelihoods

40. With GEF funding, SBB will upscale and intensify its training program on SFM practices to community members and the private and public sectors. The application in practice of the increased capacity will be stimulated through the activities for output 2.2. As a first step, a permanent 'train-the-trainers' program will be initiated, and training material developed or updated. This activity will be done through a strengthened training center (possibly the Jan Starke Education and Recreation Center; JSOOC). Private sector (operators, field staff, transport, processing) and public sector (control agents) representatives will be trained on SFM principles and methodologies along the supply chain, from field to harbor. This training involves not only technical aspects but also economic and legal aspects and data handling. Community members will also be trained in the concepts and practice of SFM in the field with a clear link to livelihood opportunities and benefits. Also, an awareness campaign on SFM will be directed specifically to traditional authorities and include possible models for reinvesting earnings from community forests in improved livelihoods and services. In all programs, gender equity will be mainstreamed, both for balance in participation and the topics included in training.

41. In addition to the SFM training, training will also be provided in sustainable entrepreneurship and marketing for actors (both women and men) in value chains related to forestry, NTFPs and agroforestry. This activity could include a community-led intergenerational training programme on the use of non-timber forest products (including medicinal plants), with the objective to strengthen and re-introduce traditional knowledge in villages. Exchanges between villages within and between the target landscapes may take place for learning from each other.

Output 2.2. Key value chains for timber and non-timber forest products strengthened through the promotion of sustainable harvesting (including in community forests), support for marketing, and broadened partnerships among local communities, NGOs, the private sector, research institutions and government, maximizing benefits for local communities.

42. The project will support the pilot-level practical application of SFM approaches in private and communal concessions, focusing on timber and non-timber forest products. This activity will be executed through five grants to consortia of communities or private concession holders, in collaboration with NGOs, academic partners and/or private sector actors. It is expected that the five grants include (a) one community concession for sustainable forest management; (b) one private concession for SFM; (c) two community initiatives for NTFP management; (d) one private sector value chain (based on capacity needs assessment). The grantees will be selected through a transparent process, based on criteria related to the location and size of the concession, aspects of the forestry enterprise (volume, history, supply chain), characteristics of the private company or community (transparency, capacity, gender equity, ethnicity, economy), the proposed approach (project management, co-financing, partners) and the expected contribution to meeting the project targets in line with approved indicators. Communities and small enterprises will have access to training for proposal development and be provided with guidance during implementation for project management and administration purposes. For NTFP, given a lower availability of sustainable and profitable supply chains, additional research activities will be initiated to support this development (three grants to AdeKUS/CELOS for student/staff research). Grantees will also receive training for doing gender assessments and stakeholder involvement in all steps of their pilot project implementation.

43. During the implementation of the project grants, the project PMU, in coordination with SBB, will facilitate the exchange of experiences among the different stakeholders involved in SFM and stimulate broadened partnerships among actors (private sector entrepreneurs, communities, NGOs, research institutions and government) in all steps of the value chains, with the aim of maximizing benefits for local communities. The project will start a broad communication campaign to promote locally produced sustainable products related to forestry, NTFP and agroforestry (output 2.4). This campaign will target the population in general, but a special emphasis will be given to public agencies to stimulate sustainable procurement of furniture[9] and food for public schools or government premises, for example.

44. There will be two specific activities related to private sector involvement. An integrated private forestry sector analysis and Capacity Needs Assessment will be carried out in a participatory manner to identify current strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats faced by the private forestry sector in Suriname, related to all steps in the forestry value chain as well as to the organization/ representation of the sector. This sector analysis

[9] Output 3.8 includes increased traceability and transparency in the timber value chain needed for the sustainable procurement.

and CNA will increase the understanding both among private and public actors of which bottlenecks need to be overcome to achieve sustainability and better coordination in the forestry value chain. Based on the CNA results, a Capacity Development Plan will be formulated, providing the basis for a structural approach to strengthen the sustainability of the private forestry sector. Also, in close collaboration with the private sector, a feasibility study will be done about the possibilities for the generation of bio-energy from wood waste.

Output 2.3. Strengthened community capacity in forest management monitoring, reporting and verification

45. In addition to training and the application in practice of SFM approaches (outputs 2.1 and 2.2), the project will support local capacities in forest management monitoring, reporting and verification in order to have widely present capacities to assess forest management, which is an important tool to reduce illegal and unsustainable practices. The project activities are based on previous work by SBB among others supported by the REDD+ program and FAO, targeting Community Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (CMRV) application in productive landscapes, linking this to the SFISS. Training in CMRV will be broadened in geographic scope (including South Suriname) and enhanced with NTFP monitoring (presence, uses, skills, needs) by community rangers in partnership with ACT.

46. Communities and traditional authorities will be informed about the concept and purpose of CMRV, which is included as a component of the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS). CMRV is based on three pillars: it should be local, participatory (involving women/men/youth) and there needs to be a community interest/common cause between stakeholders in the data to be collected. CMRV needs to grow as a voluntary undertaking by communities who see the value and relevance of local forest/landscape monitoring, and who want to use the data coming out of the process. Each community should define their own monitoring objectives, which could include input to the government on forest carbon, management practices, wildlife etc., but could also include monitoring aspects of village/community development that matter to the communities themselves, in line with a local vision/land use plan and locally defined indicators. Communities will be offered the possibility to opt-in to contribute their local monitoring data to the NFMS.

Output 2.4. Agroforestry systems (using food or non-food species such as bamboo) demonstrated on degraded lands to enhance the utilization of local varieties, diversify livelihoods and develop supply chains

47. The project will stimulate sustainable livelihood opportunities for inhabitants of the Surinamese Amazon through agroforestry practices, which is a land use management system that intentionally combines agriculture and forestry by growing trees or shrubs among a variety of other crops. This has several benefits including increased biodiversity and reduced degradation. While some agroforestry principles have been widely applied by ITP in the Amazon (multi-cropping, combination of trees and annual crops, inclusion of wild plants in agricultural fields, etc.), there is a need to improve the sustainability of small and subsistence farming by increasing the length of cultivation periods in the system of shifting cultivation. Improved sustainability can be achieved through improved agricultural and soil conservation practices, more productive crop varieties and better seeds. Since agroforestry is a relatively new concept for Suriname, research will be carried out to identify good options for agroforestry in Suriname, including compilation and analysis of existing data on the matter. Based on the results, training and capacity building will be carried out to strengthen skills in improved agroforestry systems among local communities in the targeted landscapes. During past consultation processes, members of local communities repeatedly voiced the concerns that new practices may not be sustainable in terms of financial means available to maintain equipment and sustain the work. When such practices are promoted, it should be considered that capacity needs to be built through training, equipment, financing and materials, with a long-term vision.

48. The development of sustainable and profitable agroforestry will be supported through research and practical piloting. It will provide grants to two local communities (in partnership with NGO or academia) for the implementation of agroforestry projects, designed to enhance the utilization of local varieties, diversify livelihoods and develop supply chains. During the PPG it was estimated that during the project implementation period, initial piloting with agroforestry can be taken-up by 100 families in two villages, establishing 400 hectares of improved production systems based on agroforestry. Similar to the granting process for Output 2.2, the grantees will be selected through a transparent process, based on criteria related to the location and size and biophysical characteristics of the area to be used for agroforestry, aspects of the planned operation (crops, volume, supply chain), characteristics of the private company or community (transparency, capacity, gender equity, ethnicity, economy) and the proposed approach (project management, co-financing, partners). Interested communities will have access to training for proposal development and be accompanied during implementation for support in project management, administration and to mainstream gender and stakeholder engagement. Communication activities (2.2) will promote agroforestry products among the wider population.

Component 3: Policies/incentives for protected and productive landscapes - Outcome 3: *Improved environmental governance with strengthened institutions, participatory land use planning and governance agreements, and improved policy for sustainable forest management in protected and productive landscapes*

49. The project will overcome the barrier associated with weak policy, planning, institutional and monitoring frameworks for SFM at a national scale. While Suriname has a history of more than a century in forest management policies and institutions, their situation is relatively weak, with poorly equipped institutions, several necessary legal instruments that have not been developed or not formalized and lacking participation of local communities. During project design, an assessment of forest and protected areas policies and institutions was undertaken and based on this, a series of priority activities has been defined that will improve environmental governance with strengthened institutions, participatory land use planning and governance agreements, and improved policy for sustainable forest management in protected and productive landscapes. Outcome 3 will mostly contribute to the environmental impact in the Theory of Change, although the better regulation of community participation also contributes to the social impact. The progress towards this outcome will be measured by three indicators: an increase of 2 points in the level of institutional capacity in participatory management of protected and productive landscapes and implementation of SFM approaches (as measured by the UNDP capacity scorecard); 20 community rangers/game wardens contributing to a Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) system, feeding into the Suriname Environment Information Network as an indicator of the level of technical support for the adoption of integrated approaches; and a stabilization of the jaguar population in the Brownsberg area (5.12 relative abundance).

Output 3.1. Improved legal framework for PA and forest management at the national level

50. The legal framework for environmental issues in Suriname is incomplete, partly under construction and outdated. The project will improve both the PA and forest management legal framework after the recent approval of the Environment Framework Act by the National Assembly (March 2020). A draft Nature Conservation Act was recently prepared with assistance from Conservation International Suriname, but still needs to be amended to meet GBB's requirements. Moreover, both the Nature Conservation Act and the present Forest Management Act will also have to be adjusted to the newly enacted Framework Environment Act. The project will accompany the adjustment of the Nature Conservation Act under the Environment Framework Act and the necessary institutional structuring. SBB will lead a process to update the Forest Management Act to be compatible with new insights on sustainable forest management. Both laws will be disseminated and validated with relevant stakeholders

Output 3.2. Codes of practice for nature tourism and SFM are developed and disseminated, strengthening the participation of indigenous and tribal peoples and the private sector in conservation and sustainable use of protected and productive landscapes

51. In the National Strategic Tourism Plan (NSTP) the government admits the lack of adequate regulations, quality standards and Code of Practice (CoP) for a sustainable development of the tourism sector. In the past, rules and regulations for staff and visitors have previously been part of the tourist management in protected areas. Whereas STINASU and international NGOs were the first some decades ago to apply a CoP in sustainable tourism management, in the last two decades the private tourism sector and national NGOs have also contributed regularly to develop regulations in order to protect the environment. However, currently the major challenge of tourism policy is enactment of two laws that will contribute to nature tourism development: the recently enacted Framework Environment Act and the Tourism Act. The CoP for the national tourism industry is an integral part of the latter and has been under preparation for some years. Therefore, the project will review and update existing (elements of) a Code of Practice for Nature Based tourism at the national level in cooperation and in a participatory process with the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism (HI&T). It will connect to regional policies, through private and community stakeholders as part of a Brokopondo/Sipaliwini tourism policy. This includes support and guidance of a Regional Tourism Council.

52. A Code of Practice (CoP) for SFM will be further developed by SBB, particularly through updating the draft Code of Practice for sustainable timber harvesting from 2011 with measurable indicators for SFM. This CoP will then be tested in practice through a field campaign (with involvement of public sector, private sector and community forest holders) to show and specify how to measure sustainability indicators. Finally, the CoP will be validated in a series of workshops with forest enterprises, private companies, communities, control agencies, academia, NGOs and other stakeholders along the supply chain. In parallel, the process to draft a CoP for sustainable harvesting and use of NTFP will be started by conducting research on carrying capacity and consulting with communities where the project supports NTFP projects.

Output 3.3. A jaguar conservation plan is developed, and key priority actions are carried out to raise awareness and strengthen enforcement

53. The jaguar *(Panthera onca)* is the only extant member of the genus *Panthera* native to the Americas and, with an average adult weight of approximately 100 kg and 150 cm length, it is the largest native cat species of the New World and the third largest in the world. As a predator at the top of the food chain, it is a keystone species that plays an important role in stabilizing ecosystems and regulating prey populations. Therefore, jaguars are a good indicator for overall ecosystem health and when their habitat is well conserved, not only jaguars but all species profit. Jaguars are categorized "near threatened" (NT) by the IUCN Red List assessment. In Suriname, all large species of wildlife, and particularly jaguars, are subject to a range of threats such as unsustainable subsistence hunting (reducing prey species of the jaguar), commercial hunting and species trafficking and habitat disturbance by logging and mining activities (Kerman 2010. Exploitation of the jaguar, *Panthera onca* and other large forest cats in Suriname. WWF Guianas). In several areas of the Surinamese Amazon, there are viable populations of jaguars, but even though there are serious efforts of NGOs, there is no conservation plan targeting jaguars. With GEF funding, the project will strengthen the institutional capacity of LBB for jaguar conservation and improve inter-institutional coordination for control of illegal trafficking and trade. It will also support CI, ACT and WWF to develop a national plan, together with the GoS, to be implemented specifically in the area of BNP.

Output 3.4. A participatory landscape assessment is carried out for the Coeroeni/Paroe landscape, taking into consideration biodiversity, ecosystem services, and traditional and cultural heritage

54. The Coeroeni/Paroe landscape covers approximately 1.4 million ha and is very sparsely inhabited (1,050 inhabitants – predominantly indigenous communities) but it harbors significant biodiversity. This area is relatively difficult to reach and is rather under-explored and unexploited. The Sipaliwini Nature Reserve at the most southern tip of Suriname, is also difficult to manage due to its remoteness. ACT and CI have been working with the communities to create maps of ecosystem services in areas essential to their well-being, for example areas important for culture, subsistence, economy and for future generations. The maps proved to be an important tool for stimulating dialogue between the villages and decision-makers. As a result, an agreement was reached to develop a participatory landscape assessment which will be done with GEF funding through this project. This will consist of meetings with the Trio leadership to discuss the updating of earlier development and management plans created by the Trio for their lands, and a series of community meetings to develop a land-use plan for the entire landscape (output 3.5) based on the assessment. A desktop assessment of the landscape will be done, using field studies, mapping initiatives and reports of the area to determine possible gaps in information. Then, a participatory rapid field assessment will be conducted to fill important gaps in knowledge and information. Finally, a non-technical, easy to understand version of the assessment will be developed and translated into Trio.

Output 3.5. Participatory land use plan for the Coeroeni/Paroe landscape, advanced through culturally appropriate stakeholder consultation and advocacy, is incorporated in national planning frameworks.

55. The activities to achieve this output include the development of a land use plan, based on the assessment in output 3.4, after appropriate consultation. The land use plan will be discussed with district and national authorities before being presented for incorporation in national planning frameworks prepared by the national authorities. This entails developing structural and zoning plans and a legal framework for spatial planning. Then, meetings with Trio leadership to discuss the development of a land use plan for the entire landscape and decide on procedures to be used to develop the plan. Also, applying procedures agreed with Trio authorities, consultation meetings will be held to discuss land use planning, and develop a draft land use plan, ensuring that language used is easy to understand and translated into Trio, and utilizing earlier Trio development and management plans. The final draft land use plan will be discussed with Trio leadership for approval. After that, meetings between representatives of Trio leadership and district and national government will be organized to reach consensus on the final draft land use plan for the Coeroeni-Paroe landscape and to support the inclusion of the final approved land use plan in the country's national development plan.

Output 3.6. Improved capacities for the participatory management of protected and productive landscapes, including a government-endorsed certification introduced for community rangers.

56. In addition to improving capacities for PA management (component 1) and SFM (component 2) at the landscapes level, the project will improve the institutional capacities at the national level for the participatory management of protected and productive landscapes. This activity will include a training for LBB, NB, STINASU and SBB staff on the different issues that have been supported through the present project, including the improved legal framework for PA and SFM, codes of practice for SFM, NTFP and nature-based tourism, forest

monitoring, rehabilitation and jaguar conservation. In addition, certification for community rangers will be applied at the national level. Criteria will be developed related to the kind of knowledge needed by community rangers, a certification system will be set up and where necessary, the criteria and certification system for forest guards and game wardens will be updated. The project will establish agreements with JSOOC to provide (part of) these trainings.

Output 3.7. Suriname Environment Information Network is strengthened through the introduction of a Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) system for the improved management of conservation areas and the procurement of select monitoring and patrolling equipment.

57. Access to reliable environmental data and information is crucial to support sound policy-making. Currently in Suriname it is often the case that important environmental data sets exist, but cannot be used by everyone who needs them since they are not easy to find or are considered "property" of various institutes and organizations. It has therefore been proposed to create a Suriname Environment Information Network (SMIN) as a central point for environmental information flow and data exchange. SMIN needs to be implemented in line with the Terms of Reference developed by NIMOS and ABS. Crucial aspects are to make sure that SMIN gets fed with field data from the sparsely inhabited interior lands and that it is interlinked with other existing environmental data platforms. The Gonini geoportal www.gonini.org , which is the National Land Monitoring System of Suriname set up to gather all spatial environmental data in one place and https://www.gonini.org/SBB/index.php, will be strengthened and linked to SMIN under this output. An important activity that will support better management of protected areas is the development of GIS shapefiles specifying the exact borders of the protected areas in Suriname and to publish these official borders on the Gonini geoportal. SBB will be supported in its efforts to coordinate and keep Gonini updated through multi-stakeholder cooperation with all institutes that generate spatial data. The National Planning Office is an important partner due to their legal mandate in terms of land use planning. Among others, collaboration with KBS will be further explored to add fire data on Gonini for monitoring purposes. Additionally, the access to field data will be improved by introducing the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) to improve the ability of game wardens, community rangers and agencies responsible for protected area management to monitor wildlife and combat poaching and other illegal activities, and to link this tool directly to SMIN.

Output 3.8. The log-tracking system is updated with an expanded inclusion of wood processing.

58. In order to improve its capacity for control and law enforcement to enable SFM, SBB has updated its log tracking system into a Sustainable Forestry Information System Suriname (SFISS) that was launched in 2019. This online forestry information system gives stakeholders working in the forestry sector access to their timber production and planning data online and they can process and submit wood production forms digitally, resulting in smooth data processing with greatly reduced waiting times for customers and less paperwork for the government. SFISS is based on planned logging and the system can follow a log from the stump location to the final destination, with the goal to offer transparency and efficiency to the government, stakeholders and public on what is going on in the forestry sector. SFISS serves as an important instrument for monitoring and promoting SFM through measurable indicators. Applying SFISS in practice has proven useful, but the system still has some flaws and needs further development that will be achieved with GEF support. The project will support SBB to further improve the system through updating and strengthening existing modules of the SFISS, as well as developing new online modules and functions such as SFM reporting, wood processing and a spatial interface. To facilitate planning, monitoring and reporting in the field, SFISS mobile applications will be developed on harvest plan, cutting register, sustainability indicators, connected with the overall system. Security measures will be implemented to keep SFISS up and running (strategic online protection, firewall, antivirus, backup hardware, regular checks). Finally, the SFISS log-tracking module will be adjusted for public use to increase transparency and participation in SFM.

Component 4: Knowledge management, learning and monitoring and evaluation - Outcome 4: *Increased general awareness of the importance of Amazon ecosystem services and capacities to manage them sustainably, among government agencies, environmental practitioners and the general public, through knowledge management, regional cooperation and learning through participatory monitoring and evaluation*

59. The activities in this component help to overcome the barrier of uncoordinated knowledge management, low levels of awareness and limited regional collaboration to promote the conservation of the Amazon forests. The component ensures that the knowledge and lessons generated by the project are used to

guide its administration, that decisions are made based on evidence, and that the knowledge is widely available and disseminated inside and outside the country to be applied by partners and other stakeholder in Amazon countries. The achievement of the outcome of this component will be measured by three indicators: (1) an increase in stakeholder knowledge, attitudes and practices on conservation and SFM in the Amazon, as measured by a KAP survey carried out at the project inception (baseline) and closure, (2) four new cross-border partnerships for information sharing and learning on best practices in conservation and SFM in the Amazon established during project implementation (expected as one with every bordering country/territory -Guyana, Brazil, French Guiana- and one regional; and (3) the existence and the number of actively participating institutions in a multi-stakeholder and cross-sectorial coordination platform related to the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment/National Environment Authority (NMA)'s[10] work program.

Output 4.1. A knowledge management and awareness raising strategy is developed and implemented to promote greater understanding among the Surinamese population of the importance of the ecosystem services provided by the Amazon and to strengthen sustainable forest management.

60. The project will develop a Knowledge Management (KM) and awareness raising strategy during the project initiation phase, ensuring that all information generated during the project will be managed online and will be available through open-source tools. Attention will be given to ensure that hinterland communities are assisted to access this system. This KM system will also consider existing science-based data from research institutes and the design of a future administration system for KM (post-project closure). The PMU will ensure regular activities to systematize and analyze knowledge and experiences generated in the project for publication and dissemination and through workshops and knowledge platforms on specific themes (e.g. NTFP, forest management and monitoring, tourism). A communication strategy will be developed to promote greater understanding of conservation and sustainable use of the Amazon, targeted for different audiences (Amazon inhabitants and the organizations that support them, but also city dwellers, supply chains stakeholders, international audiences). Different means for communication and awareness raising will be applied, including training of journalists in traditional media (radio, newspapers), dissemination through websites and social media, and supporting active communication campaigns in the field (environmental education).

Output 4.2. Project monitoring and evaluation is carried out and cross-sectoral advisory support for project adaptive management is provided

61. The project's monitoring and evaluation system ensures that its management is based on the information and knowledge generated. During the project design, a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system was developed (see section VI and Annex 3). Key elements of the M&E system are the technical and administrative progress reports that are generated at regular intervals (see Annex 3), the Mid-Term Review and the Terminal Evaluation. The M&E system will be complemented with a sustainability plan to ensure that from the start, project stakeholders mainstream a vision of institutionalization and sustainability of project outcomes beyond the lifespan of the project. The key task of project management is to ensure that the information, knowledge and lessons are used for adaptive management of the project, which must be regularly reported to the project board.

62. The project will establish a multi-stakeholder and cross-sectoral coordination platform, related to the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment/National Environment Authority (NMA)'s work program. This platform will function as a technical advisory body to the project while at the same time will receive cross-sectoral advice from the project that can be applied in other sectors (infrastructure, mining, energy, regional affairs). Ideally, this platform will be convened by NMA and will consist of the public and private project stakeholders (including community representatives, NGO and academy) as well as representatives from other government sectors (Regional Development, Natural Resources, Tourism, Planning).

Output 4.3. Regional cooperation and shared learning are facilitated through South-South cooperation, knowledge transfer and cross-border exchanges among communities.

63. Being a child project of the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes (a Biome of the GEF SFM Impact Program), the ASL Suriname project targets regional cooperation with other Amazon countries. This cooperation effort includes the exchange of knowledge, lessons, tools and experiences in particular with the Guiana Shield countries, because of the environmental and social similarities, but also with other Amazon Biome countries. Specifically, there is interest in the region to share the Sustainable Forestry Information System Suriname (SFISS) with other

[10] With the recent approval of the Environmental Framework Law, Coordination Environment and NIMOS will merge into National Environment Authority

countries under South-South collaboration. On the other hand, Suriname will profit from more developed experiences in neighboring countries on NTFP value chains, nature-based tourism and agroforestry experiences. This activity will be carried out as part of the KM and communication strategy (output 4.1). In addition, direct knowledge exchange will take place through congresses, observation tours and internships. Another target of regional cooperation is the identification and development of strategies related to trans-border challenges, such as the conservation of the Paroe savannah (extending to Brazil) or illegal wildlife trade. This will be done by establishing planning and coordination mechanisms with similar projects (under the umbrella of ASL, ACTO or others) for information exchange and alignment of policies.

Partnerships:

64. During the project development phase, a comprehensive analysis of institutions, projects (GEF and non-GEF) and investments was undertaken to construct an institutional baseline for this project. Based on this exercise and follow-up conversations, inter-institutional alliances have been established with a series of agencies (public and private) and initiatives for complementarity, coordination of activities and/or co-financing.

65. The project will be executed by the Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB). GBB will contract and host the Project Management Unit that will be responsible not only for the coordination of activities but also for the inter-institutional coordination. The Suriname Forest Service (LBB), including its Nature Conservation Division (NB), the Foundation for Nature Preservation in Suriname (STINASU), and the Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB) will be partners responsible for specific outputs of the project (LBB: output 1.1., 1.2, 3.1, 3.3, 3.6; SBB: outcome 2, output 3.8). LBB and SBB will be involved through an administrative arrangement to manage the budget for the activities under these outputs and outcomes. Other important public agencies with a key role in the project are the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism (HI&T, contributing directly to output 1.3; 3.2), the National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname (NIMOS/NMA; coordinating with the implementing partner in the Components 2, 3 and 4), the Ministry of Natural Resources (NH, coordination of activities for Output 1.4 in outmined areas) and the Gender Office of the Ministry of Home Affairs (supporting gender mainstreaming and training).

66. In the execution in the territory, there is an important role for the Ministry of Regional Development sports (ROS) for stakeholder engagement, the National Planning Office for development planning and the District Commissioners' offices of Sipaliwini and Brokopondo. These agencies will work with other local stakeholders, particularly including the local traditional authorities and their representative Indigenous and Tribal Peoples' Organizations (ITPO), the Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname (VIDS) and the platform of leaders of the six Maroon tribes in Suriname (KAMPOS). The coordination between the traditional leaders, local authorities and the PMU is crucial to ensure the success of the landscape-level outcomes (outcomes 1 and 2). In addition, academic institutions (Anton de Kom University, including the Centre for Agricultural Research in Suriname, CELOS) and NGOs (Tropenbos, WWF, CI, ACT) and the Interamerican Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) will receive grants to execute specific project activities and contribute to inter-institutional coordination. Private enterprises in the tourism and forestry sector will be targeted to collaborate in the activities leading to outputs 1.3 and 2.2.

67. The implementing partner (GBB and the responsible partners (LBB, SBB) will contribute to the project objectives with their own funds (co-financing) through the articulation of their strategies and policies for protected areas, forest management and sustainable livelihoods with the activities and outcomes of the project, in collaboration with other public and private agencies. The latter actors will directly contribute to the project with their own funds for activities that contribute to the project objectives in the targeted landscapes and at the national level (HI&T, CI, ACT, WWF, Tropenbos, SFM Group).

68. LBB is the government agency responsible for, among other things, nature conservation, wildlife and protected areas. While these roles are currently redefined and LBB might be restructured after acceptance of the Environment Framework Act, at the moment of elaboration of this Project Document (ProDoc), these roles remain with LBB. LBB and its affiliated divisions, NB and STINASU, will be responsible for outputs 1.1 and 1.2. It will also develop the PA policies for output 3.1, the jaguar conservation plan for output 3.3 and contribute to institutional strengthening at the national level for output 3.6. STINASU, responsible for the Brownsberg NP, will contribute with its local institutional capacity to outputs 1.2 and 1.4. and the application of the jaguar conservation plan in BNP.

69. The control over forest management is mandated to SBB. It will contribute to the project with its institutional capacity to develop management tools, provide technical inputs in forest management, monitor forest cover, forestry control and outreach and training to forest dependent communities and the private sector. SBB has been a key partner in the REDD+ program and will apply this experience to the implementation of the ASL project. SBB will contribute with its own expertise and outreach systems to the trainings on SFM for output 2.1. and forest monitoring in output 2.3. SBB will prepare, coordinate and supervise the SFM and NTFP projects in the field for output 2.2. SBB will also lead the agroforestry development for output 2.4. Another important contribution from SBB is to the development of forest policies in 3.1, and the improvement of information and tracking tools (3.7 and 3.8). Finally, SBB will contribute to the rehabilitation efforts for output 1.4.

70. From 2016 to 2019, NIMOS implemented the REDD+ readiness program for Suriname, with SBB implementing forest monitoring and management strategies for the program. This experience will be available for the ASL-2 project. Therefore, NIMOS/NMA[11] will collaborate towards Outcome 2 with the application of REDD+ strategies and carbon calculations. It will also contribute to the activities related to forest policies in Outcome 3 and convene the multi-sector advisory platform in Component 4.

71. Several NGOs in Suriname will contribute to the objectives of the project, by aligning their ongoing activities to the project activities and by starting new initiatives in the project landscapes. The Amazon Conservation Team (ACT) works with Marroon communities in the Matawai landscape and with Trio in the South of Suriname. In the Matawai area, the organization will contribute to the project with community monitoring and support to community rangers, and with their experience that will be applied to other areas as well (components 1 and 2). It will also apply its experience with agroforestry and NTFP (pepper, honey, crafts, tea). In Kwamalasamutu and Sipaliwini, ACT is contributing to the development of life plans for IP communities (component 3). Tropenbos Suriname has extensive programs in the Upper Suriname river. It will contribute to the project with its experience in participatory land use mapping and planning. Tropenbos´ Working Landscapes program will be linked to the ASL project, contributing with community landscape management and sustainable land use, including climate smart agriculture and responsible entrepreneurship.

72. Conservation International (CI) Suriname is implementing activities in Brownsberg, Matawai and South Suriname. CI will support project outputs for BNP with the PPP for improved management. It will also provide support through the organization´s experience in conservation agreements in Matawai, including forest management through Reduced Impact Logging. In Southern Suriname, CI will support community planning through the organization´s experience with establishing conservation agreements with the indigenous peoples' joint governance structure (Tarëno Wajana tïnonokon ikurumane soire weinje- TWTIS). Both in Matawai and South Suriname, CI will contribute with existing knowledge on biodiversity and NTFP initiatives (palm fruit, brazil nut oil). WWF and CI are stakeholders for the development of the Jaguar Conservation plan. The Netherlands Committee for IUCN will also contribute to this plan through its 'Operation Jaguar' program on international illegal trade. WWF-Guianas also works with the ITPO (KAMPOS, VIDS) in environmental governance and gender mainstreaming. It will contribute to integrated landscape planning for the Upper Suriname watershed. Given the regional character of WWF, and its role as GEF agency in ASL II, the organization will contribute to South-South collaboration and exchange of experiences and information. The Interamerican Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) has experience in rehabilitation in degraded land, which is relevant for Output 1.4. It will also contribute to the project by promoting tourism and NTFP value chains and entrepreneurship.

73. Different divisions (National Herbarium of Suriname - BBS-, National Zoological Collection of Suriname - NZCS) of the Anton de Kom University of Suriname (AdeKUS), will provide support through their knowledge and database on Surinamese Biodiversity and through their collaboration agreements with several of the abovementioned NGOs. Students and researchers of the University will collaborate with the different research activities of the project. The Centre for Agricultural Research in Suriname (CELOS) of AdeKUS is a key institution for forest management and agroforestry and will directly contribute to outputs 2.2 and 2.4. It also has some permanent plots for rehabilitation and reforestation and will also contribute with its experience in NTFP.

74. The GEF Suriname portfolio is relatively small with one full-size national project under implementation, Improving Environmental Management in the Mining Sector of Suriname, with Emphasis on Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM), implemented by UNDP and with funding from the GEF Trust Fund (GEF ID 9288). This

[11] With the recent approval of the Environmental Framework Law, Coordination Environment and NIMOS will merge into National Environment Authority (NMA)

project, executed by NIMOS under delegation by the Ministry of Natural Resources (NH), targets the main threat to the Amazon landscape: poor environmental management in the ASGM sector. The project seeks to improve the environmental management of mining in Suriname, particularly small-scale gold mining, which is the largest driver of deforestation in the country and contributes to biodiversity loss (through habitat degradation and pollution), climate change (through deforestation) and unsustainable land, water and forest management. The project will address policy and institutional constraints to improve management of ASGM as a sector as well as to create an enabling environment for the dissemination of environmentally responsible mining practices. Although both projects have a national scope, they focus on geographically different areas in the forest belt and the Amazon biome. Both projects (ASGM and ASL II) target the same overall general aim of sustainable development of the inland of Suriname, but focus on different causes of environmental degradation and have different Theories of Change. Given that both projects are implemented by the same GEF agency and that NIMOS will also participate in ASL II, direct coordination is guaranteed by the participating institutions, as well as by the inter-sectorial platform, established under output 4.1.

75. Other active GEF projects in Suriname have also been implemented by UNDP. The GEF Small Grants Programme has funded two land planning initiatives in the Amazon region. The medium size project, Mainstreaming Global Environment Commitments for Effective National Environmental Management (GEF ID 5126) has supported inter-sectorial coordination. Finally, a regional program under execution by the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO) and implemented by UN Environment focuses on watershed management (Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme to Ensure Integrated and Sustainable Management of the Transboundary Water Resources of the Amazon River Basin Considering Climate; GEF ID 9770). This project has another scope and approach but several aspects of regional cooperation on natural resources are applicable to the ASL II project. There will be direct collaboration with ASL II through regional collaboration (Output 4.3)

Risks:

76. During project design, several risks associated with project implementation were identified. The identification of risks originated from the project monitoring plan (Annex 3) and the social and environmental analysis process (SESP, see Annex 4). The project has identified some moderate risks and a number of low risks. No high risks have been identified. All risks and the mitigation strategy are included in the Risk Register (Annex 5) and in the updated SESP (Annex 4)

77. The risks from the logic of the project and considered moderate, are six:

a) Local communities discontinue their collaboration with the project. The ITP in Suriname are involved in several discussions on natural resources (mining, land rights, etc.) that in the past have resulted in variable levels of collaboration with projects managed by governmental institutions or NGOs. This risk will be managed through the application of the stakeholder engagement plan, including FPIC principles, through the direct involvement of the representative Indigenous and Tribal Peoples' Organizations (ITPO (KAMPOS and VIDS) in project execution and the participation of Maroon and indigenous peoples´ representatives on the project board.

b) Changes in public administration at the national level that could result in a change in policies, strategies and budgets for environmental issues and a lack of continuity in key institutional staff. General elections take place in May 2020, and governmental changes will take place after project submission and before CEO endorsement. The risk will be managed through a strategy of direct engagement with incoming authorities and government staff to familiarize them with the project intervention and renew commitments.

c) Small size of the national market for SFM products and nature-based tourism does not allow for the development of feasible value chains. Compared to its size, Suriname has a small population and its internal market for sustainable production or nature-based tourism is limited. Even though the project will promote this internal market through awareness campaigns and trainings, there is a natural cap. To mitigate this risk, the project will focus on both internal and external markets and work with national authorities (Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism- HI&T) to identify additional factors that are beyond the reach of this project (e.g., poor direct flight connections for international tourism).

d) Increased level of threats from illegal and informal ASGM can negatively compensate for the positive impact from this project on forest conservation and sustainable livelihood support. Because this project does not target the threat from mining, this is beyond control of the project. The risk is mitigated through close coordination with the GEF funded project targeting ASGM as well as involvement of the Ministry of Natural Resources in project implementation.

e) It is likely that the measures to control the COVID-19 outbreak (2020) will remain in place during at least part of project implementation, which might limit the possibility for travel, meetings, training and field-based work in the Amazon biome of the country. Considering that travel and meeting restrictions continue after the expected start of the project, COVID contingency planning will be carried out and measures will be put in place. This will be developed by the PMU in line with national COVID-related protocols and those of the UNDP County Office. Measures will imply that several activities have to be adjusted by using teleconferencing means for meetings and training, for which adequate equipment and connections will be ensured as needed. The timeline may need to be adjusted, postponing field-based activities and advancing as much as possible on desk-based activities. Once field activities or fact-to-face meetings can be organized, adequate personal protection equipment (masks, gel, gloves) will be provided to all involved persons and social distancing measures put in place.

78. Additional risks that were identified in the SESP and considered moderate are the possible negative impacts on local communities, both indigenous and Maroon peoples as well as women in particular, from the territorial planning/land use plan and the promotion of productive practices. Especially in the case that these groups do not fully participate in decision making, the decisions taken may negatively affect their means, livelihoods or position in society. The SESP presents several ways to manage these risks, mainly with the implementation of the gender mainstreaming action plan and a stakeholder engagement plan (including an indigenous peoples' and Maroon engagement plan) in the decision-making and implementation of the project. Both plans were developed during the design of the project. Also, during the initial phase of the project and before any activities in territory are implemented, a livelihood action plan will be developed, including the strategy to ensure benefits for the different stakeholders. The stakeholder engagement plan describes the project´s grievance response mechanism. Grievances and complaints which may arise during the implementation of the project can be related to social and environmental issues. The ASL II project will establish a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) through which affected parties can resolve such issues with the project personnel in an efficient, unbiased, transparent, timely and cost-effective manner. The standards to be used are underpinned by the UNDP's Accountability Mechanism. Finally, the SESP identifies the difficulty to work in outmined areas because of threats of illegal re-occupation as well as possible risks related to contamination with heavy metals. The project plans to rehabilitate at pilot scale, 300 hectares of outmined areas. These areas are known to be occupied by new artisanal miners. When other activities take place, like rehabilitation, this might trigger new invasion including violent threats. This risk will be managed by careful selection of sites, close to human settlements where there is active control by law enforcement agencies (please see SESP for details). Also, the soil and vegetation of these sites will be monitored continuously on environmental risks.

Stakeholder engagement and south-south cooperation:

79. During the design phase, all project stakeholders were identified and contacted, including the relevant departments and project teams of the Ministries of GBB, Regional Development, Interior and Natural Resources as well as Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment/NMA. Also, NGOs and university departments working in the Amazon region were approached as well as ITP organizations VIDS and KAMPOS representing the Indigenous and Maroon peoples. Private sector stakeholders in forest management and the nature-based tourism sector were also identified through a targeted analysis of these sectors. At the start of the project design phase, an inception workshop was organized with all these stakeholders to present the project concept, receive recommendations on activities to be implemented, map ongoing activities and explore interest from stakeholders to partner with the project design and implementation in specific geographical areas sites for project execution. Following this inception workshop, in coordination with KAMPOS, four consultation meetings were organized with the leadership and inhabitants of various settlements along the Suriname River (for the Saamaka-Matawai landscape). A meeting with traditional Trio leaders was also held in Kwamalasamutu (Coeroeni-Paroe landscape). During these consultation workshops in the territory, the project concept was presented to local stakeholders (local leaders, communities) to gather suggestions for project implementation. Based on these inputs, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan was designed (Annex 7), as well as an indigenous peoples' plan (Annex 8), which

defines the roles and responsibilities of all the main project stakeholders. A virtual validation workshop and validation meetings were held in May, 2020 to reach out to different stakeholders and receive inputs on the final project design. Among the main stakeholder inclusion strategies is the organization of workshops during the project start-up (to present the project and define concrete field actions) in each of the landscapes. Planning, monitoring and evaluation spaces will be created where the different stakeholders of each landscape meet at least once a year. In addition, there will be a targeted consultation (bilateral meetings) with some key stakeholders (Local Government, indigenous people´s associations).

80. This project is a child project of the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes program, that has similar child projects in seven of the eight Amazon countries. South-South collaboration is therefore important for a number of reasons. Even though the Amazon biome is an immense and highly diverse landscape, the conservation of the large, still intact areas is a joint responsibility. This principle, which formed the basis for the Amazon Cooperation Treaty signed by all the countries 1978, is still valid today. Regional collaboration among the different ASL projects is important to share lessons and information from this project, which can be applied in other Amazon countries and *vice versa*. This is especially important to have this collaboration with Guyana and Northern Brazil, because of the similar ecological and socio-cultural characteristics and similar threats to the ecosystems of this Guiana Shield-portion of the Amazon Biome. Furthermore, joining efforts with Guyana is important because both Suriname and Guyana have a relatively small population and a limited institutional capacity to manage the natural resources and promote sustainable development in the Amazon region. Finally, some aspects of biodiversity and forest conservation cross borders and have to be dealt with through a joint approach, such as illegal activities related to mining, forestry and wildlife trafficking.

81. The ASL program provides the main framework for South-South collaboration for this project. Program coordination ensures the exchange of information, regular meetings among all supported countries, training and monitoring. The seven country project teams, under the coordination of the Amazon Knowledge and Coordination Technical Assistance project to be implemented by the World Bank, will establish a communication mechanism for direct coordination, information management and possible joint activities (research, communication). This includes an annual conference for the seven countries participating in the ASL Program as well as an estimated three additional events for exchanges between participating countries on thematic areas of interest. Suriname's participation in ACTO projects, including some that are GEF funded, is another South-South collaboration tool (see section on partnerships, above). On the specific output on jaguar conservation (Output 3.3), the project seeks collaboration with three international initiatives (i) three GEF child projects of the Global Wildlife Program target jaguar conservation and combating wildlife crime. With these projects, which will be executed in Ecuador, Panama and Belize, experiences can be shared on the development of species conservation plans, management of human-wildlife conflicts and investigations into wildlife crime; (ii) IUCN Netherlands implements the "Operation Jaguar" project to fight international trafficking in jaguar parts. It will contribute with information, contacts and communication on this topic at a global level and with the experiences of its local actions in Suriname and Bolivia; (iii) the Panthera Jaguar Corridor Initiative is a conservation program that seeks to protect jaguars across their six million km^2 range.

82. In addition, to bring the voice of Suriname to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on biodiversity conservation, sustainable forest management, land degradation and climate change mitigation. The project will furthermore provide opportunities for regional cooperation with countries that are implementing initiatives on biodiversity conservation, sustainable forest management, land degradation and climate change mitigation in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in Suriname (for example, other countries in the Guianas Shield or other countries classified as High Forest, Low Deforestation Countries).

<u>Gender equality and Women's Empowerment</u>:

83. The project will internalize the gender dimension to contribute to greater equality in society, and in particular in the management of natural resources. Based on a gender analysis carried out during the project design phase (Annex 9), the project identifies and integrates the principal foci for promoting gender equality and women´s empowerment. The project activities to improve gender equity and women´s empowerment and to monitor gender mainstreaming are guided by the Gender Mainstreaming Plan (GMP, Annex 9). The project has been assigned a gender rating of UNDP GEN 2 Gender Marker: Responsive Gender, which means that gender

equality is not the main target of the expected output, but the project promotes gender equality in a meaningful and consistent manner.

84. The project's GMP aims to identify needs and opportunities to mitigate potentially adverse effects of the project on men and women, as well as to promote gender equality throughout the project. The plan builds on the national commitments to gender equality, which are laid down in The Constitution of Suriname, the National Development Plan 2017 – 2021 and the Gender Vision Policy Document 2021 – 2035, including the National Gender Action Plan 2019-2020. The Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for gender policy in Suriname and through its Bureau for Gender Affairs (BGA) develops policy, and coordinates, supervises and monitors the national gender policy. During project design, contact was established with BGA to support the project's gender mainstreaming efforts. The GMP includes a series of trainings for gender awareness and analysis for different project stakeholders (both institutions and beneficiaries), it will execute gender-responsive assessments to guide the different field-based initiatives (on SFM, agroforestry, tourism) and promote women's economic empowerment. Human and financial resources have been allocated to gender mainstreaming and indicators have been identified and included in the project´s results framework and in the project´s monitoring plan (Annex 3) to monitor the level of gender mainstreaming. The GMP applies the following principles to create gender mainstreaming:

- The roles of men and women are interdependent and complementary; therefore, one cannot be changed without also affecting the other;
- Gender issues are not confined to one sector but must be addressed as part of an integrated approach;
- Gender issues are not confined to the population of project "beneficiaries" but must be addressed also at macro (policy) and meso (institutional/delivery systems) levels;
- Gender issues must be addressed at every stage in the project cycle, beginning with identification and formulation, and continuing through implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up:

85. This project has several innovative features. In general, the vision of the Suriname Amazon as a landscape for sustainable production is innovative and this will be the first project of its kind to focus on the productive aspects of the Suriname Amazon landscape, together with ecosystem conservation. Even though there have been productive activities in the Surinamese Amazon for over a century (mostly based on bullet-wood gum and timber, and more recently, gold mining) there is no development vision or formally recognized sectoral approach. This is primarily because the Amazon biome in Suriname is mostly intact and a pure conservation vision prevails. However, because of the recent challenges with ASGM and the rapidly increasing timber sector, there is a clear need to combine this conservation vision with well-planned sustainable livelihood opportunities for the forest dwelling communities. The identified new opportunities for NTFP, agroforestry and nature-based tourism are nurturing this innovative approach.

86. Several outputs that will be generated by the projects are new to Suriname. This includes the rehabilitation of outmined areas (Output 1.4), previously only done at an experimental scale by IICA or in deforested areas by CELOS. Also, agroforestry as a livelihood option (Output 2.4) is new for most of the villages where the project will be implemented and that so far, only apply slash-and-burn systems *('kostgrondjes')* or small home gardens for self-consumption. Troper[illegible] has initial experiences that will be promoted at a pilot scale (400 hectares) with GEF funding. Finally, the wo[illegible] NTFP (Output 2.2) will involve many innovative aspects for the identification, development and marketing of new products. These three innovative outputs will be accompanied by research activities to guide field implementation and ensure that available information and experiences from other countries are included.

87. Other elements of the project are building on previously executed programs and aim at consolidation and scaling up of the results of these programs, especially the support to SFM in the field (Output 2.2), Community Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (CMRV, Output 2.3) and the log-tracking system that was initiated by SBB with support of, among others, the REDD+ program (NIMOS). Nature tourism development has been done at small scale by HI&T and NGOs, but with GEF support this will be applied at a landscape level, including support to specific enterprises, training and policy and institutional support. Also, the different sectors (forestry, tourism, nature conservation) have already drafted several legal instruments (Nature Conservation law, codes of practice) that will be updated, complemented, disseminated and implemented at pilot scale in this project.

88. Building on previous experiences, supporting their implementation and involving the responsible institutions is the main strategy to ensure sustainability of the results that will be obtained in this project. The project has an implementation period of 6 years. During the first five years, all the outputs that are part of the project design are expected to be achieved, while the last year is expected to be primarily focused on ensuring sustainability of results, reporting and evaluation. The Project's ToC expects these outputs to contribute to the project outcomes and while all outcomes are feasible to be attained during the five years, the final environmental and social impact of the outcomes will depend on their consolidation and continuation after project closure. For instance, improved management capacity of PAs (Output 1.2), the rehabilitation of outmined areas (Output 1.4), the tangible SFM, NTFP and agroforestry initiatives and the development of value chains for their products (Outputs 2.2 and 2.4) and the promoted policy tools and plans (outcome 3) all will contribute to the desired project impact only when the stakeholders involved in the activities have the technical and financial capacities and there is political will to consolidate the results. Therefore, along with these outputs, others are included to create the necessary capacities among government agencies, NGO and communities to support sustainability after the closure of the project (Outputs 1.1, 2.1, 3.6). Also, based on lessons from other GEF projects, it is key that the project from its inception develops and executes a sustainability plan that articulates project activities with the strategies of the partner institutions, in response to a continuous analysis of risks and sustainability opportunities (financial, institutional, social, political). In this project, this sustainability plan will begin to be designed early in the project, as part of the detailed monitoring and evaluation plan.

89. Scaling is considered a key assumption in the ToC of the project to transition from outcomes to impact. The project's scaling strategy consists of the connection between specific site- and landscape-level activities (the rehabilitation, SFM, NTFP and agroforestry initiatives, PA management) to the national-level policy support and tools and international collaboration under the regional ASL II-SFM Impact Program. This allows the project to articulate and communicate between actors at all scales and allows scaling up of activities and applying lessons between different scales, from the landscape to the national and regional-international. The mechanisms for this will be collaboration with authorities of different scales, with national and international NGOs, exchange of lessons between countries and regions and participation in project networks at the national (GEF and non-GEF) and international (Amazon) levels. Also, the KM strategy and system that will be developed during this project contributes to the scaling of results through the systematization and dissemination of project products and lessons among different target audiences.

V. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goals: 15 (life on land) and 13 (climate action)				
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): CPD 2017-2021 National goal: Suriname, through a climate compatible development approach, will have put in place advanced capacities, policies, institutional frameworks, engaged and active citizens for adaptive and agile production systems that can respond to increasing socio-economic, environmental and climatic challenges. Multi Country Sustainable Development Framework outcome: Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted for the conservation, restoration and use of ecosystems and natural resources. (A Sustainable and Resilient Caribbean				
	Objective and Outcome Indicators	**Baseline**	**Mid-term Target**	**End of Project Target**
Project Objective: Securing equitable management of Suriname's protected and productive landscapes through integrated approaches that deliver mutually supportive conservation and sustainable livelihood benefits	Indicator 1 (Mandatory Indicator 1&2): Number of direct and indirect project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	0	1175 direct beneficiaries, including: 150 staff from institutional stake-holders Sustainable livelihood benefits delivered to 1025 inhabitants (50% women) in the two target landscapes (900 in Saamaka-Matawai; 125 in Coeroeni-Paroe)	2300 direct beneficiaries, including: -250 staff from institutional stakeholders (GBB; LBB; STINASU; SBB; 50% women) directly benefiting from project activities; -Sustainable livelihood benefits delivered to 2050 inhabitants (ca. 350 families; 50% women) in the two target landscapes Indirect beneficiaries of an estimated population of 36,050

				people (ca. 19,500 women) living in the two landscapes (35,000 people/5833 families in Saamaka-Matawai; 1,050 people/210 families in Coeroeni-Paroe) indirectly benefiting from the project
	Indicator 2 (GEF Core Indicator 1). Terrestrial protected areas under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (hectares)	0	Activities implemented to improve the management in 1,710,200 ha of terrestrial protected areas	1,710,200 ha of terrestrial protected areas under improved management: CSNR (1,592,000 ha); SNR (100,000 ha); BNP (12,200 ha); BNR (6,000 ha).
	Indicator 3 (GEF Core Indicator 3). Area of land restored (hectares)	0	Rehabilitation activities implemented in 300 hectares	300 hectares effectively rehabilitated or regenerated in or near Brownsberg Nature Park
	Indicator 4 (GEF Core Indicator 4). Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (hectares)		Activities in progress in 140,400 ha	170,400 ha under improved practices (30,000 ha of landscapes included in the Coeroeni-Paroe landscape development plan under improved management to benefit biodiversity; 140,000 ha of forests concessions brought under sustainable management; 400 ha for agroforestry)
	Indicator 5 (GEF Core Indicator 6). Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric tons of CO2eq)	In 2019: 17,290,333 Mg CO2-eq	Activities in progress to reduce 11,549,077 tCO2eq	11,549,077 tCO2eq
Component 1:	**Improved management of protected landscapes**			
Outcome 1 Increased management effectiveness of protected areas in target landscapes through functional co-management modalities and the generation of sustainable alternative livelihoods for local communities	Indicator 6. Management effectiveness of the 4 target PAs, as measured by the GEF-7 adapted METT	CSNR: [12]49 (53%) SNR: 26 40% BNP: 42 (47%) BNR: 24 (33%)	CSNR: 54 (60%) SNR: 33 (50%) BNP: 52 (60%) BNR: 28 (40%)	CSNR:63 (70%) SNR: 39 (60%) BNP:61 (70%) BNR: 35 (50%)
	Indicator 7. Number of local families engaged in sustainable livelihood activities, based on nature tourism and non-timber forest products, within and/or near the target PAs.		60 families	150 families within project period
	Indicator 8. Area in which protocol for participatory rehabilitation is being		150 ha	300 ha

[12] All baseline data are based on the METT assessment from 2016. The project foresees a full METT during year 1). Scores are presented as absolute values as well as the percentage of the maximum possible score, to make comparisons between years and areas feasible.

	implemented on a demonstration scale in and near Brownsberg Nature Park			
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	Output 1.1: Capacity for PA management strengthened through training for people who interact directly with the PA, including women and youth; and deployment of community rangers, in collaboration with existing programs Output 1.2. Improved service delivery in Brownsberg Nature Park Output 1.3: Community-inclusive nature tourism initiatives demonstrated in target protected areas Output 1.4: Protocol for participatory rehabilitation of degraded and deforested lands in and around protected areas developed and implemented on a demonstration scale near Brownsberg Nature Park.			
Component 2	**Gender-inclusive participatory management of productive landscapes**			
Outcome 2. Sustainable use of forest resources improved in productive landscapes through gender-inclusive, participatory and integrated approaches	Indicator 9. Area and number of forests concessions where SFM approaches are implemented with local participation	0	Activities in progress in 140,000 ha of community forest	140,000 ha in at least 5 forest concessions (private and community) where SFM/NTFP approaches are applied with local participation
	Indicator 10. Area of productive landscape where improved (agroforestry-based) production practices are under implementation	0	200 ha	400 ha of improved (agroforestry-based) production mechanisms.
	Indicator 11. Number of local families participating in public-private or private-private partnerships for the sustainable use of non-timber forest products	0	400 families have been trained in SFM/NTFP/Agroforestry	200 families fully participating in SFM/NTFP/agroforestry activities, with full engagement (in design, implementation, benefit of all family members)
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	Output 2.1: Participatory sustainable forest management practices facilitated to support sustainable forestry and strengthening of livelihoods Output 2.2: Key value chains for timber and non-timber forest products strengthened through the promotion of sustainable harvesting (including in community forests), support for marketing, and broadened partnerships among local communities, NGOs, the private sector, research institutions and government, maximizing benefits for local communities Output 2.3: Strengthened community capacity in forest management monitoring, reporting and verification Output 2.4: Agroforestry systems (using food or non-food species such as bamboo) demonstrated on degraded lands to enhance the utilization of local varieties, diversify livelihoods and develop supply chains			
Component 3	**Policies/incentives for protected and productive landscapes**			
Outcome 3. Improved environmental governance with strengthened institutions, participatory land use planning and governance agreements, and improved policy for sustainable forest management in protected and productive landscapes	Indicator 12. Status of Coeroeni/Paroe land use plan	No plan	Plan endorsed by Indigenous and Tribal Peoples´ representative bodies	Plan, covering at least 30,000 ha, is recognized in the next national development plan
	Indicator 13. Level of institutional capacity in participatory management of protected and productive landscapes and implementation of SFM approaches	Baseline estimated at level 2 according to the UNDP scorecard[13] (anecdotal evidence of capacity; this will be validated during project inception)	Target level 3 (Widespread, but not comprehensive capacity)	Target level of capacity in the timeframe of 5 years is 4 (Partially developed capacity)

[13] https://procurement-notices.undp.org/view_file.cfm?doc_id=26040

	Indicator 14. Level of technical support for adoption of integrated approaches, as measured by the number of community rangers contributing to a Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) system, feeding into the Suriname Environment Information Network	0	10 community rangers (50% women)	20 community rangers (50% women) actively contributing to Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) system
	Indicator 15. Population of jaguar in the Brownsberg area, as measured by the relative abundance index	5.13 (3-year average over 2013-2015)	5.13	5.13 (population remains stable)
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	Output 3.1.: Improved legal framework for PA management at the national level Output 3.2: Codes of practice for nature tourism and SFM are developed and disseminated, strengthening the participation of indigenous and tribal peoples and the private sector in conservation and sustainable use of protected and productive landscapes Output 3.3. A jaguar conservation plan is developed, and key priority actions are carried out to raise awareness and strengthen enforcement Output 3.4. A participatory landscape assessment is carried out for the Coeroeni/Paroe landscape, taking into consideration biodiversity, ecosystem services and traditional and cultural heritage Output 3.5: Participatory land use plan for the Coeroeni/Paroe landscape, advanced through culturally appropriate stakeholder consultation and advocacy, is incorporated into national planning frameworks, Output 3.6: Improved capacities for the participatory management of protected and productive landscapes, including a government-endorsed certification introduced for community rangers Output 3.7: Suriname Environment Information Network is strengthened through the introduction of a Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) system for the improved management of conservation areas and procurement of select monitoring and patrolling equipment Output 3.8: The log-tracking system is updated with an expanded inclusion of wood processing			
Component 4	**Knowledge management, learning and monitoring and evaluation**			
Outcome 4: Increased general awareness of the importance of Amazon ecosystem services and capacities to manage them sustainably, among government agencies, environmental practitioners and the general public, through knowledge management, regional cooperation and learning through participatory monitoring and evaluation.	Indicator 16. Stakeholder knowledge, attitudes and practices on conservation and SFM in the Amazon,	Baseline will be established at project inception, using KAP survey	10% increase in scores on KAP survey, with same group of stakeholders (same increase among men and women)	30% increase in scores on KAP survey, with same group of stakeholders (same increase among men and women)
	Indicator 17. The number of cross-border partnerships for information sharing and learning on best practices in conservation and SFM in the Amazon	One partnership (ASL)	Two active cross border collaboration partnerships	Four active cross border collaboration partnerships (one with each of the bordering countries and one at regional, Amazon level).
	Indicator 18. Level of integration of a multi-stakeholder and intersectoral coordination platform into Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment /NMA's work program	No platform	Intersectoral stakeholder platform has met at least 3 times during project execution	Multi-stakeholder and intersectoral platform, convened by Directorate Environment (CE), meets regularly (2/year) and has continuous representation from all relevant sectors (environment, forestry, natural resources, planning, RO, tourism, NGO, Academy, CBO)
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4	Output 4.1: A knowledge management and awareness raising strategy is developed and implemented to promote greater understanding among the Surinamese population of the importance of the ecosystem services provided by the Amazon and to strengthen sustainable forest management.			

	Output 4.2: Project monitoring and evaluation is carried out and cross-sectoral advisory support for project adaptive management is provided Output 4.3: Regional cooperation and shared learning are facilitated through South-South cooperation, knowledge transfer and cross-border exchanges among communities

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

90. The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. The Monitoring Plan included in Annex 3 details the roles, responsibilities, and frequency of monitoring project results.

91. Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy. The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements. Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies[14]. The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring plan in Annex, will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project. In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

92. *Inception Workshop and Report:* A project inception workshop will be held within 60 days of project CEO endorsement, with the aim to:

a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation. Measures to be implemented as a result of Covid will be presented to key stakeholders.
b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.
h. If measures and restrictions related to the COVID-19 outbreak are still in place during inception, COVID contingency planning will be carried out by the PMU and agreed upon.
i. Formally launch the Project.

93. *GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):* The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

[14] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

94. *GEF Core Indicators:* The GEF Core indicators included as Annex 14 will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent ground-truthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF website. The required Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METTs) have been prepared and the scores included in Annex 14 among the GEF Core Indicators.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:			
GEF M&E requirements	**Responsible Parties**	**Indicative costs (US$)**	**Time frame**
Inception Workshop	Project Manager (PM)	$10,000	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Inception Report	PM	None	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	Technical assistant/monitoring specialist (TAMS)	$20,000 (part of TAMS' time)	Annually prior to GEF PIR. This will include GEF core indicators.
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	RTA UNDP Country Office[15][1] PM	$ 10,000 (time of PM)	Annually typically between June-August
Monitoring all risks (UNDP risk register)	PM	$ 14,000 (1 mo/yr of PM)	On-going.
Monitoring of Environmental Social Management Framework/ Environmental Social Management Plan	PM	$10,000	On-going.
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None**[16][2]**	Annually
Oversight/troubleshooting missions	RTA and BPPS/GEF	None[14]	Troubleshooting as needed
Mid-term GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core indicators and METT or other required Tracking Tools	LBB	$ 15,000 (time of LBB junior assistant in y 1 and 3; included in comp 1)	Before mid-term review mission takes place.
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)	Independent evaluators	$34,000	December, 2023
Terminal GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core indicators and METT or other required Tracking Tools	List name of institution/agency that will collect this data	$ 8,000 (time of LBB junior assistant in yr 5; included in comp 1)	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	Independent evaluators	$34,000	December, 2026
TOTAL indicative COST		$155,000	

[15][1] Or equivalent for regional or global project
[16][2] The costs of UNDP CO and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

95. *Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):* The terms of reference, the review process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center (ERC). The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate. The final MTR report and MTR TOR will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by February 20, 2025. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report's completion.

96. Terminal Evaluation (TE): An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate. The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by November 20, 2027. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report's completion.

97. Final Report: The project's terminal GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lessons learned and opportunities for scaling up.

98. Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information**:** To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy[17] and the GEF policy on public involvement[18].

VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism:

99. Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is *the Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB).* The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document. GBB will establish a *Project Management Unit* consisting of a Project Manager (PM). The Project manager will be assisted by a Principal Technical Advisor (PTA) and a Technical Assistant/Monitoring Specialist (TAMS) for technical input in all project components. The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based

[17] See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/
[18] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.

- Risk management as outlined in this Project Document;
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

100. Responsible Parties: Two administratively independent agencies within the Ministry of GBB will be responsible parties of the project: (1) The Suriname Forest Service (LBB), including its Nature Conservation Division (NB) and the Foundation for Nature Preservation in Suriname (STINASU), and (2) the Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB). The responsible partners will be responsible for specific outputs of the project (LBB: output 1.1., 1.2, 3.1, 3.3, 3.6; SBB: outcome 2, output 3.8). LBB and SBB will be involved through an administrative arrangement to manage the budget for the activities under these outputs and outcomes. With GEF funding, LBB and SBB will fund staff members that will be directly responsible for these outputs (LBB PA specialist and SBB Sustainable Forest Management specialist and Forest Monitoring specialist), including the management of the funds for the activities, supervision of other staff in their departments and consultancy contracts and grants. While these specialists might not be physically in the same office as the PMU, the Project Manager will continuously coordinate with the responsible staff of LBB and SBB to ensure alignment of all project components.

101. Project stakeholders and target groups: Other important public agencies with a key role in the project are the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism (HI&T, contributing directly to output 1.3; 3.2), Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (ROM), the National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname (NIMOS; contributing to activities in Components 2, 3 and 4), the Ministry of Natural Resources (NH, coordination of activities for Output 1.4 in outmined areas), the Ministry of Regional Development (RO) will contribute to landscape assessments and development planning and policy development that affect ITP (component 3). The Gender Bureau of the Ministry of the Interior will support gender mainstreaming and training. All field activities will be executed in areas of Indigenous Peoples and Maroon communities. Following the stakeholder engagement plan (Annex 7) and indigenous and maroon peoples engagement process and planning framework (Annex 8), all activities will be done after consultation and in coordination with these local communities and traditional leadership. A group of conservation and development-oriented NGOs as well as research groups from AdeKUS will execute a series of activities with GEF funding. Finally, private sector (forest and tourism industry) will collaborate with the activities that generate Outputs 1.3 and 2.2. Project stakeholders will be represented in the Project Board for project decision-making. The public agencies are represented by Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment /NMA[19] in the Project Board. ITP participate in project decision making through two delegates to the project board. Also, the participating NGOs and a private sector representative will delegate a member to the board.

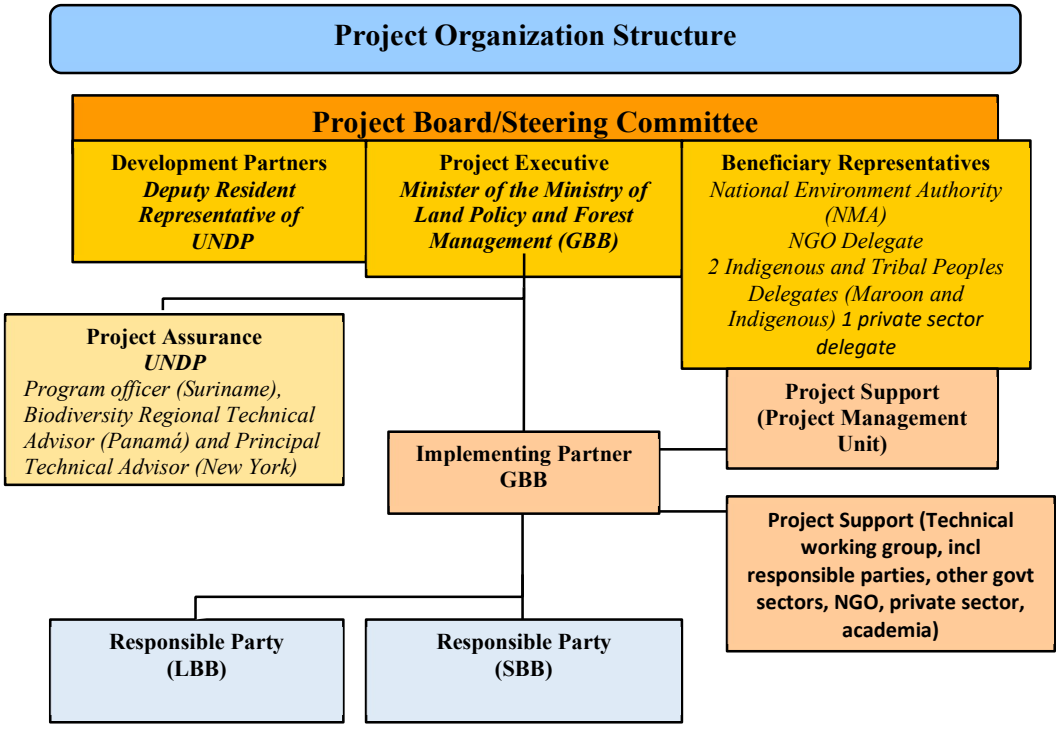
102. A Technical Working Group (TWG) will be established with all the relevant public agencies, NGOs, academia, private sector, representatives of the ITP as well as the ITPO (VIDS, KAMPOS, VSG) representatives. This group will be established during the initiation phase and after that, meet two times per year. This group will have the dual role to provide technical advice to project management and to coordinate intersectoral strategies, plans and activities in the Amazon region (Output 4.2). For its role providing technical advice to the project, the TWG will review the project's annual work plan and the planned activities for the next semester. It will provide advice on methodologies, partnerships and areas for activity implementation. It will also support communication, information and knowledge management. Finally, it will recommend adaptive management if challenges for project management emerge. In terms of project decision-making, the public agencies are represented by Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment/NMA[20] in the Project Board). ITP participate in project decision

[19] With the recent approval of the Environmental Framework Law, Coordination Environment and NIMOS will merge into National Environment Authority

[20] With the recent approval of the Environmental Framework Law, Coordination Environment and NIMOS will merge into National Environment Authority

making through two delegates to the project board. Also, the participating NGOs will delegate a member to the board.

103. UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is also responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/Steering Committee.



104. The Project Board is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

105. Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager;
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project;

- Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;
- Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Address project-level grievances;
- Approve the project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses;
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

106. The composition of the Project Board includes the following roles:

a. Project Executive: Is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs the Project Board. The Executive is normally the national counterpart for nationally implemented projects. The Project Executive is: the Minister of GBB (or his/her delegate)
b. Beneficiary Representative(s): Individuals or groups representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often civil society representative(s) can fulfil this role. The Beneficiary representative (s) are: The head of the National Environment Authority (NMA), two delegates from the ITP (one from Indigenous Peoples and one from Maroon communities) one delegate from participating NGOs and one delegate from the private sector.
c. Development Partner(s): Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner(s) is the UNDP Deputy Resident Representative.
d. Project Assurance: UNDP performs the quality assurance and supports the Project Board and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed and conflict of interest issues are monitored and addressed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. UNDP provides a three – tier oversight services involving the UNDP Country Offices and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally
e. independent of project execution.

107. **Project extensions:** The UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GEF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and only if the following conditions are met: one extension only for a project for a maximum of six months; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will be covered by non-GEF resources; the UNDP Country Office oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources.

VIII. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

108. The total cost of the project is USD 30,690,612. This is financed through a GEF grant of USD 5,165,138 and USD 25,525,474 co-financing. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the oversight of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

109. Confirmed Co-financing: The actual realization of project co-financing will be monitored during the *mid-term review* and terminal evaluation process and will be reported to the GEF. Note that all project activities included in the project results framework that will be delivered by co-financing partners (even if the funds do not pass-through UNDP accounts) must comply with UNDP's social and environmental standards. Co-financing will be used for the following project activities/outputs:

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Co-financing amount (USD)	Planned Co-financing Activities/Outputs[21]	Risks	Risk Mitigation Measures
Ministry of GBB (SBB)	In Kind	15,000,000	Component 1: Output 1.1. Component 2: Outputs 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 Component 3: Output 3.1., 3.2., 3.5., 3.6., 3.7., 3.8. Component 4: Output 4.1.	Medium – Dependent on annual budgeting and effective allocation of funds to the institution	The UNDP Country Office will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project, validated with State budget. UNDP will explore alternative co-financing sources in the event that there is a reduction in any of these.
Ministry of GBB	In kind	7,953,094	Staff; facilities; equipment, project management costs	Medium – Dependent on annual budgeting and effective allocation of funds to the institution	
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism (HI&T)	In Kind	528,000	Component 1: Output 1.3. Component 3: Output 3.2.	Medium – Dependent on annual budgeting and effective allocation of funds to the institution	
Sustainable Forest Management group (Private Sector)	Grant	1,000,000	Component 2 Component 3 Component 4 (general)	Low - recurrent activities of stable enterprises	Maintain fluent coordination and communication
Conservation International Suriname	Grant	300,000	Component 1 Component 3 Component 4 (general)	Low - Dependent on (confirmed, though not yet fully mobilized) external funding	The UNDP Country Office will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project. Annual contribution reports will be requested incl. expectations for the following year. UNDP will explore alternative co-financing sources in the event that there is a reduction in any of these.
WWF Guianas	Grant	234,921	Component 1: Output 1.3. Component 3: Output 3.3.	Low -Dependent on (confirmed, though not yet fully mobilized) external funding	
	In Kind	214,459	Component 1: Output 1.3. Component 3: Output 3.3.		
Tropenbos Suriname	Grant	185,000	Component 1: Output 1.3. Component 2: Output 2.1., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4. Component 3: Output 3.2 Component 4: Output 4.1.	Low -Dependent on (confirmed, though not yet fully mobilized) external funding	
ACT Suriname	Grant	35,000	Component 2: Output 2.1., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4. Component 3: Output 3.3., 3.4., 3.5., 3.6., 3.7. Component 4: Output 4.1., 4.3.	Low -Dependent on (confirmed, though not yet fully mobilized) external funding	
	In Kind	75,000	Component 2: Output 2.1., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4. Component 3: Output 3.3., 3.4., 3.5., 3.6., 3.7. Component 4: Output 4.1., 4.3.		
Total		**USD 25,525,474**			

Implementing Partner (IP) request for UNDP to provide country support services Budget Revision and Tolerance: The Implementing Partner and GEF OFP have requested UNDP to provide support services in the amount of USD$28,959 for the full duration of the project, and the GEF has agreed to this request. The GEF execution support letter (signed by the GEF OFP) detailing these support services is included in Annex. To ensure

[21]* Component numbers outlined here may differ from those stated in the co-financing letter

the strict independence required by the GEF and in accordance with the UNDP Internal Control Framework, these execution services will be delivered independent from the GEF-specific oversight and quality assurance services (i.e. not done by same person to avoid conflict of interest). See latest guidance available from BPPS NCE-VF team.

110. Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop.

111. Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP. All costs incurred to close the project must be included in the project closure budget and reported as final project commitments presented to the Project Board during the final project review. The only costs a project may incur following the final project review are those included in the project closure budget.

112. Operational completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. **Operational closure must happen at the end date calculated by the approved duration after the Project Document signature or at the revised operational closure date as approved in the project extension. Any expected activity after the operational date requires project extension approval.** The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. At this time, the relevant parties will have already agreed and confirmed in writing on the arrangements for the disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

113. Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file[22]. The transfer should be done before the Project Management Unit complete its assignments.

114. Financial completion (closure): The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) the project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) the Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

115. The project will be financially completed **within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation**. Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the BPPS/GEF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

116. Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the BPPS/GEF Directorate in New York. No action is required by the UNDP Country Office on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF Trustee.

[22] See https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Project%20Management_Closing.docx&action=default.

IX. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

X. Total Budget and Work Plan			
Atlas Award ID:	00126831	Atlas Primary Output Project ID:	00120768
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	Strengthening management of protected and product		
Atlas Business Unit	SUR10		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title	Suriname protected and product		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	6297		
Implementing Partner	Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)		

Atlas Activity (GEF Component)	Atlas Implementing Agent	Atlas Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Account Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Amount Year 6 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
COMPONENT 1 *Improved management of protected landscapes*	Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)	62000	GEF TF	71300	Local Consultants	12,000	16,500	16,500				45,000	*1*
				71400	Contractual Services-Individuals	56,370	42,120	66,120	42,120	66,120	14,310	287,160	*2*
				71600	Travel	5,000	8,500	14,500	4,000	7,500	2,000	41,500	*3*
				72100	Contractual Services-Companies	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000		45,000	*4*
				72600	Grants	148,000	190,000	190,000	108,000	75,000		711,000	5
				72500	Supplies	2,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	300	10,800	*6*
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	3,500	9,000	7,500	3,500	2,500		26,000	*7*
					Total Outcome 1	**236,370**	**277,120**	**305,620**	**168,620**	**162,120**	**16,610**	**1,166,460**	
COMPONENT 2: *Gender-inclusive participatory management of productive landscapes*	Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)	62000	GEFTF	71300	Local Consultants	45,000	63,000	51,000	51,000	51,000		261,000	*8*
				71400	Contractual Services-Individuals	39,000	51,000	51,000	51,000	51,000	12,000	255,000	*9*
				71600	Travel	38,500	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000		206,500	*10*
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	4,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	4,629		22,629	*11*
				72500	Supplies	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	750	10,750	*12*
				72600	Grants	250,000	260,000	225,000	225,000	225,000		1,185,000	*13*
				72800	Information Technology Equipment	10,000	10,000	3,000	3,000	3,000		29,000	*14*
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000		20,000	*15*
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	44,500	51,000	51,000	51,000	51,000		248,500	*16*
					Total Outcome 2	**437,000**	**488,000**	**434,000**	**433,000**	**433,629**	**12,750**	**2,238,379**	
COMPONENT 3:	Ministry of Land Policy	62000	GEFTF	71200	International Consultants	25,000	35,000	35,000	15,000	15,000		125,000	*17*
				71300	Local Consultants	7,500	25,500	16,500	10,500			60,000	*18*

Policies/incentives for protected and productive landscapes	and Forest Management (GBB)			71400	Contractual Services-Individuals	56,370	66,120	66,120	66,120	66,120	16,560	337,410	*19*
				71600	Travel	29,000	38,500	28,000	25,500	21,000		142,000	*20*
				72100	Contractual Services-Companies	4,500	10,500	6,000				21,000	*21*
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	10,000	10,000	7,000	2,000	2,000		31,000	*22*
				72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	4,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	16,000	*23*
				72500	Supplies	4,500	5,000	4,500	4,500	4,500		23,000	*24*
				72600	Grants	20,000	25,000	25,000	20,000	6,000		96,000	*25*
				72800	Information Technology Equipmt	15,000	3,000	1,500	1,500	1,500		22,500	*26*
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	1,500	26,500	*27*
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	41,000	33,000	22,500	27,500	17,000		141,000	*28*
					Total Outcome 3	**221,870**	**260,620**	**220,120**	**179,620**	**140,120**	**19,060**	**1,041,410**	
COMPONENT 4:[23] *Knowledge management, learning and monitoring and evaluation*	Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)	62000	GEFTF	71200	International Consultants			25,000			25,000	50,000	*29*
				71300	Local Consultants	4,500		13,500		4,500	9,000	31,500	*30*
				71400	Contractual Services-Individuals	25,560	25,560	25,560	25,560	25,560	5,280	133,080	*31*
				71600	Travel	24,500	20,000	23,500	20,000	23,500	4,500	116,000	*32*
				72100	Contractual Services-Companies	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000		65,000	*33*
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	850	17,850	*34*
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	17,500	10,500	10,500	7,000	3,500	10,500	59,500	*35*
					Total Outcome 4	**88,060**	**72,060**	**114,060**	**69,560**	**74,060**	**55,130**	**472,930**	
Project Management Costs	Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)	62000	GEF TF	71400	Contractual Services-Individuals	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000	16,500	181,500	*36*
				74100	Professional Services	3,500	3,500	12,500	3,500	12,500		35,500	*37*
				74596/64397	Direct Project Costs	28,959						28,959	*38*

[23] *This must include the M&E budget included in section IV Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.*

					Total Project Management	**65,459**	**36,500**	**45,500**	**36,500**	**45,500**	**16,500**	**245,959**	
				PROJECT TOTAL		1,048,759	1,134,300	1,119,300	887,300	855,429	120,050	**5,165,138**	

Budget notes	
1	National consultants for capacity gap analysis ($300*30d; $9000, y1) Develop Regional tourism development policy for Brokopondo-Boven Suriname (y1,2,3; $300*60d = $18000 total) Business plan development for Coroeni-Paroe ($300*60 days = $18000, yr 2,3) Total: $45,000
2	PTA/Landscape Conservation specialist for support to LBB in PA planning, training and monitoring, (output 1.1) technical advice, supervision and training to STINASU BNP (output 1.2), In coordination with HI&T, lead activities for output 1.3 (nature-based tourism). In coordination with IICA/CELOS, lead activities for output 1.4 (rehabilitation; $4400/month, 12 month/year in yr 1-5, 40% time investment; 12 mo in yr 6, 20% = $116,160 total); Technical assistant/monitoring specialist (TAMS) for support to training events (including institutional coordination, monitoring), assist HI&T/LBS for grant implementation and technical support to rehabilitation efforts stakeholder engagement ($2500/month, 12 month/year, yr 1-5, 20% time investment = $30,000 total) LBB PA specialist for strengthening capacity of LBB/NB/Stinasu, responsible for outputs 1.1 and 1.2 and METT assessments ($2500/month; 9 month in yr 1, 12 month/year in yr 2-5, , 3 mo in yr 6; 50% time investment = $75,000 total), LBB junior assistant for METT indicator measurements and support to training of community rangers ($ 2000/month, 9 month in years 1, 12 month in yr 3 and 5; $ 66,000) Total: $287,160
3	Travel for coordination: PTA/ Conservation specialist, technical assistant, LBB PA Specialist and METT consultant: All 1 trip/year to Saamaka-Matawai (SM) landscape ($ 500 * 4 * 5 years = $ 10000); In total, 1 trip/year to Coeroeni-Paroe (CP) landscape (LBB specialist, METT assistant $ 1000 * 5 years = $ 5000 total); 2 trips PC/yr for Business Plan consultant (2*1000, year 1,2; $4000 total) 6 trips SM for Policy plan development consultant (2 in yr 1, 2,3, $500*6= $3000 in total) Total: $22,000. Monitoring visits in year 6: 2 trips to SM landscape and 1 trip to CP landscape; $ 3000 total. Travel of participants to workshops: two standard workshops in SM landscape (yr 2, 5; $ 3500 each; $7000 total) 1 standard workshop in CP landscape area (y3; $7000 total) 1 extended workshops in SM landscape ($2500 total). Total: 41,500. NB: Throughout the budget, travel costs are based on a general cost per trip to Saamaka-Matawai landscape or to Coeroeni-Paroe landscape, based on road/boat (SM) or airline (CP) travel, stay for 5 (SM) or 8 (CP) days incl lodging and food. For travel of participants to workshops, it is assumed that 7 trips are needed for participants who will boat in (SM landscape) or fly in (CP landscape). Therefore, standard travel costs for workshops in SM landscape: $3500; CP landscape: $7000. For extended workshop in Paramaribo, $4500. Standard workshops in Paramaribo do not include travel costs. Detailed cost estimates available upon request
4	Agreement with HI&T for supervision of output 1.3 (yr 1-5; $9000/yr, $ 45,000 total, lump sum)
5	Grants to selected NGO for community and ranger training (incl gender aspects) during years 1,2,3 ($ 51,000 total); Grant to ACT to support community ranger program in Matawai (years 1,2,3,4; $ 35,000 total); grant to CI for analysis of gaps and needs in PPP for BNP (yr1, $8,000 total); Grant to STINASU for implementation improvement of visitor services at BNP (years 1,2,3; $ 60,000 total); grant to SHTTC for Regional Sustainable Tourism and Hospitality training program (years 1-4, $92,000, lump sum, incl travel and workshop costs); grant to SKK for arts and crafts training program in CP (years 2,3; $ 60,000 total, lump sum, incl travel and workshop costs; Grant to LBS for enhancement of community based tourism amenities in SM (yr 1,2,3,4,5; $ 125,000, lump sum including travel, training and material); Grant to local women's association Fiti A Wan for training of women in SM on food production and agritourism (y2-3, $30000 lump sum, incl travel and workshop costs); grant to NGO/Research organization for rehabilitation program (output 1.4; years 1-5; $250,000 lump sum ,includes all travel, material, subcontracts). Grants will have to follow UNDP policy on Grants. (Total $711,000)
6	Office supplies, personal field equipment (protective clothing, life vests, binoculars, torches, jackknives, GPS, etc.) Total: $10,800
7	Workshops for METT and PA management (others are included in grants) required for METT assessment with national partners (Paramaribo) and local stakeholders. Two standard workshops in Paramaribo (year 1 and 4; $3500 each; $ 7,000 total), two standard workshops in SM landscape (yr 2, 5; $ 2500 each; $5,000 total), 1 standard workshop in CP landscape area (y3; $4,000 total) . For regional tourism policy: 1 extended workshops in SM landscape and one standard workshop in Paramaribo (year 2; $6,500; year 3: $3,500; 10,000). Total: $26,000. NB: Throughout the budget, costs for workshop/trainings are based on a standard estimate for different workshops at different locations, including food, lodging, materials (including personal protection items if COVID19 measures are in place), translation, notetaker, equipment and venue: standard workshop Paramaribo (1 day, 20 people from the city) $3500; Standard workshop CP landscape (1 day, 40 p): $4,000, Standard workshop SM landscape (1 day, 40 p, people from Paramaribo and other villages, for exchange of experiences, boating in): $2500; Extended workshop Paramaribo (2 days, 40 people from the city. Representatives from landscapes fly and boating in for exchange of experiences,) $10,500; Extended workshop CP landscape (2 days,

	40 p, people from Paramaribo and other villages flying in for exchange of experiences,): $5,500; extended workshop SM landscape (2 days, 50 people from Paramaribo and other villages boating in): $6,500. Travel costs for participants are included in the travel budget. Detailed cost estimates available upon request.
8	Six national trainers for SFM will be trained in first year and will then be employed as trainers in years 2-5 with payment $300 * 10d/year * 4 years * 6 trainers; $72,000 total); Trainer for sustainable entrepreneurship ($ 300/d * 20d/yr * 5 yr = $30,000 total); Gender & stakeholder engagement specialist for support, incl survey of specific women's and men's knowledge and skills for the development of livelihoods for outputs 2.1 and 2.2 ($ 300/d * 20d/yr * 5 yr = $30,000 total), Pilot Project Monitoring expert as trainer for project proposal development, project management and monitoring support to outputs 2.1 and 2.2 ($ 300/d * 30d/yr * 5 yr = $45,000 total); Marketing specialist for products on SFM and NTFP incl capacity needs assessment for private sector (yr 1-5; $ 300/d * 40d/yr * 5 yr = $60,000 total); Timber industry expert for feasibility study for wood waste processing plant(yr 1,2; $ 300/d * 40d/yr *2 yr = $24,000 total) Total: $261,000
9	Technical assistant for support to NTFP research grants and agroforestry grants ($2500/month, 12 month/year, yr 1-5, 10% time investment = $15,000 total) SBB SFM specialist responsible for outputs 2.1, 2.2 and 2.4 ($2500/month; 9 month in yr 1, 12 month/year in yr 2-5, 3 mo in yr 6; 100% time investment = $150,000 total), SBB forest monitoring specialist responsible for output ($2500/month,; 9 month in yr 1, 12 month/year in yr 2-5, 3 mo in yr 6; 60% time investment = $90,000 total) Total: $255,000
10	Travel for coordination: SBB SFM specialist (8 trips/year to SM: $500/trip * 8 * 5 yr = $ 20,000 & 1 trip/yr to CA landscape; $1000/trip* 5yr = $5000; total $25,000); SBB CMRV specialist (4 trips/year to SM: $500/trip * 4 * 5 yr = $ 10,000 total) Additional trips to SM for all 11 consultants ($500/trip * 2 trips/yr * 5 yr * 11 consultants $55,000 total). Travel costs of participants to workshops: 10 train-the-trainers workshops for output 2.1: one extended workshop/yr in Paramaribo at JSOOC ($4500*5 yr = $22,500) + one extended workshop/yr in SM landscape ($3,500/yr * 5 yr = $ 17,500 total) $40,000 total; One awareness and sustainable entrepreneurship/yr workshops on SFM/NTFP value chains at JSOOC for output 2.1 (one extended workshop in Paramaribo JSOOC $4500/yr * 5 yr = $22,500 total); training for CMRV in productive landscapes for output 2.3: one extended workshop/yr in Paramaribo at JSOOC ($4500*5 yr = $22,500) + one extended workshop/yr in SM landscape ($3,500/yr * 5 yr = $ 17,500 total) $40,000 total; Four training on agroforestry (1 extended workshop per year in MS landscape area/year * 4 yr * 3,500 = $14,000) Total: $206,500
11	Equipment for Community Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (CMRV). Total: $22,629.
12	Office supplies, personal field equipment (protective clothing, life vests, binoculars, torches, jackknives, GPS, etc) Total: $10,750
13	Grant to JSOOC training centrum for coordination and support to SFM trainings in output 2.1 ($ 4000/yr * 5 yr = $ 20,000 total); 3 research grants for NTFP development + 3 grants on agroforestry (yr 1,2; 6 grants * $ 10,000 = 60,000 total, lump sum); Grant to ACT for CMRV in protected landscapes (yr 1-5, $25,000/yr * 5 yr = $ 125,000 lump sum, incl workshops, travel and material); Five grants to consortia of community organizations/NGO/Academy for pilot projects on SFM/NTFP good practice , of 1 community concession SFM, 1 private concession SFM, 1 private sector value chain, 2 community NTFP, yr 1-5; 5 * $150,000 = $ 750,000 in total,lump sum, incl travel, workshops, material and gender assessments); Two grants to consortia of community organizations/NGO/Academy for pilot projects on agroforestry good practice (yr 1-5; 2 *$115,000 = $ 230,000 in total; lump sum, incl travel, workshops, material and gender assessments. Grants will have to follow UNDP policy on Low Value Grants. Total $1,185,000.
14	Computers, GPS for CRMV in productive landscapes Total $29,000
15	Translation services for in all extended workshops; 40 days/yr, 100/day = $4000* 5yrs . Total: $20,000.
16	10 train-the-trainers workshops for output 2.1: one extended workshop/yr in Paramaribo at JSOOC ($10,500*5 yr = $52,500) + one extended workshop/yr in SM landscape ($6,500/yr * 5 yr = $ 32,500 total) $85,000 total; One workshop/yr to create awareness and capacity for sustainable entrepreneurship on SFM/NTFP value chains; at JSOOC for output 2.1 (one extended workshop in Paramaribo JSOOC $10,500/yr * 5 yr = $52,500 total). Training for local stakeholders to create capacities in CMRV in productive landscapes for output 2.3 one extended workshop/yr in Paramaribo at JSOOC ($10,500/yr * 5 yr = $52,500) + one extended workshop/yr in SM landscape ($6,500/yr * 5 yr = $ 32,500 total) $85,000 total; Four training workshops on agroforestry to local stakeholders (1 extended workshop per year in MS area/year, y 2-5; $6,500 * 4 yr = $26,000) Total $248,500
17	International consultant for capacity needs assessment and training LBB on theme of jaguar conservation (yr 1,2; $500/day* 20 day /yr * 2 yr = $ 20,000); Consultant for updating and training Software (yr 2,3,4; $500/day * 20 days/yr * 3 years = $ 30,000 total); International consultant for online and mobile modules SFISS & SMART (yr 1-5; $500/day * 30 day/yr * 5 yr = 75,000 total) Total $125,000
18	National consultant to update text of nature protection law (y1,2; $300/day * 25 d/yr* 2 yr = $15,000); Consultant to update Forest Management Act (yr2; $300/day * 30 d = $9000); Consultant to update, further develop and disseminate CoP tourism (y2,3; $300/day * 20 d/yr* 2 yr = $12,000); Consultant to develop and validate CoP NTFP (y3,4; $300/day * 25 d/yr* 2 yr = $15,000) ; gender expert for training of gender analysis and mainstreaming at institutional level (yr 2,3,4$300/day * 10 d/yr* 3 yr = $9,000. Total $60,000

19	PTA/ Landscape Conservation specialist for technical advice for policy development (output 3.1) lead and coordinate with HI&T and SBB on CoP development on nature based tourism and NTFP (output 3.2), technical support to LBB for institutional capacity development (output 3.6), lead the activities for outputs 3.4 and 3.5 (CP assessment and management plan development), and 3.7 (strengthening SEIN) ($4400/month, 12 month/year in yr 1-5, 40% time investment; 12 mo in yr 6, 20% = $116,160 total); Technical assistant/monitoring specialist for support to training events (including institutional coordination, monitoring), coordinate PC assessment and plan, in with VIDS and ACT, ($2500/month, 12 month/year, 5 years, 20% time investment = $30,000 total) LBB PA specialist to lead activities for outputs 3.1 (PA legal framework), 3.3 (jaguar conservation) and 3.6 (institutional capacity ($2500/month; 9 month in yr 1, 12 month/year in yr 2-5; 50% time investment = $71,250 total), SBB forest monitoring specialist to lead activities for output 3.8 (log system) and provide support to 3.7 ($2500/month, ; 9 month in yr 1, 12 month/year in yr 2-5, , 3 mo in yr 6;, 40% time investment = $60,000 total); SBB junior IT specialist for support to outputs 3.7 and 3.8 ($2000/month; 9 month in yr 1, 12 month/year in yr 2-5, 3 mo in yr 6; 50% time investment = $60,000 total) Total $337,410).
20	Coordination travel: PTA/Conservation Specialist & tech assistant; 3 trips/year to SM plus 1 trip/yr to CA ($500 * 3 trips * 5 yr * 2 persons + $1000/trip *2 persons * 5 yr= $25,000 total); LBB SFISS specialist: 4 trips/year to SM + 1 trip/yr to CA = ($500/trip * 4 trips * 5 yr + $1000/trip * 5 yr= $15,000 total); SBB IT junior staff 2 2 trip/year to SM, 1 trip to CP/yr ($500/trip * 5 yr + $1000/trip * 5 yr= $7500 total); International travel for international consultants (1trip/yr, $3500trip,* 5 yr = $17500 total). Travel of participants to workshops: dissemination workshops for policy frameworks (extended workshop Paramaribo; $4,000); field validation code of practice (2 Extended workshops in SM landscape; $3,500; yr 1,2; $7,000 total); 1 extended workshop in CP for landscape assessment ($7,000; yr 2), 1 Standard workshop and 1 extended workshop in CP for landscape plan ($6,000 in year 2 and $6,000; y3; total 12,000) ; One extended Paramaribo for Trio landscape plan (y 4; $7,000). One extended workshop/year in Paramaribo and one extended workshop/year in SM landscape for SFISS and SMART($4,500*5 yr + $3,500/year * 5 yr = $40,000) Total $142,000.
21	Agreement with HI&T for supervision of tourist CoP (y 1,2; $4500/yr, * 2 yr = 9,000); agreement with AdeKUS for research in support of CP landscape assessment (y 2, 3; $6000/yr * 2 yr = $ 12,000 total). Total: $21,000
22	Equipment for patrolling (SFISS, SMART), and jaguar plan (binoculars, measurement tools, field guides). Total $31,000.
23	Communications support; improved internet and cellphone connection for telemeetings. Total: $16,000 total
24	Office supplies, personal field equipment (protective clothing, life vests, binoculars, torches, jackknives, GPS, etc) . Total $23,000.
25	Grant to NGOs for support to awareness campaign on Jaguars (y 1-5, $6000/yr * 5 yr = 30,000 total); Grant to VIDS and ACT for support to CP landscape assessment and development plan (yr 1,2,3,4, $7000/yr * 4 yr * 2 organizations = $56,000 total; travel and workshops included in workshop budget); Grant to SCF for training LBB on financing management plan (yr 2 , 3, $ 5000/yr * 2 yr = $10,000 total). Grants will have to follow UNDP policy on Grants. Total $96,000.
26	Computers. Camera traps and GPS for jaguar monitoring, tablets for SMART, SFISS. Total $22,500.
27	Translation services for in all extended workshops; 265 days during 6 years project$100/day. Total: $26,500.
28	Workshops for the dissemination of policy frameworks (extended workshop Paramaribo; $10,500); field validation code of practice (2 Extended workshops in SM landscape; $6,500; yr 1,2; $13,000 total) ; Workshops to establish a Jaguar Conservation Plan (2 standard workshops Paramaribo; $3500*2=$7,000); 1 extended workshop with local stakeholders and community leaders in CP for the landscape assessment ($5,500; yr 2), 1 Standard workshop and 1 extended workshop in CP to establish the CP landscape plan ($4,000 in year 2 and $5,500; y3; total 9,500) ; One extended Paramaribo for Trio landscape plan (y 4; $10,500). One extended workshop/year in Paramaribo and one extended workshop/year in SM landscape for training in SFISS and SMART($10,500*5 yr + $6,500/year * 5 yr = $85,000) Total: 141,000
29	International consultant for mid term review and terminal evaluation (yr 3,6; $500/day * 50 d * 2 yr = Total: 50,000)
30	National consultant for mid term review and terminal evaluation (yr 3,6; $300/day * 30 d * 2 yr = Total: 18,000) National consultant for support to monitoring Social and Environmental Safeguards (yr 1, 3 , 5; $300/day; 15 day/year * 3 yr = $ 13,500). Total = $31,500
31	PTA/Landscape Conservation specialist to lead activities for outputs 4.1, (KM , communication) output 2 (evaluation, monitoring, reporting) and output 4.3 (South-South information exchange ($4400/month, 12 month/year in yr 1-5, 20% time investment; 12 mo in yr 6, 10% = $58,080 total)); Technical assistant/monitoring specialist for developing and coordinating M&E and sustainability work plans, develop livelihood action plan and ESMP/updated ESMF, support to monitoring of project indicators, stakeholder involvement, ITP plan, gender and ESFM and ESMP ($2500/month, 12 month/year in year 1-5, 50% time investment = $75,000 total). Total: 133,080
32	International travel within the region for exchange of information and experience with other ASL countries ($2500/trip * 4 trips/yr* 5 year * 2 persons= 100,000 total), International travel for evaluation consultant ($3500 * 2 trips = $7000 total). Travel for participants to workshops: Inception workshop (yr 1, Extended Workshop Paramaribo; $4,500); Final presentation workshop (yr 5; Extended workshop Paramaribo, $4,500 total). Total $116,000.

33	Company for establishing and managing KM platform (y 1-5, $6000/yr in yrs $30,000 total lump sum, incl materials and equipment - including communication needs for inland communities that have no regular internet access), Company to design, implement communications campaign (y 1-5, $ 7000/yr * 5 yr = $35000 total, lump sum; excl printed material). Total: $65,000.
34	Printed and online material for communication campaign and systematization of experiences. Total: $17850.
35	Inception workshop to validate workplan of project (yr 1, Extended Workshop Paramaribo; $10,500; include reporting), Workshops of intersectoral platform/tech advisory committee for technical support of project management (y 1-5; 1 in yr 1 and 5, 2 in other years; $3500/meeting * 8 meetings = $28,000 total); Training workshops for PMU on project management, procurement, health & Safety (y1,2,3; 1 standard workshops in Paramaribo/yr * $3500 * 3 yr = Total: 10,500 total). Final presentation workshop for dissemination of project results and lessons (yr 6; Extended workshop Paramaribo, $10,500 total) Total: $59,500.
36	Project Manager for overall project management, administrative management, review and learning on identified risks, FPIC including oversight of development of ESMP/updating ESMF, LAP etc ($2750/month; 12 month/year in year 1-5, 100%, 12 mo in yr 6, 50% Total: $181,500)
37	1 HACT audit/ year, y 1-5 ($3500/audit * 5 yr = $17,500 total); Mid term (yr 3) and final (y6) complete audit evaluation ($9,000/evaluation * 2 = $18,000 total) Total $35,500.
38	Estimated cost for direct project services as requested by the Government of Suriname, e.g. (procurement services for consultants and goods, travel authorizations, etc.) Refer to annex 18. Total: $28,959.

	Summary of Funds: *(All US$)*	Amount Year 1	Amount Year 2	Amount Year 3	Amount Year 4	Amount Year 5	Amount year 6	Total
	GEF TF	1,048,759	1,134,300	1,119,300	887,300	855,429	120,050	**5,165,138**
	Ministry of GBB	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000		15,000,000
	Ministry of GBB	1,590,619	1,590,619	1,590,618	1,590,619	1,590,619		7,953,094
	Ministry of HI&T	105,600	105,600	105,600	105,600	105,600		528,000
	Sustainable Forest Management group	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000		1,000,000
	Conservation International Suriname	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000			300,000
	WWF Guianas	89,876	89,876	89,876	89,876	89,876		449,380
	Tropenbos Suriname	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000		185,000
	ACT Suriname	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	110,000
	Total	6,166,854	6,252,395	6,237,394	6,005,395	5,898,524	130,050	30,690,612

XI. LEGAL CONTEXT

117. This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Suriname and UNDP, signed in 1994. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

118. This project will be implemented by the Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

119. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

XII. RISK MANAGEMENT

120. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:

a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;

b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

121. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

122. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml.

123. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

(a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").

(b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment.

124. a) In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;

ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;

iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;

iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and

v. Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

b) The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

125. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

126. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

127. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

128. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

129. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit

and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

130. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes in accordance with UNDP's regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.

131. The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

132. Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

133. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

134. Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

135. *Note:* The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

136. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

137. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

138. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

Annex 1: Project maps, geospatial coordinates of project sites and description of project areas

The project will work in two targeted landscapes in the Surinamese Amazon Biome: the Saamaka-Matawai landscape along the Upper Suriname and Saramacca rivers (Figure 1-1; roughly between 3°10' and 5°28' N and 54°45' and 56°25'W) and the Coeroeni-Paroe landscape (Figure 1-2; roughly between 1°50' and 3°35' N and 55°50' and 57°20W)

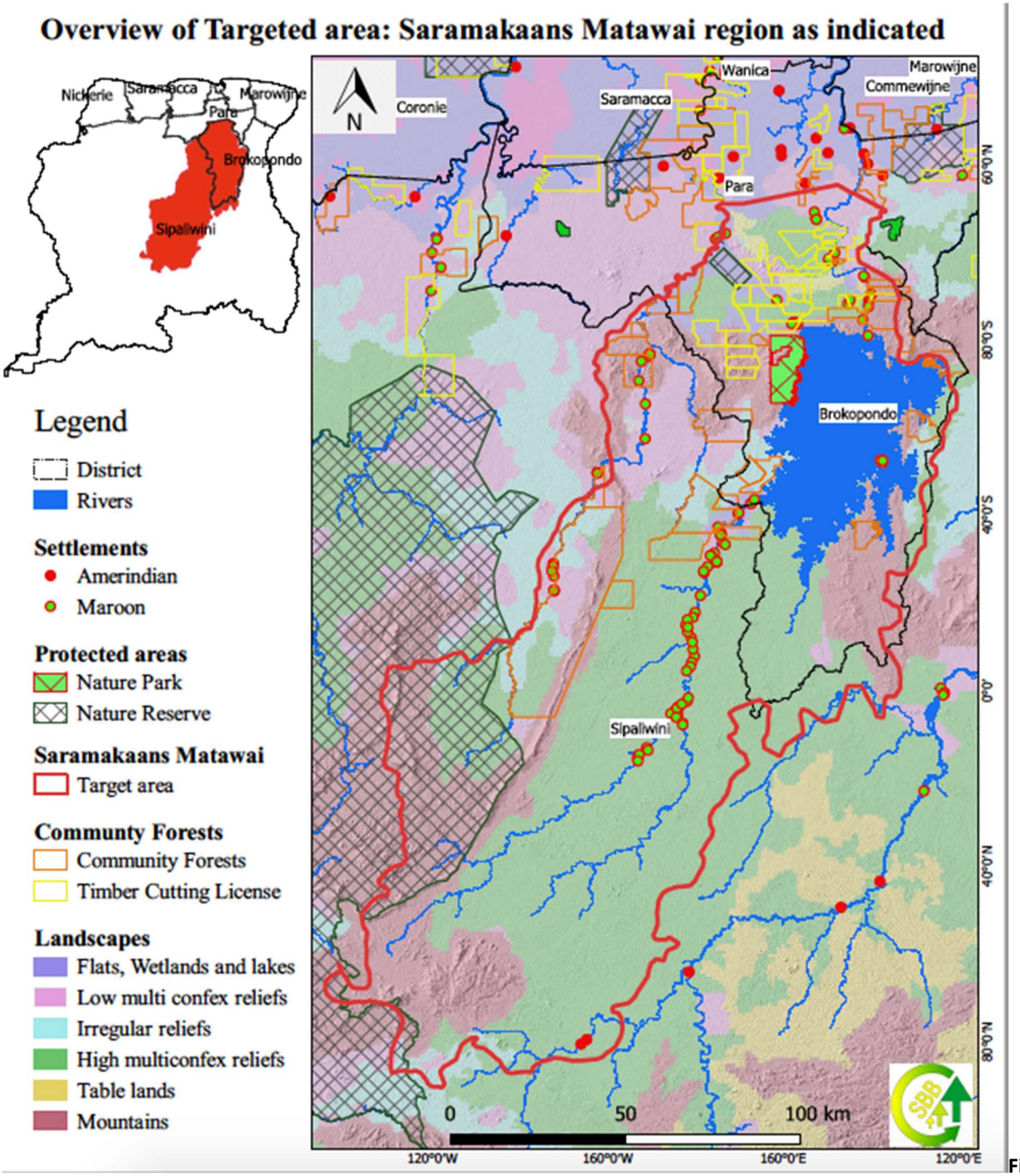


Figure 1-1: Overview of the Overview of the targeted Saamaka/Matawai landscape. (map provided by SBB)

Note that the designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries

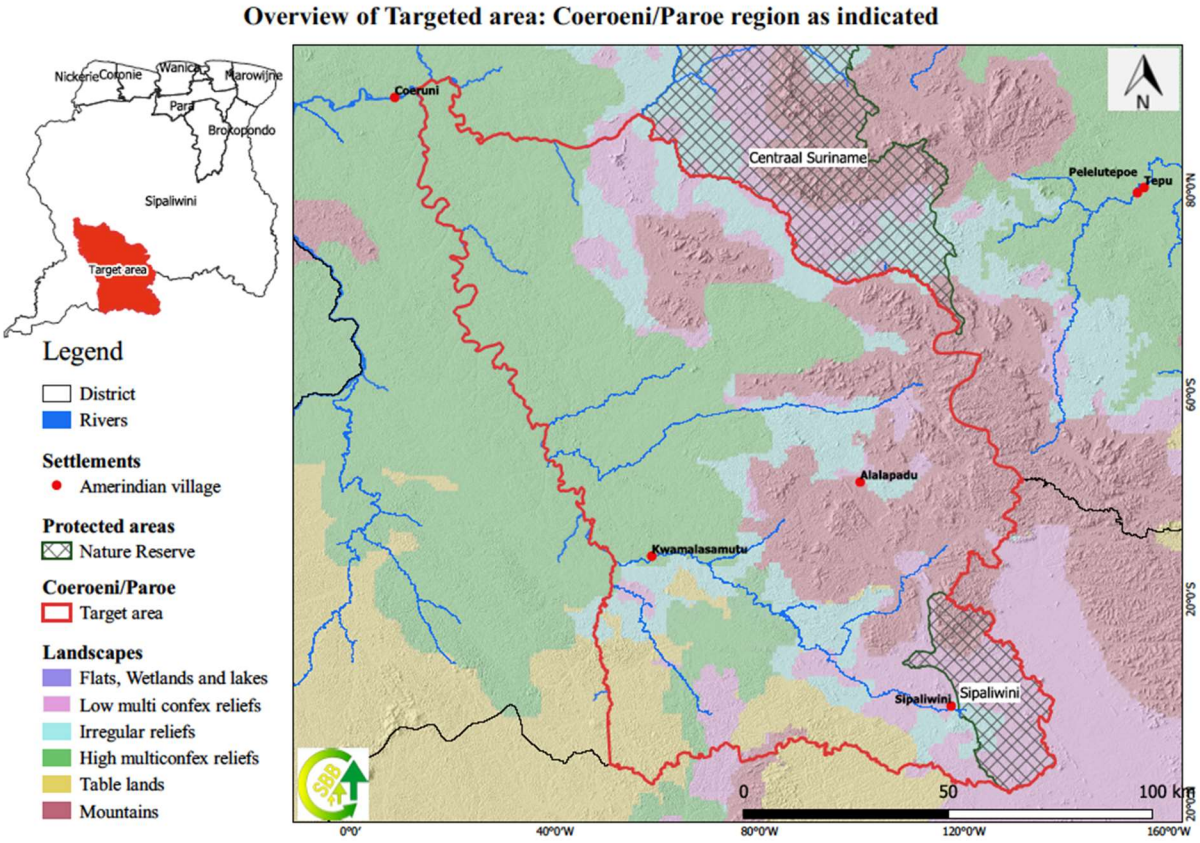


Figure 1-2: Overview of the targeted Coeroeni/Paroe landscape (map provided by SBB)
Note that the designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries

1 Saamaka/Matawai target landscape

The Saamaka/Matawai landscape [Figure 1-1] encompasses approximately 2.08 million hectares, with an estimate of 35,000 inhabitants – predominantly Tribal communities. This landscape is located within the Upper Saramacca and Upper Suriname River basins and partially located within the Forest Belt and the Greenstone Belt, making it rich in mineral deposits (e.g., gold) and other materials such as round timber. The Brownsberg Nature Park and the Brinckheuvel Nature Reserve are located within this landscape. CSNR is partially located within this study area.

Saamaka landscape – The Upper Suriname River area in the Saamaka landscape, is approximately 315 km South of the capital Paramaribo and since 2010 is accessible via an asphalted Road to Atjoni. Nowadays, there are about 57 villages along the Upper Suriname River. Most villages are only accessible by boat, except for two villages that are accessible by road and some by air. The river is crucial in the daily life of the Saamaka and for transportation. It is the place where people wash, and where much of their social life takes place[24].

[24] Tropenbos International Suriname (2017). Saamaka Lio as habitat and productive landscape: Lessons for inclusive and sustainable

The Upper Suriname River area is one of the most densely populated areas in the Interior. The forest landscape delivers food, various services and products (ecosystem services) to the local Saamaka community. They use what the forest provides them, for example, to cultivate crops, collect NTFPs and medicinal plants; to do small-scale logging and tourism. They also use the forest as their habitat and for their traditional culture and spiritual rituals[25].

Ecosystem products which are important to this community, include among others, crops obtained through shifting cultivation; oil, extracted from palm fruit for cooking, cosmetic use or ceremonies/rituals; wood for building houses, boats, kitchen utensils, carvings and income; woven palm leaves for roofs[26.] Furthermore, hunting is an important source of food and income.

With the construction and asphalting of the Road to Atjoni, accessibility to the area has considerably improved, consequently also the influence of modern culture and economic development from Paramaribo. For example, an increase in the number of stores can be observed and store-bought products (such as rice, edible oil, salt and sugar) are used as substitutes for the labor-intensive traditional ways of obtaining, for example, oils or braided baskets. The influx of "outsiders" has not only resulted in an increase of recreational fishermen and hunters but also in tourism development – which can be seen as commercialization of traditional culture, and possibly an advantage when it comes to preservation of culture and traditions. As a result of this road there is also an increase in logging activities in the vicinity of the road and sometimes right behind villages in the West[27].

The introduction of legislation that goes beyond the traditional land use also has in important role when it comes to commercialization of timber. Among other things, issuing logging permits and, if the conditions are met, community forest permits contribute to commercialization, often involving external timber entrepreneurs who make agreements with the captain and the community[28].

Community forests are forest areas issued to a village by law by the Minister of GBB, after consultation with the Ministry of RO, for sustainable development of the respective community and for providing income. They are forest areas that must be located in the vicinity of the community. The management of the forests is carried out by a community forest committee designated by the village. If the village wishes to develop their community forest with third parties, they must obtain written permission from the Minister for ROS. According to the Forest Management Act (1992), the community forest is intended to maintain the customary customs (traditional customs and habits) of the community such as collecting NTFPs, practicing traditional agriculture, and commercial logging by the community[29.]

Threats, drivers and impacts on biodiversity in the Saamaka landscape – The main drivers of deforestation in the district of Brokopondo and Sipaliwini are mining and infrastructure. These districts are partly covered by the Greenstone Belt, where gold reserves are present. In Sipaliwini, more infrastructure was constructed due to logging activities in the Forestry Belt than in Brokopondo[30].

Impact of commercial logging[31] – A land use conflict in the Upper Suriname River area is the conflict between traditional land use and commercial logging by mainly foreign companies. Since the North of the Upper Suriname River area is located in the Forestry Belt, it is rich in wood and therefore a very attractive area for commercial timber companies. Due to the activities related to commercial logging, however, the forests can degrade. Consequently, less wood may be available for the manufacturing of boats, houses and handicrafts by the local community. Fewer trees also means fewer NTFPs such as oils, fruits and fibers. Moreover, a degraded forest also offers less productive agricultural land or the

land use planning from the Upper Suriname river area. Paramaribo, Suriname, pg 7-8

[25] Ibid, pg 4

[26] Tropenbos International Suriname (2017). Saamaka Lio as habitat and productive landscape: Lessons for inclusive and sustainable land use planning from the Upper Suriname river area. Paramaribo, Suriname, pg 11 Table 1.

[27] Ibid, pg 14

[28] Ibid

[29] Ibid, pg 5-15.

[30] SBB, 2017c. Technical report: Forest cover monitoring in Suriname using remote sensing techniques for the period 2000-2015. Paramaribo, pg 71.

[31] Tropenbos International Suriname (2017). Saamaka Lio as habitat and productive landscape: Lessons for inclusive and sustainable land use planning from the Upper Suriname river area. Paramaribo, Suriname, pg 17.

destruction of already existing agricultural land[32]. Forest degradation may also lead to game and fish disappearing from the area, making it more difficult for people to provide for their necessities of life. The quality of water of the surrounding creeks can be affected by soil particles from poorly constructed roads. People are therefore forced to look for new water sources, which are not always available nearby.

Furthermore, logging activities, which take place near villages, threaten the habitat of mammals such as jaguars. Consequently, in search for a safe place, these mammals enter villages and in turn pose a threat to the communities. In some cases, this may end up in a fatal attack on villagers. However, commercial logging, if done correctly, can have a positive impact on a community. Jobs can be created, infrastructure can be built or improved in cases where the population wishes to be more accessible. Responsible commercial logging by the communities also generates income, which can be conducive to community development. Nowadays, there are new regulations and guidelines for sustainable forest management, which require compliance by logging concessionaires. For example, certain buffer zones (such as along creeks and rivers) have been included as protected areas.

Impact of mining[33] – The Saamaka area also partly overlaps with the Greenstone Belt, the zone in which the gold reserves are located. Gold mining in community forests is not permitted under the Forest Management Act. However, as a result of the lack of coordination in the enforcement of the Mining Act and the Forest Management Act, community forests may overlap with mining concessions (gold concessions) of commercial companies. These companies perform their commercial activities within the community forest, leading to degradation and destruction of the forest. Not only commercial companies threaten the use of the forest, illegal gold mining (by villagers themselves) within the community forest can also damage these forests, which are necessary for the survival of the local community.

Impact of infrastructure[34] – Traditionally, the Saamaka did not use roads. The main mode of transportation in the Upper Suriname River used to be rivers and creeks. However, this is changing because people experience the ease of travel by road. For example, with the construction of the road to Pusugrunu, which partly runs through the Saamaka area, students of the Matawai area can easily attend school in Atjoni. In the past, Pusugrunu was only accessible by air or a long boat trip. The asphalted road to Atjoni has also increased the tourist flow, among other things. The newly constructed road from Atjoni to Pusugrunu opened up avenues for economic activities, including logging, recreational hunting and fishing, and gold mining. This road runs partly through the community forest of the village Abenaston and of the Matawai community. However, the latter has indicated that they want to protect the community forest by working with a zoning plan in order to strive for sustainable development of their area. One of the major negative consequence of the construction of infrastructure is deforestation. In addition, infrastructure makes it easier for third parties to enter the area, increasing the risk of theft, hunting and fishing by third parties. This may result in less game and fish left for local communities. Overall, these impacts on the environment, may cause a decline in the availability of wood, fibers, plants, game, suitable agricultural land and clean drinking water.

The increased degree of connectivity may also give people a more western view of life, especially, the younger generation. They often move to urban areas and do not always return; or those that stay often show no interest in traditional customs such as engaging in agriculture. As a result, traditional land use is also declining. In essence, their traditional way of land use and therefore the traditional way of life is endangered.

In contrast to tradition, people will be more dependent on stores instead of the forest for food. For clean drinking water, they will probably have to divert to more distant, non-polluted water sources. This may be situated in areas of another community, which may cause potential conflicts. When issuing permits, community areas must be respected, lest important sources of timber and other ecosystem services be threatened.

Matawai landscape – In 2015, the Amazon Conservation Team (ACT) Suriname initiated participatory mapping fieldwork with the Matawai residing in ten villages along the Upper Saramacca River of central Suriname[35]. Many changes are taking place in the Matawai community and landscape. Since the 1970s, Matawai have increasingly left their homes to

[32] CELOS (Centre for Agricultural Research in Suriname), in collaboration with the Masosie Foundation, is performing research on the status and quality of degraded community forests to re-purpose it for agroforestry (rehabilitation using an agroforestry model)
[33] Ibid, pg 17-18.
[34] Ibid, pg 18.
[35] https://www.amazonteam.org/mapping-the-traditional-lands-of-the-matawai-maroons-in-suriname-one-creek-at-a-time/

go look for work elsewhere, leaving some villages deserted. With the rapid expansion of gold mining in the 1990s[36], the northern part of the Matawai territory was one of the most affected areas by small-scale gold mining, which both pollutes and destroys sections of the ecosystem and causes rifts in the community.

In the southern portion of the Upper Saramacca River region, where gold mining has yet to take place, a road is being constructed to connect the local ten villages to the national transportation network[37]. Furthermore, a community forest zone was granted to the community by the government in late 2015, giving them management rights over a 100,000-ha region.

ACT Suriname was solicited in 2014 by a local Matawai foundation, 'Stichting Avittiemauw', to help train the community members to map their own lands and plan appropriately for these changes. Avittiemauw, which is administered by Matawai living in the villages and in Paramaribo, received grant money from the UNDP Small Grants Programme and SCF to implement a sustainable development project, focusing on land use and zonal mapping, sustainable livelihoods and entrepreneurship, and capacity building. The mapping component focuses on contemporary land use, zonal demarcation, and territorial planning, as well as on recording and documenting the vast historical and cultural knowledge of the Matawai about their territory. ACT Suriname's role in the project is to train the community to use data collection tools such as handheld GPS units and applications like Open Data Kit (ODK); to collect baseline data for mapping; and to compile comprehensive maps visualizing land use, the historical and current-day extent of the Matawai territory, and desired future developments[38].

Brownsberg Nature Park – The Brownsberg Nature Park is located at 5º 01' N, 55º 34' W. It is located at the northwestern edge of the Brokopondo Hydropower Lake in the district of Brokopondo, in eastern Suriname[39]. The Brownsberg is an elevated forested landscape of approximately 1,400 ha main plateau at about 500 m elevation. It is roughly 13.5 km wide at its widest point and about 34 km long; it is estimated to cover approximately 27,500 ha. It lies about 100 km inland from the coast and Paramaribo, on the water divide between the Suriname and Saramacca Rivers[40].

The Brownsberg is characterized by great habitat diversity: i) at least three undisturbed stream habitat types (upper, middle and lower courses of creeks), ii) aquatic habitats of creeks disturbed by mining, iii) undisturbed and old anthropogenic terrestrial habitats that differ in function of elevation and vegetation type, iv) habitats of recently disturbed forest, and v) an old cave made by gold miners. Some of these habitats are scenic, while others may be unique in terms of vegetation composition[41].

Species diversity is high, and a substantial number of rare species have been recorded; several species endemic to the Guaiana Shield are known from the Brownsberg: 7 mammals (incl. 2 monkeys), 30 birds, 5 reptiles, and 13 amphibians. A substantial number of species of considerable conservation concern are also known to occur there: 12 mammals (incl. 5 big cats), 4 birds, 1 tortoise, and 1 toad[42.] Brownsberg remains a popular tourist destination because of its wildlife viewing and waterfalls, but also due to its easily accessible location near Paramaribo. It is an area with a long history of biological research and may be the most thoroughly studied protected area in Suriname[43]. The National Zoological Collection of Suriname (NZCS) has done some studies on large terrestrial mammals of Brownsberg Nature Park in the period 2012 – 2015 (incl. jaguars and pumas)[44],

[36] https://www.amazonteam.org/maps/suriname-gold/
[37] http://dwtonline.com/laatstenieuws/2016/02/17/weg-naar-pusugrunu-liever-gisteren-dan-vandaag-open/
[38] https://www.amazonteam.org/mapping-the-traditional-lands-of-the-matawai-maroons-in-suriname-one-creek-at-a-time/
[39] Brownsberg Nature Park Situation Analysis 2012.
[40] Conservation International (2007). De Dijn et al., Chapter 13 The Biodiversity of the Brownsberg. RAP Bulletin of Biological Assessment: A Rapid Biological Assessment of the Lely and Nassau Plateaus, Suriname (with additional information on the Brownsberg Plateau).
[41] Ibid.
[42] Ibid
[43] SBB, NIMOS, UNIQUE, 2017b. Background study for REDD+ in Suriname: Multi-Perspective Analysis of Drivers of Deforestation, Forest Degradation and Barriers to REDD+ Activities, pg 143.
[44] Ouboter and Kadosoe, Academic Journal of Suriname 2016, 7, 643-660.

Artisanal small-scale mining activities are carried out at three sites, including Witi Creek, Irene Falls (Wakibasu Creek) and Jobokai Creek[45], posing threats to biodiversity. Also, tributary diversion and low rates of natural regeneration are threats to the ecological sustainability of the Brownsberg Nature Park[46]. Historically, in 1970, an area of approximately 8,400 ha of forest that completely surrounds the Suralco mining concession was given in long-term lease to STINASU. This area was named the Brownsberg Nature Park, and represents approximately 60% of the current park, which was expanded towards the South in 2002 with 4800 ha. Nature tourism at Brownsberg Nature Park was developed soon after the establishment of the Park. Beginning around 1999, artisanal gold mining made a dramatic resurgence in the Brownsberg area, including the Park. Attempts by STINASU to expel the Brazilian and local miners from the Park worked to some extent but ejecting the local miners (maroons from Brownsweg) essentially failed. By 2000-2005, about 5 to 10% of the Park area had been deforested by artisanal gold miners, in particular along creeks. The downstream sections of virtually all major creeks in the northern half of the range have been stripped of their natural vegetation. STINASU at some point proposed to excise approximately 1,000 ha of northwestern corner of the Park and allow miners to work there, by way of compensation for expelling them elsewhere. Since 1997 occasional "clean sweep" operations were executed in the Park, which typically kept the miners out of certain areas for a few months at best. More recently, a new entity called "Commisie Ordening Goud Sector" (Gold Sector Commission) was created to establish government control in areas where artisanal gold mining takes place. This entity continued the clean sweeps in Brownsberg Nature Park but has not been more successful than previously the STINASU had been with police support[47,48]. Other threats are forest conversion for agricultural purposes, logging and hunting.

In 2012, a report drafted for WWF Guianas (White 2012), provides the following explanations for the continued mining: The Tribal population living near the Park, mainly at Brownsweg, looks at the Park as an alien construct in what they consider their tribal territory, where they claim land use rights based on traditional heritage; and artisanal gold mining in the general area, including the Park, is the main source of income, either directly or indirectly, for many if not most of the local Tribal inhabitants, and there are virtually no alternatives, at least none that can compete.

This provides a glimpse into the challenges facing the GoS and conservation organizations in protecting high conservation value areas. However, it is important to note that Brownsberg should be considered a "worst case scenario" because it is located in the gold-rich Greenstone Belt and close to the densely populated transmigration village Brownsweg with few economic alternatives. This case also explains why the GoS is hesitant to expand Suriname's PA network in the Greenstone Belt area despite the significant conservation value of these areas[49].

Brinckheuvel Nature Reserve – is the most southern savanna refuge of the Savanna Belt, characterized by low gently sloping hills and sand and gravel savannas[50.] It is located at the right shore of the Saramacca River, near the mouth of the Mindrineti Creek (latitude: between 05° 06' and 05° 12' N; longitude: between 55° 17' and 55° 24' W), and about 6,000 ha in size and 60 m above sea level. The area was established as a nature reserve in 1961 to preserve the ecosystems. No human activities have been recorded (in 2002).

More than 500 plant specimens (Pteridophyta and Spermatophyta) have been collected, of which eight are rare species. Regarding the animal species diversity, the only data recorded (in 2002) are concerning fish fauna of the Mindrineti River, which passes the Reserve in the two southern corners. Other data are available for a nearby area of a similar landscape type, Gros-Rosebel document the presence of: 81 fish species; 32 amphibians; 40 reptiles; 156 birds and 25 mammals (excl. bats, opossums and small rodents). Two fish species seem to be endemic to Suriname, one of them, *Corydoras*

[45] Brownsberg Nature Park Situation Analysis 2012.
[46] Ibid.
[47] Conservation International (2007). De Dijn et al., Chapter 13 The Biodiversity of the Brownsberg. RAP Bulletin of Biological Assessment: A Rapid Biological Assessment of the Lely and Nassau Plateaus, Suriname (with additional information on the Brownsberg Plateau).
[48] SBB, NIMOS, UNIQUE, 2017b. Background study for REDD+ in Suriname: Multi-Perspective Analysis of Drivers of Deforestation, Forest Degradation and Barriers to REDD+ Activities, pg 143-144.
[49] Ibid
[50] Conservation International (2002). Paul Ouboter. Directory of protected areas of Suriname, pg 69-71.

saramaccensis, occurs only in the Saramacca River system. It is very likely that *Panthera onca* and two or three cats of the genus *Felis* occur in the area[51].

Large-scale as well as small-scale miners in and around the Gros-Rosebel Savanna may affect this Reserve, which is quite near this savanna. If burning does not happen in the near future, the area will become a savanna forest instead of a savanna[52].

Central Suriname Nature Reserve (CSNR) – is the largest protected pristine rainforest area in the world[53.] It contains large areas of lowland rainforest as well as mountain ranges up to an altitude of 1,230 m. CSNR is located in central Suriname, covering the Upper Coppename basin as well as the upstream parts of the Lucie, Saramacca and Suriname Rivers (latitude: between 02° 58' and 04° 50' N; longitude: between approx. 55° 48' and 57° 05' W). It is approximately 1,600,000 ha in size and up to 1,230 m above sea level[54].

Three areas were established as a nature reserve in 1961, the total area in 1998. Since 2002, it is an UNESCO World Heritage Site. The CSNR contains the highest mountain of Suriname, the Juliana Top of 1,230 m. Tafelberg is the eastern-most extension of the Roraima sandstone formation (tepuis). The Reserve also contains many granite outcroppings, so-called inselbergs, like Voltzberg and Van Stockumberg. Nature tourism and sport fishing are conducted. In the late 80s, a military post was situated in the Rudi Kappel Savanna. Inhabitants of villages outside the Nature Reserve may wander into the area for hunting, fishing and gathering of plants[55].

Due to several very different ecosystems in this Reserve, the diversity of plants is very high. For example, at Tafelberg, 1,130 plant specimens have been collected, of which 88 are rare species; at Wilhelmina Mountains, 2,699 plant specimens have been collected, of which 143 are rare species. A total of about 47 species that are endemic to the Reserve have been listed. Five endemic species occur on the granite dome Voltzberg, and two in the forest of the former Raleighvallen/Voltzberg Nature Reserve. For the former Tafelberg Reserve, 29 endemics are listed and for the Wilhelmina Mountains 11. The CITES Appendix I orchid species, *Phragmipedium lindleyanum*, has been found in the Wilhelmina Mountains. Furthermore, two species of *Manihot* (*M. brachyloba & M. tristis*) are growing on the Voltzberg. These two wild relatives of *Manihot esculenta* may offer the possibility for hybridization because of a higher protein content. The presence of *Melocactus neryi* on inselbergs provides the possibility of use for horticulture.[56]

Regarding animal diversity, apart from birds, the diversity of animals is not very well investigated. Among others, over 30 amphibians have been recorded (in 2002), 54+ reptiles, 452 birds and 91+ mammals. One fish species (*Rivulus amphoreus*) and one bat species (*Tonatia schulzi*) are only known from the Tafelberg. It is, however, very likely that a number of fish species will be endemic to the Coppename River system, since the Upper Coppename River is well isolated from other river systems. Regarding the occurrence of globally and/or regionally rare or endangered species, *Harpia harpyja*, *Speothos venaticus*, *Pteronura brasiliensis* and four species of cats are listed in Appendix I of CITES. The vegetation on inselbergs, notably the impressive 240 m high, dome- shaped Voltzberg and the 360 m high Van Stockumberg, have a unique ecosystem the so-called "muri-muri" (rock-savanna)[57].

Research, especially zoological, has been extensive in the recent past and present (e.g. caimans, Cock-of-the-Rock, monkeys). A small research station was established near Voltzberg. There are plans to build a more sophisticated research station at Raleighvallen. The flora and fauna of most parts of the Reserve, especially the mountainous parts, is largely unexplored and await the attention of scientists. The Nature Reserve is an excellent area for ecotourism in general and bird watching in particular, because of the natural beauty of many localities, the variety of ecosystems and the abundance of birds[58].

[51] Ibid.
[52] Ibid, pg 71.
[53] Ibid, pg 77-81.
[54] Ibid, pg 77.
[55] Ibid, pg 77-78.
[56] Ibid, pg 78.
[57] Conservation International (2002). Paul Ouboter. Directory of protected areas of Suriname, pg 79-80.
[58] Ibid, pg 80.

There are indications of the presence of gold upstream of Raleighvallen. Mining of this gold may become a serious threat to the integrity of this Reserve through the use of mercury and the increase of turbidity in the river water. Gold mining also occurs in the Saramacca River just East of the Reserve. The Bakhuis Mountains are partly a concession for bauxite mining. Pollution from the mining process may enter the Nature Reserve from the West. Furthermore, several concessions for logging have been issued North, East and West of the Nature Reserve[59].

Management Plan CSNR – A management plan was developed by CI-Suriname for CSNR, which included stakeholder participation, and submitted to LBB/NCD in 2009. Among others, institutes in Paramaribo were involved, as well as ITPs (Trio, Kwinti, Saamaka and Matawai). This version was revised and approved by the then minister in 2010, without prior notification of the stakeholders who were involved during the development of the plan. The approved version of LBB/NB serves as the basis for the projects approved by SCF. For its implementation, a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) was set up with a project coordinator, who would also function as the manager of the CSNR during the 3 years of project implementation. However, due to internal challenges, the project was ultimately terminated. Only some specific activities, identified as priorities in the management plan, were financed ad-hoc and carried out, among others: i) ecological research on Tafelberg; ii) a consultancy for creating a buffer zone in the West when BHP Billiton started exploration activities in the Bakhuis area; iii) a documentary about CSNR for communication and awareness purposes; iv) building facilities for game wardens in Raleighvallen[60].

2 Coeroeni/Paroe target landscape

The Coeroeni/Paroe landscape [Figure 1-2] covers approximately 1.4 million ha and has an estimated amount of 1,050 inhabitants – predominantly Indigenous communities, harboring significant biodiversity. This area is relatively difficult to reach and is rather under-explored and unexploited. The Sipaliwini Nature Reserve at the most southern tip of Suriname, is also difficult to manage due to its remoteness. The three villages which are included in the study area are Kwamalasamutu, Alalapadu and Sipaliwini.

CI-Suriname has been working with communities from five villages in southern Suriname to create maps of ecosystem services in areas essential to their well-being, for example areas important for culture, subsistence, economy and for future generations. The maps are an important tool for stimulating dialogue between the villages and decision-makers. The project has taken place in the villages of Sipaliwini, Apetina, Tepu, Kawemhakan and Palumeu. A total of five maps were created — one showing the density of overall use and four maps showing the density of use for the specific categories[61].

Upon request of the community in Kwamalasamutu (but not supported by all Indigenous communities), a road to Coeroeni is currently being built, past Cow Falls, nearly reaching Amotopo. This road will reach all the way to Kwamalasamutu. It is expected that the infrastructure will negatively affect biodiversity. Plans are made to build capacity on how to cope with these changes. Also, forestry is moving down below the 4 degrees despite being prohibited by law.

Sipaliwini Nature Reserve is the largest Interior savanna of Suriname, characterized by rocky hills interspersed with maurisi swamps, forming a beautiful landscape[62]. The Sipaliwini savanna is a northern extension of the Paroe-savanne in Brazil.

The Reserve also contains rainforest and is located on the border of Brazil, midway between the East and West borders of Suriname (latitude: between 01° 50' and 02° 14' N; longitude: between 55° 55' and 56° 13' W). It is 100,000 ha in size and up to 774 m above sea level. The area was established as a nature reserve in 1972. The savanna ecosystems occurring in this Reserve are unique. It is an important savanna refuge North of the Amazon River, and the largest and most important one in the South of Suriname. The forest-islands in the savanna are a refuge for the Blue Poison-Arrow Frog, and perhaps also for other fauna yet unknown[63].

[59] Ibid, pg 81.
[60] Consultation with SCF in December 2019.
[61] https://www.conservation.org/blog/putting-south-suriname-on-the-map/
[62] Conservation International (2002). Paul Ouboter. Directory of protected areas of Suriname, pg 85-87.
[63] Ibid.

The area is not populated (as reported in 2002). Indigenous people, living in the village of Kwamalasamutu, some 80 km West of the Reserve, and at Sipaliwini Airstrip, near the border of the Reserve, use the area in the vicinity of their village, including the savanna, as their hunting grounds. They travel frequently across the savanna to and from Brazil. The savanna is burned regularly, however, uncontrolled[64].

Regarding plant diversity, more than 2,660 specimens of Pteridophyta and Spermatophyta have been collected, of which 138 species turned out to be rare. Sixteen species have been recorded as endemics. Furthermore, among others, over 75 fish species have been recorded; 28 amphibians, 40+ reptiles, 25+ birds and an unknown number of mammals. The Blue Poison-Arrow Frog (*Dendrobates azureus*) is endemic to the forest islands of the Sipaliwini Savanna. *Jabiru mycteria* was sighted once in the area. *Harpia harpyja* and *Panthera onca* occur in the area. *Pteronura brasiliensis* and three cats of the genus *Felis* are likely to occur there as well. All these species are listed in Appendix I of CITES. Wild relatives of the Guinea Pig (*Cavia porcellus*) have been observed. Possibilities for ecotourism and other forms of sustainable use of biodiversity are limited due to high transportation costs. However, the local community is willing to participate in management of the PA[65].

Threats to this Nature Reserve identified (in 2002) include poaching, illegal collection of songbirds, parrots and toucans; reptiles and amphibians, including the fully protected Blue Poison-Arrow Frog. Furthermore, too frequent burning of the savanna could change its composition and decrease the size of forest-islands[66].

Management Plan Sipaliwini Nature Reserve - This plan was developed using the same procedure as with the CSNR management plan: CI-Suriname drew up a draft management plan together with relevant institutes in Paramaribo and the Trio community. A validation workshop was organized at Kwamalasamutu in 2009 – 2010, with participation of the captains of all Trio villages: from Amatopo in the West to Tepu in the East. During this workshop, the Trio leader emphasized that they wanted to manage the Sipaliwini Nature Reserve, as the Nature Reserve is situated in their habitat. Together with NB, they drew up a proposal for a management structure of the Trio authority. The final version of the management plan has been submitted, but thus far the approval is still pending[67].

Alalapadu village – is a Tarëno (Trio) village, situated in a hilly landscape in the Southeast of Suriname, 390 km away from Paramaribo, and approximately 230 m above sea level[68]. The inhabited part of the village is approximately 600 m long from East to West and approximately 200 m wide from North to South. The center of the village is formed by the community center, where meetings are held. The Wioemi creek runs through the village, leading to the Coeroeni River. In this creek, people bathe, wash clothes, do dishes and use it for recreation. A five-minute walk from the village leads to a large rapid in the creek that is mainly used for docking boats and bathing. The waterways are very important for the residents to move around by boat[69].

The village is close to the Makwiwaka and Warumaaka mountains (in the Southeast), but far from the coast. There are trails to these mountains, which are also used for tourism. The population views the area as a traditional residential area of the Trios. The Trio have made their traditional lands clear more than a decade ago with maps made in collaboration with ACT and officially presented to the government. The local communities use the environment for agriculture (shifting cultivation), hunting and fishing for personal use. The cash crop is mainly the Brazilian nut, while all sorts of other products are obtained from the forest. In addition, animals are caught and traded such as birds, frogs, snakes and small monkeys. In addition, traditional houses are made from mainly wooden planks, lianas and palm leaves (tassi). Those who can afford it, replace the 'tassi' roofs with zinc plates[70].
Alalapadu is connected to other villages by trails. The nearest village is in the Southwest, Kwamalasamutu, at 55 km distance. The distance to the village of Sipaliwini is approximately 60 km. Trails also lead to Brazil in the South and to Tepu in the East. The community of Alalapadu is dependent on rainwater and water from the creek for drinking water. The water is stored in buckets, barrels and duro-tanks. No public water supply system has been installed in the village.

[64] Ibid, pg 85.
[65] Ibid, pg 86-87.
[66] Ibid, pg 87.
[67] Consultation with SCF in December 2019.
[68] Village plan Alalapadu 2011-2014, Institute for Graduate Studies & Research, Anton de Kom University of Suriname (2011).
[69] Ibid, pg 2-4.
[70] Ibid, pg 4.

Every household in the village is responsible for processing its own waste. In most cases, this is burned; some throw it in the nearby forest[71].

The traditional economy still plays a dominant role for both men and women. For its food supply, the population is very dependent on the harvest of their own crops and what they collect from the forest such as forest fruits and nuts. In addition, there is hunting and fishing. Most women also make utensils (sling, hammocks), souvenirs (bags) and jewelry for their own use and for sale. The material to manufacture these products is collected from the forest (seeds, palms, cotton) or purchased in the city (beads, yarn and fabrics)[72].

The population of Alalapadu earns its income primarily through the sale of Brazilian nuts. Many nut trees grow around of the village and locals also plant the nut trees themselves. The nuts are collected, cleaned and sent to an intermediary in Paramaribo who then sells them at the Combé Market. Sending the nuts to Paramaribo is not optimal, because there is no regular flight connection to the village. Alternatively, the nuts are brought to Kwamalasamutu (if someone goes there) where there is a regular flight connection and then transported further to Paramaribo. In addition, income is also generated by selling animals (including birds, frogs, snakes and monkeys) to visitors or by sending the animals to Paramaribo for sale. There are no shops or businesses in the village[73].

In general, the village and the population heavily depend on themselves. The local organizations therefore need strengthening, with the village authority in particular playing a central role. A strong village government can ensure the mobilization of necessary knowledge and resources for further development. For example, a reasonable income can be generated through better use of the Brazilian nuts[74].

Six main vegetation types have been identified that cover the land inhabited/used by the Trios. These six main vegetation areas are[75:]

- mountain forest, present at the altitudes above 500 m;
- lowland forest, dominates the vegetation in the Trio-area;
- floodable forest, common along the present rivers and creeks;
- liana forest, mainly occurs on the west side of study area;
- savanna related vegetation, covers the Sipaliwini Savanna in the South of the area and
- secondary forest, found in the proximity of the Trio villages due to shifting cultivation or other activities in the areas with gold mining (for now only in the South-East area of the interior of Suriname where the village of Awemhakan is located).

Regarding game populations, pingo (*Tayassu pecari*) are relatively rare in this area, as they prefer the moister low-land forest. The pakira (*Pecari tajacu*) is often bagged, as it is said to prefer forested hilly terrains. Hey and kon-koni (*Dasyprocta leporine*) are frequently shot. Deer are also encountered in the area, as well as the tapir (*Tapirus terrestris*), though it is becoming harder to spot this animal.

The most common fish that is caught is a relatively small "sriba (*Moenkhausia chrysargyrea*);" larger species, especially the anjumara (*Hoplias aimara*), are scarce in the river near the village. One would have to go further upriver or downriver to encounter large fish species such as the anjumara (*Hoplias aimara*)[76].

Kwamalasamutu village – is the largest village in the South of Suriname. It is inhabited by various Indigenous tribes, including the Tarëno (Trio, largest group), the Wai Wai and other smaller groups[77,78]. The village (N 02.3561°, W 056.7945°) is situated on the North bank of the Sipaliwini River in Southwest Suriname, approximately 10 kilometers upriver from the confluence of the Sipaliwini and Coeroeni Rivers, which together form the main eastern tributary of the

[71] Ibid, pg 2-3.
[72] Ibid, pg 7.
[73] Ibid
[74] Ibid, pg 12.
[75] CI Suriname (2017). Extracting Brazil nut oil: Economic Incentives for Rainforest Conservation in South Suriname, pg 55.
[76] Ibid, pg 56.
[77] Institute for Graduate Studies & Research, Anton de Kom University of Suriname (2011). Village plan Kwamalasamutu 2011-2014.
[78] CI-Suriname (2011). A Rapid Biological Assessment of the Kwamalasamutu region, Southwestern Suriname. RAP 63.

Corantijn River flowing North to the Atlantic Ocean. The elevation of the region is mostly between 200–400 meters (higher in the South along the Brazilian border), but scattered granitic formations to the North and East of Kwamalasamutu approach 800 m. The region is entirely forested, with few permanent human settlements[79].

This region is one of the most remote areas of the Guiana Shield; the nearest roads are far to the South in Brazil, and all travel within the region is by boat or on foot. A wide, grassy airstrip in Kwamalasamutu serves as the principal connection between the region and the coast[80].

Kwamalasamutu is 410 km away from Paramaribo, 83 km from the Sipaliwini village and 55 km from Alalapadu. The Sipaliwini River flows past the village and is an important waterway to get to the farmlands; also, for fishing and hunting. There are a few creeks along the village, which are mainly used for drinking water, bathing, washing clothes, doing the dishes, and for recreation[81].

In 2010, CI-Suriname in collaboration with a team of experts, conducted RAP assessments in the region of Werehpai and surroundings, providing information on plant and animal species important to the Trio people[82]. The RAP team found the Kwamalasamutu region to harbor a rich biodiversity, with few signs of ecosystem degradation. However, there were indications that hunting and fishing pressures have affected the local abundance of some large mammals, birds, reptiles, and fish. There was also some evidence of mercury contamination in the rivers, although levels of mercury were considerably lower than has been recorded in watersheds where extensive gold mining occurs. The majority of species found were typical of lowland forests of the Guiana Shield.

At least 1,316 species of plants and animals were identified by the RAP scientists, of which a minimum of 46 species — 16 aquatic beetles, ~ten dung beetles, four dragonflies, seven katydids, eight fish, and one frog — are new to science. Approximately 111 species were recorded for the first time in Suriname, underscoring the magnitude of the country's biodiversity and the need for additional surveys in other unexplored areas of the region[83].

Fifteen species listed on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN 2011) were encountered during the survey, including the Harpy Eagle (*Harpia harpyja,* Near Threatened IUCN status); the jaguar (*Panthera onca,* Near Threatened IUCN status); the Giant Otter (*Pteronura brasiliensis,* Endangered IUCN status); and tree species, including *Cedrela odorata* (Vulnerable IUCN status); *Aniba rosaedora* (Endangered IUCN status); *Vouacapoua americana* (Critically Endangered IUCN status). Many of these species play important roles in the forest ecosystem as top predators and dispersers of large seeds; they also include some of the most highly prized animals in the diet of the Trio people[84].

Residents of Kwamalasamutu subsist primarily on fish, bushmeat, and a limited variety of food crops, especially cassava, that are cultivated in a large network of shifting plots surrounding the village[85]. All kinds of products are extracted from the forest. Due to the size of the village, the farmlands are being laid further and further away from the village, while game and fish have become scarcer in the vicinity of the village. Traditional houses are made from mainly wooden planks, lianas and palm leaves (tassi) for roofs and bamboo slats for the side. The 'tassi' roofs are sometimes replaced with zinc plates, making part of the Trio architecture disappear[86].

The community of Kwamalasamutu relies on rainwater and water from a source, creeks and the river for drinking water. The water is stored in buckets, barrels and duro-tanks. A public water supply system was installed years ago in the village, where water was pumped from a source to a high point (series of duro-tanks) and distributed via gravity to a number of faucets for general use. ACT Suriname installed a new system at the airport, where water from the mountain could be collected. This system was made operational in May 2009, but the water did not (yet) reach the entire village. In the dry

[79] Ibid, pg 29-30.
[80] Ibid, pg 30.
[81] Institute for Graduate Studies & Research, Anton de Kom University of Suriname (2011). Village plan Kwamalasamutu 2011-2014, pg 2.
[82] CI-Suriname (2011). A Rapid Biological Assessment of the Kwamalasamutu region, Southwestern Suriname. RAP 63.
[83] CI-Suriname (2011). A Rapid Biological Assessment of the Kwamalasamutu region, Southwestern Suriname. RAP 63, pg 32.
[84] Ibid.
[85] Ibid, pg 30.
[86] Institute for Graduate Studies & Research, Anton de Kom University of Suriname (2011). Village plan Kwamalasamutu 2011-2014, pg 5-6.

season there is often a water problem and people have to drink river water, which causes diarrhea. A number of basic water purifiers have been given to the village as a gift, so that the worst problems could be prevented. As of 2011, there was no public electricity network. Some private facilities were reported, in particular one small generator and some solar panels[87]. However, solar energy projects will be implemented in this area[88].

Another important development is that a telecommunications mast has been installed by the Telecommunications Company Suriname (Telesur) since 2010, making the village accessible by telephone. This also offers opportunities for internet and distance learning. However, due to weak wifi-signals a good internet connection is not guaranteed[89].

The population views the area as a traditional residential area of the Trios. The Trio have made their traditional lands clear more than a decade ago with maps made in collaboration with ACT and officially presented to the government. This becomes particularly important because speculators and entrepreneurs are looking for gold and diamond concessions, with the government tending to grant these concessions without the consent of the entire community. Often people try to bribe an individual and pretend to have permission from the entire community[90].

The traditional economy still plays a dominant role for both men and women. Most residents are farmers, because the population is very dependent on the harvest of their own agricultural produce for their food supply. Moreover, products from the forest are collected such as wood, forest fruits and nuts. In addition, there is hunting and fishing. Most women also make utensils (cloths, hammocks), souvenirs (bags) and jewelry for their own use and for sale. The material to manufacture these products is collected from the forest (seeds, forest palms, cotton) or purchased in the city (beads, yarn and fabrics). Men also make their own houses, boats and utensils with material from the forest. One of the reoccurring problems is the ant plague on the farmlands, but also insects and diseases that spoil the harvest. Food safety requires diversity of what is planted, so that not everything is lost all at once[91].

General income is generated through public service, e.g., young men who have been in the service of the National Army since 2009 and are stationed at a unit in Kwamalasamutu. Furthermore, (auxiliary) teachers are employed by the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture (MINOWC); there is also employment through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), including Medical Mission (Medische Zending Suriname, MZS), ACT Suriname and CI-Suriname, including park rangers employed by ACT Suriname[92].

Although the natural environment of Kwamalasamutu is a potential source of tourism, it is run on a small scale because of the isolated location of the village and the high costs involved. There have been discussions with various organizations for the further development of the tourism sector, but after the building of the Iwanasamu lodge no organization has invested further in the development of tourism. In addition to real tourists, there are regular visits from people who have to visit the village for work for the government or an organization. ACT Suriname, CI-Suriname and MZS each have a guesthouse in the village, which is mainly used for this type of visits. ACT Suriname uses it exclusively for its own staff and projects. The guesthouse of CI-Suriname was transferred to the MEU foundation (a working arm of the village administration) in 2010[93].

Sipaliwini village – is located in the South of Suriname, close to the border with Brazil. Due to its proximity to Brazil, the village serves as a border town for Trios visiting their Brazilian relatives or vice versa[94]. The village of Sipaliwini is located in a savannah area in the Southeast of Suriname, almost 430 km from Paramaribo. The village is approximately 260 m above sea level. Sipaliwini can be seen as the most important border village with Brazil. The Brazilian Trio Village Missão is closer in distance than Kwamalasamutu and Alalapadu, but can only be reached on foot. The Sipaliwini River

[87] Ibid, pg 3-4.
[88] https://www.starnieuws.com/index.php/welcome/index/nieuwsitem/47677
[89] Institute for Graduate Studies & Research, Anton de Kom University of Suriname (2011). Village plan Kwamalasamutu 2011-2014, pg 4.
[90] Ibid, pg 5.
[91] Institute for Graduate Studies & Research, Anton de Kom University of Suriname (2011). Village plan Kwamalasamutu 2011-2014, pg 9.
[92] Ibid, pg 10.
[93] Ibid
[94] Institute for Graduate Studies & Research, Anton de Kom University of Suriname (2011). Village plan Sipaliwini 2011-2014.

flows behind the village, which is also the main connection to the large village of Kwamalasamutu. The river is about a 15-minute walk from the village center.

The area surrounding the village of Sipaliwini is very unique in Suriname with a beautiful green savannah landscape. The village is near the Sipaliwini Nature Reserve, an area of 100,000 ha in size. This reserve was established in 1971 and is a continuation of the larger Paroe savannah in Brazil, which is now part of the Tumuc Humac National park in that country. The natural environment is in almost pristine condition. The savannah is crossed by creeks along which Mauritius palms grow. In the savannah you have different rock masses and even mountains, including the 'Vier Gebroeders' (554 m), where an airstrip is also located[95].

Sipaliwini village has park rangers, who have been trained and deployed through an ACT Suriname project. The local community uses their natural environment for farming (shifting cultivation), hunting and fishing for their own use. For food supply, the population heavily depends on the harvest of their farmlands, and what they collect from the forest, including fruits and nuts. Most women also make utensils (sling, hammocks), souvenirs (bags) and jewelry for their own use and for sale. The material to manufacture these products is collected from the forest (seeds, forest palms, cotton) or purchased in the city (beads, yarn and fabrics). In addition, animals are caught and traded such as birds, frogs, snakes and small monkeys. The only product that generates a reasonable income is the trade of songbirds in Paramaribo. The catch is tied to the seasons and prohibited animals are not caught[96].

In 2010, 99 fish species have been recorded along the Sipaliwini and Kutari Rivers. Eight species of fish are potentially new to science, including a large catfish with spines along the body and a small catfish that lives in sand-bottomed creeks. Two species are new records for Suriname. The region is exhibiting the first stages of overfishing. Many fish still occur in the Sipaliwini area, but there is a need to assess fishing pressure and implement management plans[97].

The community of Sipaliwini is dependent on rainwater and water from the creeks and river for drinking water. Because the river is quite far away, carrying water from the river to the village is inconvenient for washing dishes, cooking, etc., especially for the elderly. At about 2 km distance there is a mountain with clean spring water, where one can possibly get drinking water[98].

Mobile phone calls are not possible in Sipaliwini. For contact with Paramaribo or other villages, one has to rely on the radio stations in the village, namely from the aviation service and MZS. This, however is a well-known situation and both Sipaliwini and Paramaribo based organizations have good experience in maintaining communication in spite of the poor phone connection. The architectural style in Sipaliwini is largely traditional, where mainly wooden planks, lianas and palm leaves (tassi) are used[99].

Although the natural environment of Sipaliwini is a potential source of tourism and a reasonable guesthouse is run by the village, tourism is only practiced on a small scale. This is due to the isolated location of the village and the high costs involved[100].

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[95] Ibid, pg 4-5

[96] Ibid, pg 5-7

[97] CI-Suriname (2011). A Rapid Biological Assessment of the Kwamalasamutu region, Southwestern Suriname. RAP 63, Chapter 8, pg 118.

[98] Institute for Graduate Studies & Research, Anton de Kom University of Suriname (2011). Village plan Sipaliwini 2011-2014, pg 4

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Annex 2: Multi-year workplan

Out-comes	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Project management	PMU set up Workplan	Selection and hiring of PMU staff																								
		Development of workplan (to be presented at inception meeting, component 4)																								
		Development of additional project management and risk management plans (livelihood plan, ESMP and project sustainability plan)																								
		Supervision and coordination of all component activities																								
		Monitoring, reporting, sustainability																								
Compo-nent 1	1.1. Capacity for PA management strengthened through training for people who interact directly with the PA, including women and youth; and deployment of community rangers, in collaboration with existing programs.	Activity 1.1.1: Perform capacity-needs assessments in the 4 PAs.																								
		Activity 1.1.2: Build capacity of park rangers and community members on park management, according to needs assessment through joint programs with agencies such as CI, ACT, SCF																								
		Activity 1.1.3: Design and explore participatory management arrangements, in the 4 PAs in targeted landscapes																								
		Activity 1.1.4: Support the community rangers' involvement																								
		Activity 1.1.5: Perform periodic METT assessments in the 4 PAs.																								
	1.2 Improved service delivery in Brownsberg Nature Park	Activity 1.2.1: Through PPP initiative in Brownsberg Nature Park, identify needs for improved service delivery																								
		Activity 1.2.2: Improve amenities, security and utilities for park management, visitor services and research																								
		Activity 1.2.3: Support involvement of Brownsweg in BNP management through PPP																								

	1.3. Community-inclusive nature tourism initiatives demonstrated in target protected areas.	Activity 1.3.1 Establish a Regional Sustainable Tourism and Hospitality training program in Brownsweg focused on improved service delivery by locals in BNP and other tourism resorts in the Productive Landscape Saamaka/Matawai																									
		Activity 1.3.2 Develop arts and crafts improvement program for Saamaka/Matawai and Coeroeni/Paroe landscapes, with special focus on NTFP's																									
		Activity 1.3.3 Support nature tourism policy development; support revitalization and enhancement of community-based tourism enterprises; build capacities of local village women to enhance local food production for distribution to resorts; support capacity building of local lodge owners in Upper Suriname																									
		Activity 1.3.4 Create and support a business plan for sustainable tourism development in the Coeroeni/Paroe																									
	1.4. Protocol for participatory rehabilitation of degraded and deforested lands in and around protected areas developed and implemented on a demonstration scale near Brownsberg Nature Park.	Activity 1.4.1: Design rehabilitation strategy based on baseline studies																									
		Activity 1.4.2: Build capacity and carry out participatory rehabilitation of outmined areas in Brownsberg Nature Park																									
		Activity 1.4.3: Develop a protocol for participatory rehabilitation of degraded and deforested lands, based on tests in the field (e.g. which species to use)																									
		Activity 1.4.4: Co-management of rehabilitation areas from ITP communities																									
Compo-nent 2	2.1: Participatory sustainable forest management	Activity 2.1.1: Establish a permanent training programme on SFM (strengthen training center, build pool																									

	practices facilitated to support sustainable forestry and strengthening of livelihoods	of national trainers, develop manual and education material)																								
		Activity 2.1.2: Training of i) community members (men/women) in SFM and its benefits and opportunities for strengthening of livelihoods; ii) survey of specific women's and men's knowledge and skills for the development of livelihoods, iii) private sector in SFM principles and methodologies for sustainable value chains; iv) public sector in SFM principles and methodologies (including refreshment trainings)																								
		Activity 2.1.3: Raise awareness of traditional authorities on SFM including possible models for reinvesting earnings from community forests in improved livelihoods and services																								
		Activity 2.1.4: Provide training in sustainable entrepreneurship and marketing for actors in value chains related to forestry, NTFPs and agroforestry																								
	2.2 Key value chains for timber and non-timber forest products strengthened through the promotion of sustainable harvesting (including in community forests), support for marketing, and broadened partnerships among local	Activity 2.2.1: Facilitate exchanges and broadened partnerships among actors in all steps of value chains with the aim to maximize benefits for local communities (private sector entrepreneurs, communities, NGOs, research institutions and government)																								
		Activity 2.2.2: Research on NTFP																								
		Activity 2.2.3: Provide grants for implementation of projects designed to strengthen key value chains for timber and non-timber forest products (NTFPs) while improving the livelihoods of local communities (including support to obtain machinery as relevant)																								

	communities, NGOs, the private sector, research institutions and government, maximizing benefits for local communities	Activity 2.2.4: Integrated private forestry sector analysis and Capacity Needs Assessment for and with the private forestry sector in Suriname																									
		Activity 2.2.5: Analysis and marketing support in the value chains related to forestry, NTFPs and agroforestry																									
		Activity 2.2.6: Explore the possibilities for the generation of bio-energy from wood waste																									
	2.3. Strengthened community capacity in forest management monitoring, reporting and verification.	Activity 2.3.1: Awareness and training in the concept of CMRV, offering communities the possibility to opt-in to contribute to the national forest monitoring system																									
		Activity 2.3.2: Implement CMRV in productive landscapes, focused on SFM monitoring linked to SFISS																									
		Activity 2.3.3: Implement CMRV in protected landscapes focused on NTFPs																									
		Activity 2.3.4: Link efforts with the national forest monitoring system (NFMS)																									
	2.4: Agroforestry systems (using food or non-food species such as bamboo) demonstrated on degraded lands to enhance the utilization of local varieties, diversify livelihoods and develop supply chains	Activity 2.4.1: Research agroforestry options for Suriname, including compilation and analysis of existing data																									
		Activity 2.4.2 Training and capacity building for local communities in improved agroforestry systems																									
		Activity 2.4.3: Provide grants for implementation of agroforestry projects designed to enhance utilization of local varieties, diversify livelihoods and develop supply chains																									
Compo-nent 3	3.1.: Improved legal framework for PA	Activity 3.1.1: Support development of the legal framework for PA management, after 'Milieu Raamwet' has been endorsed																									

	management at the national level.	Activity 3.1.2: Improve the legal framework for productive landscapes by updating the Forest Management Act to be compatible with new insights on sustainable forest management																								
	3.2: Codes of practice for nature tourism and SFM are developed and disseminated, strengthening the participation of indigenous and tribal peoples and the private sector in conservation and sustainable use of protected and productive landscapes	Activity 3.2.1: Update and validate Code of Practice for nature tourism																								
		Activity 3.2.2: Update, field test and validate the Code of Practice for sustainable timber harvesting with measurable indicators for SFM																								
		Activity 3.2.3: Start the process to develop a Code of Practice for harvesting and use of non-timber forest products by conducting research on carrying capacity																								
	3.3. A jaguar conservation plan is developed, and key priority actions are carried out to raise awareness and strengthen enforcement	Activity 3.3.1: Develop a national jaguar conservation plan (in collaboration with NGO)																								
		Activity 3.3.2: Support awareness campaigns																								
		Activity 3.3.3: Strengthen institutional capacity of LBB for jaguar conservation and improve inter-institutional coordination for control of illegal trafficking and trade																								
	3.4. A participatory landscape assessment is carried out for the Coeroeni/Paroe landscape, taking into	Activity 3.4.1: Conduct a desktop assessment of the landscape, using field studies, mapping initiatives and reports of the area to determine possible gaps in information.																								
		Activity 3.4.2: Conduct rapid field assessments if necessary to fill important gaps in knowledge and information.																								

	consideration biodiversity, ecosystem services and traditional and cultural heritage	Activity 3.4.3: Formulate a non-technical, easy to understand version of the assessment and translate in Trio.																								
		Activity 3.4.4: Discuss assessment with the Trio leadership in consultation meeting, receive feedback and finalize assessment																								
	3.5: Participatory land use plan for the Coeroeni/Paroe landscape, advanced through culturally appropriate stakeholder consultation and advocacy, is incorporated in national planning frameworks.	Activity 3.5.1: Meetings with Trio leadership to discuss the development of a land use plan for the entire landscape and decide on procedures to be used to develop the plan.																								
		Activity 3.5.2: Applying procedures agreed with Trio authorities, hold consultation meetings to discuss land use planning, and develop draft land use plan, ensuring that language used is easy to understand and translated into Trio, and utilizing earlier Trio development and management plans.																								
		Activity 3.5.3: Discuss final draft land use plan with Trio leadership and acquire approval.																								
		Activity 3.5.4: Meetings between representatives of Trio leadership and district and national government to reach consensus on final draft land use plan for Paroe-Coeroeni landscape.																								
		Activity 3.5.5: Present final approved land use plan to national authorities for inclusion in national land use planning.																								
	3.6: Improved capacities for the participatory management of protected and productive landscapes	Activity 3.6.1: Source financing through project development/grant writing for e.g. updating management plans																								
		Activity 3.6.2: Institutional strengthening for e.g. developing long-term goals; developing standard																								

		procedures for access and benefit sharing; use and manage new technologies																										
	3.7: SMIN is strengthened through the introduction of a SMART system for the improved management of conservation areas	Activity 3.7.1: Introduction of a Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) system for improved management of conservation areas																										
		Activity 3.7.2: Strengthen the existing national land monitoring system by maintaining and developing the Gonini geoportal and link it to SMIN																										
		Activity 3.7.3: Procurement of monitoring and patrolling equipment																										
	3.8: The log-tracking system is updated with an expanded inclusion of wood processing	Activity 3.8.1: Update and strengthen the Sustainable Forestry Information System Suriname (SFISS)																										
		Activity 3.8.2: Develop SFISS mobile applications (harvest plan, cutting register, sustainability indicators)																										
		Activity 3.8.3: Adjust SFISS log-tracking module for public use																										
Compo-nent 4	4.1: A knowledge management and awareness raising strategy is developed and implemented	Activity 4.1.1: Develop a knowledge management (KM) and awareness raising strategy																										
		Activity 4.1.2: Develop and implement communications and public awareness strategies																										
	4.2: Project monitoring and evaluation is carried out and cross-sectorial advisory support for project adaptive management is provided.	Activity 4.2.1: Develop a monitoring plan, based on the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system, generated during the project design phase																										
		Activity 4.2.2: Establish an inter-sectoral and cross-sectoral coordination platform for (technical) advisory support																										
		Inception workshop																										
		Project Board meetings																										
		Monitoring of indicators and drafting of project technical and administrative progress reports																										
		External evaluations of the project																										

	4.3: Regional cooperation and shared learning through South-South cooperation.	Activity 4.3.1: Exchange of information, lessons learned and knowledge at regional (Amazon) level through south south cooperation																										
		Final presentation workshop (with international participation)																										

Annex 3: Monitoring Plan

Monitoring	Indicators	Target	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/ Collection methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks and Assumptions
Project objective from the results framework: Securing equitable management of Suriname's protected and productive landscapes through integrated approaches that deliver mutually supportive conservation and sustainable livelihood benefits	Indicator 1 (Mandatory Indicator 1&2): Number of direct and indirect project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	End of project target: 250 staff of institutional stakeholders (50% women) directly benefitting from project activities. *Mid-term target: 150 institutional stakeholders.* Sustainable livelihood benefits delivered to ca. 2050 inhabitants (ca. 350 families; 50% women) in the two target landscapes *(ca.1800 inhab./ 300 families in Saamaka-Matawai; 250 inhab./ 50 families in Coeroeni-Paroe).* *Mid-term target: 1025 inhabitants (ca.900 inhab./ 150 families in Saamaka-Matawai; 125 inhab./ 25 families in Coeroeni-Paroe).*	In all components, the project directly supports people by training and providing livelihood benefits. Indirectly, all inhabitants of the targeted landscapes will benefit from improved planning, forest conservation and livelihood opportunities. Average number of 6 people per family in Maroon families; average number of 5 people in Indigenous families. The institutional staff members will be benefitting from training and institutional strengthening activities. The target is based on a calculation of the staff members directly involved with the management of protected areas, and SFM related activities in the different partner agencies. The number of people receiving livelihood benefits is calculated based on the number of men and women and/or their families with increased production, e.g., crops, arts and crafts; or	Attendance lists of trainings, indicating gender of participants Reports of training events Number of inhabitants of the villages where the project supports livelihood activities, disaggregated by gender General census of population in Brokopondo and Sipaliwini district, or population data gathered from other reliable sources (e.g., Ministry of Regional Development), disaggregated by gender	Annually	Technical Assistant/Monitoring Specialist (TAMS) under supervision of Project Manager (PM)	Attendance lists Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Risk: Discontinued collaboration with local communities. The ITP in Suriname are involved in several discussions on natural resources (mining, land rights, etc.) that in the past has resulted in variable levels of collaboration with projects managed by governmental institutions or NGOs. Risk: Insufficient follow-up with communities, also taking into account ITP structures, may lead to lack of tangible benefits for communities Risk: The Surinamese market for tourism, SFM and agroforestry market is too small to allow for enough benefits.

		An estimated population of 36,050 people (ca. 19,500 women) living in the two landscapes (35,000 people/ 5833 families in Saamaka-Matawai; 1,050 people/ 210 families in Coeroeni-Paroe,) indirectly benefit from the project	receiving micro-grants/ micro-loans; The number of people indirectly benefitting is the total population of the two targeted landscapes					
	Indicator 2 (GEF Core Indicator 1). Terrestrial protected areas under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (hectares)	End of project target: 1,710,200 ha of terrestrial protected areas under improved management *Mid-term target: Activities implemented to improve the management in 1,710,200 ha of terrestrial protected areas*	Under component 1, management effectiveness of 4 protected areas targeted by the project will be improved by strengthening co-management modalities and enhancing sustainable alternative livelihoods for communities near protected areas. The cumulative area of the four protected areas is 1,710,200 ha, broken down as follows: CSNR (1,592,000 ha); Sipaliwini Nature Reserve (100,000 ha), Brownsberg Nature Park (12,200 ha) and Brinckheuvel Nature Reserve (6,000 ha).	Interviews with park management Field observations METT assessments (Indicator 6)	Inception, mid-term and end of project	LBB junior PA assistant under supervision of LBB PA expert	METT reports PIR	Assumption: capacity building activities actually result in improved capacities for PA management, which is applied to the four PAs
	Indicator 3 (GEF Core Indicator 3). Area of land restored (hectares)	End of project target: 300 ha effectively rehabilitated or regenerated near BNP.	Under Component 1, the project will facilitate demonstration-scale rehabilitation of degraded forest or deforested areas, develop capacity and	Field observation Interview and reports by grantee responsible for	Annually	TAMS under supervision of PM	Grantee report PIR	Assumption: availability of suitable outmined areas. Risk: Safety hazards, as illegal mining activity tend to return to already exploited areas

		Mid-term target: Rehabilitation activities in progress in 300 hectares	provide a best practice management guideline on restoration for scaling up. The rehabilitation is expected to take place over 300 ha, which corresponds to approximately 50% of the area that has been degraded by miners within Brownsberg Nature Park. The surface area of degraded outmined area that is under rehabilitation practice for Output 1.4	implementation of rehabilitation.				
	Indicator 4 (GEF Core Indicator 4). Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (hectares)	End of project target: 170,400 ha under improved practices: Including 140,000 ha of forest concessions brought under sustainable management, 400 has for Agroforestry, and 30,000 ha of landscapes included in Coeroeni-Paroe landscape development plan under improved management to benefit biodiversity *Mid-term target: Activities in progress in 140,400 ha*	As part of the improved SFM practice in the Saamaka-Matawai landscape and initiating the implementation of the land use plan for the Coeroeni-Paroe landscape, improved management of 170,400 ha is envisaged, e.g., within and near the buffer zones (expected to be delineated within the 5-year project implementation timeframe) of the CSNR, the Sipaliwini Nature Reserve and Brownsberg NP. This indicator includes the total area under improved practices through SFM, NTFP and tourism outside protected areas	Number of hectares included in each supported activity for SFM, NTFP, Agroforestry and Nature-Based Tourism Field observations Interviews and/or meetings with local beneficiaries	Annually	SBB SFM specialist, in collaboration with PM	Reports of grantees PIR	Assumption: continued collaboration by local inhabitants and traditional leadership

	Indicator 5 (GEF Core Indicator 6). Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric tons of CO2eq)	End of project target: 11,549,077 tCO_2eq *Mid-term target:* 5,774,539 tCO2eq	The calculation of GHG emissions avoided includes the 300 ha of degraded land rehabilitated in the Brownsberg area (98,151 t CO_2eq) and increase in the implementation of SFM approaches, e.g. through reduced impact logging within the Saamaka/Matawai landscape, across an area of 140,000 ha. (11,450,926 tCO_2eq) . Calculations were made using the Ex-Ante Carbon Balance Tool (EX-ACT, v7.2), considering a 20-year duration of accounting, which includes the 5-year project implementation timeframe and a 15-year capitalization period. Input variables included tropical rainforest (Zone 1) ecological zone, low acidity clay (LAC) soils and tropical wet climate.	SBB/NIMOS-NMA/ REDD+ reports on deforestation	Annually	SBB Forest Monitoring specialist	SBB reports NIMOS reports PIR	Assumption: Data availability on deforestation/degradation in project area
Component 1:	**Improved management of protected landscapes**							
Outcome 1 Increased management effectiveness of protected areas in target landscapes through functional co-management modalities and	Indicator 6. Management effectiveness of the 4 target PAs, as measured by the GEF-7 adapted METT	End of project target (of total possible score)[101]: CSNR: 63 (70%) SNR: 39 (60%) BNP: 61 (70%) BNR: 35 (50%) *Mid-term target (of total possible*	It is expected that the Management Effectiveness scores will increase with approx. 10-20% for each area, over the 2016 baseline (most recent assessment). Relative scores are presented, to make METT scores comparable between different years and PA	METT assessments	Inception, mid-term and end of project	LBB junior PA assistant under supervision of LBB PA expert	METT reports PIR	Assumption: capacity building actually results in improved capacities, applied to PA management

[101] In order to compare the METT scores between areas and years, the percentage of total potential score is also used, rather than only presenting the actual values.

generation of sustainable alternative livelihoods for local communities		*score): CSNR: 54 (60%)* *SNR: 33 (50%)* *BNP: 52 (60%)* *BNR: 28 (40%)*						
	Indicator 7. Number of local families engaged in sustainable livelihood activities, based on nature tourism within and/or near the target PAs.	End of project target: 150 families within project period, benefitting through training and full engagement *Mid-term target: 60 families*	For output 1.3, the project will support nature- based tourism activities, both for communities and private sector, through training and support to revitalize enterprises. The project design considers 60 families at mid-term which will be directly supported, mainly through nature tourism-related activities, which includes training, revitalization, arts and crafts and agro-tourism development. At the end of the project, 150 families are considered to be trained and fully engaged in nature tourism-related activities	Attendance at training sessions Assessment of families involved in nature-based tourism (support activities	Annually	HI&T, supervised by PM	Attendance lists Reports from training Progress reports from grantees (SHTTC, HI&T, LBS) PIR	Assumption: continued collaboration from local inhabitants and traditional leadership
	Indicator 8. Area in which a strategy for participatory rehabilitation is being implemented on a demonstration scale in and near Brownsberg Nature Park	End of project target: 300 ha where rehabilitation is being implemented *Mid-term target: 150 ha*	For Output 1.4, pilot experiences and research on rehabilitation elsewhere will lead to the development and application of a strategy at pilot scale in areas in or near BNP. The area of degraded outmined area that is under rehabilitation practice.	Field observation Research results Interview and reports by grantee responsible for implementation of rehabilitation.	Annually	TAMS under supervision of Project Manager	Grantee report PIR	Assumption: availability of experiences from other areas
Component 2	**Gender-inclusive participatory management of productive landscapes strengthened**							
Outcome 2. Sustainable use of forest resources	Indicator 9. Area and number of forests concessions	End of project target: 140,000 ha in at least 5 forest concessions	Total number of (private and community) concessions and hectares where SFM/NTFP practices	Number of hectares included in each supported	Annually	SBB SFM specialist	Reports of grantees PIR	Assumption: continued collaboration from local inhabitants and traditional leadership

improved in productive landscapes through gender-inclusive, participatory and integrated approaches	where SFM/NTFP approaches are implemented with local participation	(private and community) where SFM/NTFP approaches are applied with local participation *Mid-term target: Activities in progress in 140,000 ha of community forest*	are under implementation with project support. One forest concession of ca. 100,000 ha (Matawai); 4 other forest concessions of ca. 10,000 ha each.	activity for SFM, NTFP Field observations Interviews with local beneficiaries				
	Indicator 10. Area of productive landscape where improved (agroforestry-based) production practices are under implementation	End of project target: 400 ha of improved (agroforestry-based) production mechanisms *Mid-term target: Activities in progress in 400 ha ha*	Total area of land included in projects that support agroforestry principles with project support	Number of hectares included in each supported activity for SFM, NTFP Field observations Interviews with local beneficiaries	Annually	SSB SFM specialist	Reports of grantees PIR	Assumption: technical/ecological conditions are suitable for agroforestry development (availability and access to fertile land, water).
	Indicator 11. Number of local families participating in public-private or private-private partnerships for the sustainable use of timber and non-timber forest products and agroforestry	End of project target: 200 families are fully participating in *SFM/NTFP/Agroforestry* activities, with full engagement *Mid-term target: 400 families have been trained in SFM/NTFP/Agroforestry*	Total number of families engaged in pilot projects and training on SFM, NTFP and Agroforestry in productive and protected landscapes.	Field visits Interviews with beneficiaries Report of grantees promoting NTFP development	Annually	SBB SFM Specialist	Reports of grantees PIR	Assumption: enough feasible NTFP opportunities.
Component 3	**Policies/incentives for protected and productive landscapes**							

Outcome 3. Improved environmental governance with strengthened institutions, participatory land use planning and governance agreements, and improved policy for sustainable forest management in protected and productive landscapes	Indicator 12. Status of Coeroeni/Paroe land use plan	End of project target: Plan covering at least 30,000 ha is recognized in the next national development plan *Mid-term target: Plan is endorsed by Indigenous and Tribal Peoples´ representative bodies*	In Component 3, the project will facilitate a participatory landscape assessment in the Coeroeni/Paroe landscape, and based on this, develop a land use plan, aiming at recognition in the next national development plan (probably 2022 – 2027). It is estimated that a total of 30,000 hectares of productive landscape (managed ecosystems) are included in the targeted landscape	Revision of texts of assessment and landscape development plan. Interviews and/or meetings with local leadership. Text of next national development plan including reference to C/P landscape	Annually, after initiation of process	TAMS under supervision of PM	Reports on assessment and development of landscape plan PIR	Assumption: continued collaboration from local inhabitants and traditional leadership
	Indicator 13. Level of institutional capacity in participatory management of protected and productive landscapes and implementation of SFM approaches, as measured by the UNDP capacity scorecard	End of project target: Target level of capacity in the timeframe of 5 years: 4 (Partially developed capacity) *Mid-term target: level 3 (Widespread, but not comprehensive capacity)*	Several activities of the project target the institutional capacity of the institutions in charge of forest and PA in the Amazon (GBB, including LBB and SBB). The effect of this increased capacity will be assessed with UNDP Scorecard at inception, mid-term and finalizing the project (Baseline estimated at level 2 "Anecdotal evidence of capacity"; will be validated during project inception, using UNDP capacity scorecard)	UNDP Score card survey to GBB, LBB and SBB	Inception, mid-term and end of project	LBB PA expert and SBB SFM expert PMU	Reports of UNDP scorecard survey	Assumption: continuity of staff involved in trainings
	Indicator 14. Level of technical support for adoption of integrated approaches, as measured by the number of community	End of project target: 20 community rangers (50% women) actively contributing to SMART *Mid-term target:*	For Output 3.7 technical support will be provided to integrated approaches for conservation data management. Community rangers will be trained in the innovative approaches to contribute to the SMART system. Activity 2.3.2 and	List of trained community rangers Data delivery and availability through SMIN Interviews with rangers and trainers	Annually	SBB CMRV expert	Report of SMART training SMART user logs PIR	Assumption: continued collaboration from local inhabitants and traditional leadership

	rangers contributing to a Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) system, feeding into the Suriname Environment Information Network	*10 (50% women)*	2.3.3 will include field data collection to be fed to the Suriname Environment Information Network (SMIN)					
	Indicator 15. Population of jaguar in the Brownsberg area, as measured by the relative abundance index	End of project target: 5.13 (*3-year average over 2013-2015*) to remain over time	The development of a national jaguar conservation plan will be accompanied by an awareness campaign and increased capacities at LBB for jaguar conservation. This will be applied to BNP to ensure at least stable, conserved jaguar population here. The relative abundance index calculated as the number of camera trap triggers per 100 trap days[102].	Relative abundance survey	Mid-term and end of project	LBB junior PA assistant under supervision of LBB PA expert	Report of relative abundance study	Assumption: there is no increase in illegal poaching of jaguars.
Component 4	**Knowledge management, learning and monitoring & evaluation**							
Outcome 4: Increased general awareness of the importance of Amazon ecosystem services and capacities to	Indicator 16. Stakeholder knowledge, attitudes and practices on conservation and SLWM in the Amazon	End of project target: Stakeholder knowledge, attitudes and practices improved by 30% over baseline, as measured by a KAP survey carried out at project	KM, communication and awareness strategies in component 4 will lead to increased perception of wide groups of stakeholders (local inhabitants, visitors, consumers of Amazon products, etc.) of Amazon conservation. The KAP survey will establish	KAP survey	Mid-term and end of project	TAMS under supervision of PM	KAP survey report	

[102] Ouboter and Kadosoe, Academic Journal of Suriname 2016, 7, 643-660.

manage them sustainably, among government agencies, environmental practitioners and the general public, through knowledge management, regional cooperation and learning through participatory monitoring and evaluation.		inception (baseline) and closure *Mid-term target: 10% improvement*	knowledge, attitudes and practices of a select group of stakeholders at inception, to establish baseline and monitor the same group at mid-term and end of project, to measure increase					
	Indicator 17. The number of cross-border partnerships for information sharing and learning on best practices in conservation and SFM in the Amazon	End of project target: Four active cross border collaboration partnerships *Mid-term target: two partnerships*	The project will stimulate active South-South collaboration with other Amazon countries in the context of ASL-SFM IP. The success of this collaboration will be measured by the amount of partnerships with similar initiatives in other countries or at regional level, including continuous information sharing and cross border visits and experience exchange events	Regional meetings and exchange events Interviews with people participating in international events Information and experience from other initiatives, applied to Suriname	Annually	TAMS under supervision of PM	Reports on events Publications PIR	Assumptions: similar initiatives in other countries are open for collaboration.
	Indicator 18. Level of integration of a multi-stakeholder and cross-sectorial coordination platform into Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment's work program	End of project target: Platform, convened by Directorate Environment (CE), meets regularly (2/year) and has continuous representation from all relevant sectors (environment, forestry, natural resources, planning, ROS, tourism, NGO, Academy, CBO)	Under Component 4, an inter-sectoral platform will be convened by Directorate Environment with the dual role of providing technical advice to the project implementation as well as to promote coordination among different sectors about Amazon conservation and sustainable development. At the end of the project, this platform should be consolidated with participation of all key sectors and integrated into CE´s work program.	Assistance and agenda of meetings. Record of meetings	Annually	TAMS under supervision of PM	Meeting Minutes CE work programme	Assumption: there is continued willingness for different sectors to coordinate actions in the Amazon and to dedicate the time to attend meetings.

		Mid-term: platform has met at least 3 times						

Additional Indicators (Gender Action Plan)

Monitoring	Indicators	Target	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/ Collection methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks and Assumptions
Project objective from the results framework: Securing equitable management of Suriname's protected and productive landscapes through integrated approaches that deliver mutually supportive conservation and sustainable livelihood benefits	Indicator 19: Number of men and women trained in gender awareness at an institutional level and understand the significance of gender	End of project target: 250 persons trained (50% women) *Mid-term target: 130 persons trained (50% women)*	A gender awareness training will be conducted for the PMU, Project Board and the Technical Working Group of the ASL project, which will also be integrated as a component in all training activities provided in the ASL project. This will ensure that gender mainstreaming in the project can be realized. At the end of the project, in total 250 staff of institutional stakeholders are considered to be trained and fully aware of gender significance	Attendance lists of trainings, indicating gender of participants Survey conducted before and after training to measure the level of understanding of gender significance	Evaluation of the level of gender awareness at mid-term and at the end of project	Gender specialist	Reports of training events	Assumption: training actually results in improved gender awareness and this is applied in ASL project activities
	Indicator 20: Number of men and women of the Indigenous and Maroon umbrella organizations,	End of project target: 1000 persons trained (50% women) *Mid-term target: 500 persons trained (50% women)*	Gender awareness and gender analysis training in capacity building are offered to the Indigenous and Maroon umbrella organizations	List of men and women in each group (umbrella organizations, new Saamaka authority structures, etc.)	Evaluation of the level of gender awareness and knowled	Gender specialist	Reports of training events	Assumption: trainings actually result in improved awareness, recognition and knowledge of gender and gender issues that

	the Bureau of the Saamaka Granman, Indigenous and Maroon village leaders and local officials trained in gender awareness and gender analysis		and the Bureau of the Saamaka Granman. Gender training encourages women's empowerment and participation in decision-making, especially when new concepts and structures are introduced At the end of the project, it is expected that in total 1000 people of Indigenous and Maroon umbrella organizations, the Bureau of the Saamaka Granman, Indigenous and Maroon village leaders and local officials are trained, aware of gender and able to carry out gender analyses. In addition, women's participation in decision-making in Maroon and Indigenous communities is encouraged.	List of men and women trained (total and per group) Survey conducted before and after training to measure the level of gender awareness and knowledge on gender analysis. Lists of Indigenous and Maroon men and women appointed in decision-making positions in local structures in the landscapes at the start and end of the project.	ge on gender analysis at mid-term and at the end of project			influence decision-making.
Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Target**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Data source/ Collection methods**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**	**Risks and Assumptions**
Component 1:	**Improved management of protected landscapes**							
Outcome 1 Increased management effectiveness of protected areas in target	Indicator 21: Number of men and women trained for (co-) management of	End of project target: 460 persons (50% women) trained and involved in formal management of protected areas	Training includes all capacity building activities at all levels to improve management of nature reserves,	Attendance lists of trainings, indicating gender of participants Management effectiveness	Inception, mid-term and end of project	LBB junior PA assistant under supervisio	Reports of training events METT reports/ PIR	Assumption: training actually results in improved management of protected landscapes

landscapes through functional co-management modalities and generation of sustainable alternative livelihoods for local communities	protected landscapes	*Mid-term target: 260 Persons (50% women)*	nature parks and other protected areas. A total of 2300 project beneficiaries (250 staff; 2050 local people) have been identified in the two landscapes. An estimated 20% (460 persons in total) will be trained in knowledge and skills to (co-) manage protected areas in the landscapes, of which 60 staff and 400 local people.	measured through METT assessments		n of LBB PA expert.		
Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Target**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Data source/ Collection methods**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**	**Risks and Assumptions**
Component 2	**Gender-inclusive participatory management of productive landscapes strengthened**							
Outcome 2. Sustainable use of forest resources improved in productive landscapes through gender-inclusive, participatory and integrated approaches	Indicator 22: Number of men and women trained for management of productive landscapes	End of project target: 820 persons (50% women) trained and involved in management of productive landscapes *Mid-term target: 420 persons (50% women)*	Training includes capacity building activities at all levels of traditional authority structures and new structures, as well as local community organizations to enable efficient management of productive areas. A total of 2050 local project beneficiaries have been identified. An estimated 40% (820 local people in total) will be trained for management of productive landscapes.	List of participants, indicating gender Number of men and women in each group who followed and completed entire training cycle (training + guidance) Survey to assess management effectiveness	Inception, mid-term and end of project	LBB PA expert. Include gender specialist	Reports of training events Report of surveys	Assumption: entire training cycle (training + guidance) completed and actually results in improved management of productive landscapes

	Indicator 23: Number of men and women involved in agroforestry, NTFP and tourism initiatives implemented during the ASL project.	End of project target: 2050 persons (50% women) involved in agroforestry, NTFP and tourism initiatives *Mid-term target: 1025 persons (50% women)*	In addition to supporting people directly through training and providing livelihood benefits, economic empowerment interventions should be established in both landscapes for women and men to develop or strengthen livelihoods (e.g. in agroforestry, NTFP and tourism). Moreover, an assessment of the involvement of men and women in the tourism sector would be insightful and the income they derive therefrom in the Upper Suriname River (USR). Women's involvement through cooking, cleaning, entertainment is evident but not often mentioned. Men's involvement is predominantly as owners, managers, boatmen, guides. A total of 350 local families (2050 people) have been identified to be involved in agroforestry, NTFP and tourism initiatives.	List of economic empowerment interventions in both landscapes and number of men and women for each. Number of men and women trained and involved in each economic empowerment intervention for each group. Survey to assess involvement of men and women in tourism. List of women's and men's activities, respectively, in tourism in the USR. (Average) income of women and men, respectively. Information available on the contribution of men and women to the tourism sector in the USR. Data on the income of men and women in tourism activities in the USR and a comparison of income.	Inception, mid-term and end of project	Technical Assistant/ Monitoring Specialist (TAMS) under supervision of Project Manager (PM)	Report of surveys Report of baseline studies	

	Indicator 24: Number of new micro-enterprises or micro-cooperatives set up and number of existing microenterprises strengthened during project and number of men and women trained and involved	End of project target: 35 micro-enterprises set up and 25 existing micro-enterprises strengthened during project implementation. 1325 persons (50% women) women trained and involved. *Mid-term target:* *20 micro-enterprises set up and 10 existing micro-enterprises strengthened during project implementation.* *700 persons (50% women) trained and involved*	Training includes improving the understanding and ability to manage production processes, supply and demand, pricing, cash flows, profits Saamaka, Matawai, and Trio women and men are able to identify sustainable livelihoods and turn them into feasible micro-enterprises/ micro-cooperatives. A total of 2050 local people (ca.350 families, of which ca. 300 families/1800 people in Saamaka/Matawai landscape and ca. 50 families/250 people in Coeroeni/Paroe landscape) are direct beneficiaries of the ASL project's activities. In Saamaka/Matawai landscape an estimate of 4 families are involved per enterprise. During project implementation, an estimate of 200 families/1200 people (50% women) will be involved. Approximately 30 new micro-enterprises will be set up and 20	A survey of specific women's and men's knowledge and skills for the development of livelihoods in both landscapes. A survey to recognize shifts in the division of labor between women and men in the Saamaka-Matawai landscape.	Inception, mid-term and end of project	HI&T, supervised by PM Include gender specialist	Reports of training events Report of surveys List of women's knowledge/ skills (per livelihood) List of men's knowledge and skills (per livelihood) List of probable sustainable livelihoods per women/ men List of new enterprises set up, with description of management structure and number of men and women involved List of existing enterprises strengthened with description of management structure (number of women involved in decision-making) and number of men and women involved List of traditional labor division between men and women (Saamaka and Matawai) List of possible new labor division between men and women (Saamaka and Matawai) Information available on possible new trends in the division of labor among the Saamaka	Assumptions: Equal numbers of women and men trained and involved in economic empowerment interventions. Women will take on decision-making roles, especially in new enterprises.

			existing micro-enterprises will be strengthened. In Coeroeni/Paroe landscape an estimate of 2 families are involved per enterprise. During project implementation, an estimate of 25 families/125 people (50% women) will be involved. Approximately 5 new micro-enterprises will be set up and 5 existing micro-enterprises will be strengthened. Average number of 6-7 persons per Maroon family; average number of 4-5 persons in Indigenous families.				and Matawai communities	
Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Target**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Data source/ Collection methods**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**	**Risks and Assumptions**
Component 3	**Policies/incentives for protected and productive landscapes**							
Outcome 3. Improved environmental governance with strengthened institutions, participatory land use	Indicator 25: Number of men and women involved in Coeroeni/Paroe land use planning	End of project target: 520 persons (50% women) involved *Mid-term target: 300 persons (50% women) involved*	During consultation meetings, an equal number of men and women will be involved to discuss land use planning, using easy to understand language and translated into Trio. Approximately 1300 people (250 direct and	List of participants, indicating gender	Each meeting	Technical Assistant/ Monitoring Specialist (TAMS) under supervision of PM	Reports of meetings	Assumption: Suggestions from both men and women will be taken into account in decision-making.

planning and governance agreements, and improved policy for sustainable forest management in protected and productive landscapes			1050 indirect beneficiaries) have been identified in the Coeroeni/Paroe landscape. An estimated 40% (520 persons in total) will be actively involved in land use planning.					

Annex 4: Social and Environmental Screening Procedure

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Participatory management of protected and productive landscapes in the Surinamese Amazon
2. Project Number	6297
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Suriname

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach

Throughout its design and implementation, the principles of participation and inclusion of human rights were applied. The project will ensure the engagement and participation of all key stakeholders, including the Indigenous Peoples and Maroon peoples. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan and an Indigenous and Maroon Peoples Engagement Process and Planning Framework were developed during the PPG phase to guide project implementation and ensure adherence to the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). During project design, field consultations were held in accordance with the engagement plan in four Maroon locations (including communities from surrounding areas) and the Indigenous village of Kwamalasamutu. Feedback received was incorporated in the engagement plan, the gender mainstreaming plan and the project document.

The project will thus ensure that potentially marginalized people and groups are given a voice in decision-making processes and in activities that may impact them, for example in the development of a landscape assessment and land use plan for the Coeroeni/Paroe landscape, development of nature tourism and SFM codes of practices, and promotion of sustainable livelihoods.

The principle of accountability and rule of law will be upheld by following all standard UNDP policies on monitoring, evaluation, audits, and transparency in project implementation. UNDP has an established accountability mechanisms with two main components: 1) A Compliance Review to respond to any potential claims that UNDP is not in compliance with applicable environmental and social policies; and 2) A Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) that ensures individuals, peoples, and communities affected by projects have access to appropriate grievance resolution procedures for hearing and addressing project-related complaints and disputes. The Grievance Redress Mechanism proposed includes the views of the Indigenous and Maroon Peoples

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

During the PPG phase, the project carried out a gender analysis to understand the differential impacts, needs and concerns of women and men in relation to this project, after which a Gender Mainstreaming Plan was developed, which is aligned with the National Gender Vision for Suriname 2021 – 2035 and the gender equality and equity priorities identified therein. The Gender Mainstreaming Plan furthermore outlines how the ASL project will improve gender equality and equity and women's rights. The strategies proposed include gender mainstreaming throughout all project activities, gender awareness training, gender responsive assessments and women's (economic) empowerment activities, as well as gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation.

The specific activities included in the project design will ensure women´s full participation, for example, in terms of the sustainable utilization of non-timber forest products and development of value chains, promotion of community-inclusive nature tourism, and establishment of agroforestry systems. The project will promote women´s participation in

the decision-making/governance mechanism and in the Project Management Unit, capacity building activities (such as to strengthen community capacity in monitoring, reporting and verification and in the participatory management of protected and productive landscapes), and in awareness raising activities.

In terms of policy work and land use planning, the project intervention to develop a landscape assessment and land use plan for the Coeroeni/Paroe landscape will be carried out in accordance with culturally appropriate mechanisms and with full participation of women and women´s groups, as will the processes of development of nature tourism and SFM codes of practice.

The project´s Results Framework includes sex-disaggregated indicators (such as number of beneficiaries) and project funds will be allocated as part of the Monitoring and Evaluation activities to monitor gender mainstreaming and undertake adaptive management as necessary.

The project is expected to lead to positive impacts for women, in particular in terms of support for sustainable livelihoods and has been given a score of 2 on the Atlas Gender marker.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability

The project will mainstream environmental sustainability throughout all Components, which are focused on increasing the conservation and sustainable development of Suriname´s Amazon region. The project will improve the management of protected landscapes, strengthen the management of productive landscapes by integrating environmental considerations, put in place policies and plans to support protected and productive landscape management, coupled with capacity building and information management, and carry out an awareness raising campaign about the values of the ecosystem services provided by the Amazon and the importance of sustainable forest management, among others.

The project is consistent with priorities identified in the United Nations Framework Convention on Biodiversity, ratified by Suriname in 2006, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, ratified in 1996. The project also contributes to priorities identified in Suriname's National Development Plan (2017-2021), including the national priority "Suriname, through a climate compatible development approach, will have put in place advanced capacities, policies, institutional frameworks, engaged and active citizens for adaptive and agile production systems that can respond to increasing socio-economic, environmental and climatic challenges" and all outputs under it, including: Output 3.1: National and subnational institutions enabled to define and implement policies/plans/strategies for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste; Output 3.2: Indigenous & Tribal peoples and coastal communities empowered to plan and carry out sustainable livelihoods activities that improve conservation of biodiversity and/or, combat the effects of climate change; and Output 3.3: Scaled up action on climate change adaptation and mitigation across sectors which is funded and implemented. The project is also fully aligned with the United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework in the Caribbean, specifically the Outcome: Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted for the conservation, restoration and use of ecosystems and natural resources (A Sustainable and Resilient Caribbean).

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any "Yes" responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note "No Risks Identified" and skip to Question 4 and Select "Low Risk". Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6*			**QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?**
Risk Description	***Impact and Probability (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate, High)***	***Comments***	***Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.***

Risk 1 (Principle 1: human rights and Standard 5: Displacement and resettlement, and Standard 6 on IPs) Several project activities, among others, the preparation of a land use plan for the Coeroeni/Paroe landscape, strengthening of the management of PA management and forest concessions (Outputs 3.1, 3.2 and 3.5), could lead to restrictions in access to resources for communities who depend on these, but will not lead to physical displacement or resettlement of people.	*I: 3* *P:2*	*Moderate*	All activities (incl. landscape assessment for the Coeroeni/Paroe landscape, management of PAs and forest concessions) will be done in a highly participatory manner, taking into account the biodiversity, ecosystem services, traditional and cultural heritage values. In Coeroeni-Paroe, the assessment will feed into the land use plan, which will be advanced through culturally appropriate engagement and advocacy with the Trio Indigenous people. The land use plan will be discussed with national-level stakeholders and relevant government officials and the project's technical working group before it is presented to government.	The Indigenous and Maroon Peoples Engagement Process and Planning Framework, developed during the PPG stage, explains how engagement with the Trio Indigenous People will take place in a participatory and culturally appropriate manner, following the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). Based on this, and indigenous and maroon peoples' plan (IPP) will be prepared at the project's outset, before any relevant activities begin. Participation is also a principle of the stakeholder engagement plan and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), developed during the PPG phase. The highly participatory manner of engagement will prevent or mitigate any restrictions to resources. In addition, a Livelihood Action Plan will be developed during project implementation before any activities in the field will be carried out. An Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be developed during project outset to further outline mitigation measures for this risk and others, as noted below and as determined necessary in the course of assessments at the start of project implementation.
Risk 2: (Principle 2: Gender equality and women´s empowerment) There is a risk that the project could recreate existing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits and/or could entail restrictions vis a vis access to resources and assets through the implementation of the land use plan for the Coeroeni/Paroe landscape and/or through strengthened PA management (Outputs 3.1 and 3.5)	*I: 3* *P:2*	*Moderate*	The participatory manner in which the Coeroeni/Paroe landscape assessment and land use plan will be carried out will also engage local women and women´s groups, so as to ensure that their concerns and inputs are taken into account. The project also seeks to increase women´s participation in the management of protected areas and as such will provide training for women	The Gender Mainstreaming Plan developed during the project design phase describes how gender will be included and budgeted in all project activities. The strategy mentions that the PMU and other governance structures, as well as traditional Maroon and Indigenous leadership, will receive gender awareness and gender analysis training to enable them to better understand gender issues and the need for specific empowerment of women. Resources will be set aside to monitor the effectiveness of gender mainstreaming during project implementation. Gender mainstreaming is also included in the stakeholder engagement plan and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The latter forms the basis of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) that will be developed during project outset.

			and women´s groups. Furthermore, the project aims to provide benefits to women through the promotion of sustainable livelihoods options, such as nature tourism and sustainability utilization and commercialization of non-timber forest products and development of agroforestry systems, among other things.	The above-mentioned Livelihood Action Plan will also identify ways to mitigate or minimize impacts on livelihoods and access to resources, including for women. This will be developed before any activities on the ground will be implemented.
Risk 3: (Standard 1: biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management) Many of the proposed project activities (conservation, forest management, agroforestry, etc) will take place within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas and may inadvertently affect them negatively (activities for components 1 and 2). The project will target work in four protected areas, including the Central Suriname Nature Reserve (CSNR), the Sipaliwini Nature Reserve, Brownsberg Nature Park, and the Brinckheuvel Nature Reserve as well as two landscapes which also have high levels of biodiversity and carbon stocks.	*I: 3* *P:2*	*Moderate*	All project interventions that will take place within protected areas or in critical habitats within the project´s target landscapes will be undertaken with the specific purpose of promoting their conservation and sustainable development, so no negative impacts are foreseen. The project will promote improved management effectiveness in protected areas, carry out pilot-scale rehabilitation in outmined areas to be selected in deliberation with stakeholders and Maroon communities in the direct vicinity of the Brownsberg Nature Park, and implement priority actions for jaguar conservation. Improved management will have to consider that no buffer zones exist around protected areas in Suriname, and that new data and information on	Measures to address possible risks have been incorporated into the project design by biodiversity experts. Outside the protected areas, the project will promote sustainable livelihoods, such as nature tourism, sustainable utilization of timber and non-timber forest products and agroforestry systems. In addition, the project will promote the strengthening of policy instruments for sustainable forestry management and nature tourism, and contribute to improved environmental information management and awareness raising about the values of the Amazon, among other actions. In ESMF, the procedures for assessing the risks of yet to be defined activities (eg., grants for SFM and agroforestry projects) are explained. These procedures will be further developed during the first two months of project implementation, based on the final details of the pilot activities, and will be presented in an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). In addition, a Livelihood Action Plan will be developed during project implementation before any activities in the field will be carried out. The data generated by the project will be analyzed and manipulated by scientists and conservation specialists. The access to fundamental information forests and wildlife will be limited to a restricted group of people. The project will ensure that widely available information is not specific so cannot be used for illicit purposes. With project funding (Output 3.4) the institutional capacity of LBB for wildlife conservation and

			wildlife could trigger illegal actions.	improved inter-institutional coordination for control of illegal trafficking and trade will be promoted.
Risk 4 (Standard 1: biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management) The project will involve pilot-scale rehabilitation of degraded lands, which may involve reforestation and could lead to the unwitting introduction of invasive alien species (Output 1.4).	*I:2* *P:2*	*Low*	Where reforestation is carried out as part of the rehabilitation work, native species will be used and the project will put in place a monitoring system to track accidental introduction of exotic invasive species (assessment of plants in the plot and removal of exotic or invasive plants)	
Risk 5 (Standard 6- Indigenous People), Standard 4: Cultural Heritage) and Standard 1: Human Rights The project´s area of influence includes indigenous and tribal peoples and involves use of natural resources through the promotion of sustainable forestry, for example (Output 2.2). There is the risk that these communities might be excluded from the decisions that may affect them (directly or indirectly), that they won't equitably benefit from the project, that their cultural values will not be respected, or that their livelihoods could be negatively affected. There is also a risk that rights-holders, including marginalized groups in the interior, do not have the capacity to claim their rights, for example, in terms of land rights..	*I: 4* *P:2*	*Moderate*	Indigenous and Maroon peoples still have unclaimed collective land rights. These are being dealt with in Suriname through ongoing, separate processes and the project will not be involved in this issue or in promoting any changes to land tenure or to land rights. The Trio have made their traditional lands clear more than a decade ago with maps officially presented to the government. For activities such as the land use plan for the Coeroeni-Paroe landscape, the Trio leadership requires that in order to prevent any misunderstandings of their land rights claims, any maps produced must clearly state that these are solely for the sake of project implementation. The project will carry out a number of activities in a	The Stakeholder Engagement Process and Plan developed in the design phase identifies key stakeholders, including key Indigenous and Maroon organizations and communities, and outlines how a participatory stakeholder engagement process should be used throughout the project. An Indigenous and Maroon Peoples Engagement Process and Planning Framework was developed and an ESFM were developed in accordance with UNDP guidelines and standards, and ensures that engagement will be culturally appropriate, applying the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). In ESMF, the procedures for assessing the risks of yet to be defined activities (eg grants for SFM and agroforestry projects) are explained. These procedures will be further developed during the first two months of project implementation, based on the final details of the pilot activities, and will be presented in an Environmental and Social Management Plan. Moreover, the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) proposed can be utilized when the ITPs believe they are excluded, or when they have a problem or grievance with respect to implementation. The GRM is in accordance with UNDP's policies and includes the views of the Indigenous and Maroon Peoples, which were gained during consultations in the PPG phase. In addition, a Livelihood Action Plan and IPP will be developed during project implementation before any activities in the field will be carried out. The LAP will address clarification of and secure tenure rights consistent with Applicable Law. An Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be developed during project outset to further outline mitigation measures for this risk.

			highly participatory manner that are expected to benefit Indigenous Peoples and Maroon peoples and other local communities, such as promotion of nature tourism, sustainable forestry, sustainable utilization and commercialization of non-timber forest products, development of agroforestry systems, and participatory land use planning. The participatory approach will ensure that decision making on the activities to be implemented will be in line with the cultural values of the population. The project will also carry out awareness raising activities with Indigenous and Maroon peoples. The population of Brownsweg (close to BNP) will be specifically targeted and included in livelihood activities such as nature-tourism. The development of the land use assessment and land use plan for the Coeroeni landscape will be fully developed in collaboration with Trio people, ensuring that the land use plan is focused on traditional land use practices that are fully targeting forest and landscape integrity and	

			avoid negative social and environmental impact.	
Risk 6 (Standard 2: climate change mitigation and adaptation) The negative impacts of climate change on Suriname´s coastal region, where the majority of the population lives (including increased frequency of drought and lower crop outputs), may lead to increased pressures on the Amazon forests of the interior in terms of exploitation for forestry, mining and shifting cultivation.	*I: 3* *P: 1*	*Low*	It is unlikely that there will be a significant increase in the level of pressure on the Amazon region during the time period of the project. Furthermore, the government has made high-level commitments to maintain the 93% forest cover. In any case, the project interventions to promote sustainable livelihoods such as utilization of non-timber forest products and nature tourism will serve to demonstrate development alternatives for the Amazon region that are not destructive to the forests.	
Risk 7- (standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions) There is a risk to occupational health and safety during the small-scale construction of infrastructure (such as renovation of existing buildings, park signage and maintenance of existing roads and trails)to improve service delivery in the Brownsberg Nature Reserve (Output 1.2).	*I:3* *P:2*	*Moderate*	Minimal construction activities might be needed to improve service delivery at the Brownsberg Nature Reserve (improvement of existing housing and water systems, signage).	The project will ensure adherence to all national occupational health and safety standards and to SES requirements.
Risk 8. (standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions) Outmined areas are known to be occupied by new artisanal miners. When other activities take place, like rehabilitation, this might trigger new invasion including conflicts between invaders and project partners (Output 1.4).	*I4* *P1*	*Moderate*	There is a difficulty to work in outmined areas because of the potential of illegal re-occupation. The project plans to rehabilitate at pilot scale, 300 hectares of outmined areas. If these areas are re-invaded during the restoration, this poses a safety risk to project staff and may undermine the	This risk will be managed by careful selection of sites, close to human settlements where there is active control by law enforcement agencies. The risk is also considered the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The latter forms the basis of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) that will be developed during project outset.

			restoration activities. Therefore, site selection and contact with local authorities is crucial.	
Risk 9. (standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions; standard 7: pollution prevention) Outmined areas are known to be contaminated with heavy metals. When rehabilitation activities take place, this might expose workers to contaminated soils and could generate more waste by soil transportation (Output 1.4).	*I4* *P1*	*Moderate*	The project plans to rehabilitate at pilot scale, 300 hectares of outmined areas.	This rehabilitation will be done by organizations that have experience and employ staff that is duly trained. The activity will be accompanied by a monitoring system of soils and water, that will monitor the eventual presence of heavy metals and work to avoid contact with, or release of, contaminated soils. The risk is also considered the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and will be further assessed and managed as such. The latter forms the basis of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) that will be developed during project outset.

	QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?		
	Select one (see SESP for guidance)		**Comments**
	Low Risk	☐	
	Moderate Risk	***X***	The overall risk of the project is moderate due to the existence of moderate risks related to Indigenous Peoples, human rights, cultural heritage and gender equity and health and safety (summarized above). This risk of potential adverse social impacts will be addressed through application of appropriate mitigation measures to be defined in the project´s Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Indigenous and Maroon Peoples Process and Plan, ESFM, ESMP, Livelihood Action Plan (to be developed at project outset) and Gender Mainstreaming Plan.
	High Risk	☐	
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
	Check all that apply		**Comments**
	Principle 1: Human Rights	***X***	Several project activities, among other the preparation of a land use plan for the

			Coeroeni/Paroe landscape, strengthening of the management of PA management and forest concessions, could lead to restrictions in access to resources for communities who depend on these, but will not lead to displacement or resettlement of people. As indicated in Question 6, an ESMF and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan were developed during PPG, including an Indigenous Peoples Plan, and a Livelihood Action Plan and ESMP will be developed at project outset to identify and further detail the appropriate mitigation measures.
	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	***X***	There is a risk that the project could recreate existing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits and/or could entail restrictions vis a vis access to resources and assets through the implementation of the land use plan for the Coeroeni/Paroe landscape. As specified in Question 6, an ESMF and both a strategy and an action plan for gender mainstreaming were developed and a Livelihoods Action Plan and an ESMP will be developed at project outset to mitigate this risk (or updated in ESMF if sufficient).
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	☐	
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	☐	
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	**X**	Outmined areas are known to be occupied by new artisanal miners. When other activities take place, like rehabilitation, this might trigger new invasion including conflicts between invaders and project partners. As specified in Question 6, this risk will be managed by careful selection of sites, close to human settlements where there is active control by law enforcement agencies

	4. Cultural Heritage	**X**	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	X	See Principle 1 - Human Rights
	6. Indigenous Peoples	***X***	The project´s area of influence includes indigenous peoples and involves use of natural resources through the promotion of sustainable forestry, for example. There is the risk that these communities might be excluded from the decisions that may affect them (directly or indirectly), that they won't equitably benefit from the project, that their cultural values will not be respected, or that their livelihoods could be negatively affected. As specified in Question 6, during PPG phase a Stakeholder Engagement Process and Plan, an Indigenous and Maroon Peoples Engagement Process and Planning Framework and an ESFM were developed. The stakeholder engagement plan includes a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) which includes the views of the Indigenous and Maroon Peoples and is underpinned by UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. A Livelihood Action Plan and an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be developed during project outset to further outline mitigation measures for this risk (or updated in ESMF if sufficient).
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	***X***	Outmined areas are known to be contaminated with heavy metals. When rehabilitation activities take place, this might expose workers to contaminated soils and could generate more waste by soil transportation. Therefore, the rehabilitation activity will be accompanied by a monitoring system of soils and water, that monitor the eventual presence of heavy metals and helps to avoid contact with, or release of, contaminated soils.

Final Sign Off

Signature	*Date*	*Description*
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Answer all questions in the checklist as if mitigation measures are not in place, so as to ensure that all potential risks are identified.

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
Principle 1: Human Rights		**Answer (Yes/No)**
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? [103]	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	Yes
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Yes
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	Yes
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	Yes
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?	Yes
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?	Yes
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	Yes
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods?	Yes
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	Yes
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	Yes
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water?	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No

[103] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area?	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant[104] greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	Yes
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	Yes
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	Yes
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)?	Yes
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	Yes
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?[105]	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No

[104] In regards to CO_2, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources).

[105] Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	Yes
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)?	Yes
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	Yes
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	Yes
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	Yes
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?	Yes
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

(2)

Annex 5: UNDP Risk Register

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Management / Mitigation Measures	Owner of Risk
1	(Principle 1: human rights and Standard 5: Displacement and resettlement) Several project activities, among other the preparation of a land use plan for the Coeroeni/Paroe landscape, strengthening of the management of PA management and forest concessions, could lead to restrictions in access to resources for communities who depend on these, but will not lead to displacement or resettlement of people.	*Social and environmental*	*Risk level = Moderate* L = 2 I = 3	All activities (incl. landscape assessment for the Coeroeni/Paroe landscape, management of PA and forest concessions) will be done in a highly participatory manner, taking into account the biodiversity, ecosystem services, traditional and cultural heritage values. In Coeroeni-Paroe, the assessment will feed into the land use plan, which will be advanced through culturally appropriate engagement and advocacy with the Trio Indigenous people. For the mitigation of this risk, an ESMF, including an Indigenous Pepoles Framework and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan were developed during PPG, and a Livelihood Action Plan, ESMP and Indigenous Peoples Plan will be developed at project outset to identify and further detail the appropriate mitigation measures.	Implementing Partner Partner, Responsible partners
2	(Principle 2: Gender equality and women´s empowerment) There is a risk that the project could recreate existing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits and/or could entail restrictions vis a vis access to resources and assets through the implementation of the land use plan for the Coeroeni/Paroe landscape and/or through strengthened PA management.	Social and environmental	Risk level = Moderate L = 2 I = 3	The Gender Mainstreaming Plan developed during the project design phase describes how gender will be included and budgeted in all project activities. The strategy mentions that the PMU and other governance structures, as well as traditional Maroon and Indigenous leadership, will receive gender awareness and gender analysis training to enable them to better understand gender issues and the need for specific empowerment of women. Resources will be set aside to monitor the effectiveness of gender mainstreaming during project implementation. This mainstreaming is also included in the stakeholder engagement plan and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The latter forms the basis of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) that will be developed during project outset.	Implementing Partner, Responsible partners
3	(Standard 1: biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management) Many of the proposed project activities will take place within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas and may inadvertently affect them negatively. The project will target work in four protected areas, including the Central Suriname Nature Reserve (CSNR), the Sipaliwini Nature Reserve, Brownsberg Nature Park, and the Brinckheuvel Nature Reserve as well as two landscapes which also have high	Social and environmental	Risk level = Moderate L = 2 I = 3	All project interventions that will take place within protected areas or in critical habitats within the project´s target landscapes will be undertaken with the specific purpose of promoting their conservation and sustainable development, so no negative impacts are foreseen. The project will promote improved management effectiveness in protected areas, carry out pilot-scale rehabilitation near the Brownsberg Nature Park and implement priority actions for jaguar conservation. Improved management will have to consider that no buffer zones exist around protected areas	Implementing Partner, Responsible partners

	levels of biodiversity and carbon stocks. The project is also working with sustainable management of timber and non-timber forest products, which might increase the demand for timber and then put more pressure on other forest areas.			in Suriname, and that new data and information on wildlife could trigger illegal actions. Outside the protected areas, the project will promote sustainable livelihoods, such as nature tourism, sustainable utilization of timber and non-timber forest products and agroforestry systems. In addition, the project will promote the strengthening of policy instruments for sustainable forestry management and nature tourism, and contribute to improved environmental information management and awareness raising about the values of the Amazon, among other actions. Activities that promote value chains are emphasizing the sustainability of the products and in case this increases the demand for timber, this will concern sustainable timber value chains rather than informal, illegal, unregulated value chains thus reducing eventual risk of biodiversity impact. The reduction of environmental risks in timber, non timber and agroforesty value chains is a key element of capacity building of the actors along the value chain.	
4	(Standard 1: biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management) The project will involve pilot-scale rehabilitation of degraded lands, which may involve reforestation and could lead to the unwitting introduction of invasive alien species.	Social and environmental	Risk level = Low L = 2 I = 2	Where reforestation is carried out as part of the rehabilitation work, native species will be used and the project will put in place a monitoring system to track accidental introduction of exotic invasive species (assessment of plants in the plot and removal of exotic or invasive plants)	Implementing Partner
5	(Standard 6- Indigenous People) The project´s area of influence includes indigenous peoples. There is the risk that these communities might be excluded from the decisions that may affect them (directly or indirectly) or that they won't equitably benefit from the project. Also, the Tribal population living near the PAs, particularly around BNP, look at the Park as an alien construct in what they consider their tribal territory.	Social and environmental	Risk level = Moderate L = 2 I = 4	The Stakeholder Engagement Process and Plan developed in the design phase identifies key stakeholders, including key Indigenous and Maroon organizations and communities, and outlines how a participatory stakeholder engagement process should be used throughout the project. Moreover, an Indigenous and Maroon Peoples Engagement Process and Planning Framework was developed and an ESFM were developed in accordance with UNDP and GEF guidelines and standards, and ensures that engagement will be culturally appropriate, applying the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). A Livelihood Action Plan, an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and Indigenous Peoples Plan will be developed during project outset to further outline mitigation measures for this risk	Implementing Partner, MAE
6	(Standard 2: climate change mitigation and adaptation) The negative impacts of climate change on Suriname´s coastal region, where the majority of the population lives (including increased frequency of drought and	Social and environmental	Risk level = Low L = 2 I = 2	It is unlikely that there will be a significant increase in the level of pressure on the Amazon region during the time period of the project. Furthermore, the government has made high-level commitments to maintain the 93% forest	Implementing Partner, Responsible Partners

	lower crop outputs), may lead to increased pressures on the Amazon forests of the interior in terms of exploitation for forestry, mining and shifting cultivation.			cover. In any case, the project interventions to promote sustainable livelihoods such as utilization of non-timber forest products and nature tourism will serve to demonstrate development alternatives for the Amazon region that are not destructive to the forests. Furthermore, the project will fund the development of a land use plan for the Coeroeni/Paroe landscape, which will take into account climate change considerations.	
7	(Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions) There is a risk to occupational health and safety during the small-scale construction of infrastructure to improve service delivery in the Brownsberg Nature Reserve	Social and environmental	Risk level = Low L = 2 I = 2	Minimal construction activities might be needed to improve service delivery at the Brownsberg Nature Reserve (improvement of existing housing and water systems, signage). The project will ensure adherence to all national occupational health and safety standards.	Responsible Partner (LBB/STINASU)
8	(Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions) Outmined areas are known to be occupied by new artisanal miners. When other activities take place, like rehabilitation, this might trigger new invasion including conflicts between invaders and project partners.	Social and Environmental	Risk level = Moderate L = 1 I = 4	This risk will be managed by careful selection of sites, close to human settlements that count with active control by law enforcement agencies. Also, the areas will be regularly monitored by project partners and competent public agencies.	Implementing partner, Collaborating public agencies (NH)
9	(Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions; standard 7: pollution prevention) Outmined areas are known to be contaminated with heavy metals. When rehabilitation activities take place, this might expose workers to contaminated soils and even generate more waste by soil transportation.	Social and Environmental	Risk level = Moderate P=1 I=4	The activity will be accompanied by a monitoring system of soils and water, that controls eventual presence of heavy metals and helps to avoid contact or waste of contaminated soils	Implementing partner, Collaborating public agencies (NH)
10	Changes in public administration at the national level could result in a change in policies, strategies and budgets for environmental issues and a lack of continuity in key institutional staff. General elections take place in May 2020, and governmental changes will likely take place after project submission and before CEO endorsement. This could affect project execution efficiency, feasibility of achieving certain results (e.g. management instruments) and the sustainability of the results in the future.	Political	Risk level = Moderate L = 3 I = 3	This risk is managed with a targeted strategy of direct engagement with incoming authorities and government staff to familiarize them with the project intervention and renew commitments. Also, during the project execution, technical public staff will be trained and involved that normally have greater continuity than managerial level staff. The project also seeks to institutionalize tools and strategies (formal adoption, with institutional commitments) before project closure to ensure continuity.	Implementing Partner, Responsible Partners
11	There is a risk of discontinued collaboration from local communities or traditional leadership. The ITP in Suriname are engaged in several discussions on natural resources (mining, land rights, etc.; see risk 1). While these issues are not directly involved in the current	Operational	Risk level = Moderate L = 2 I = 4	This risk will be managed through the application of the stakeholder engagement plan, including FPIC principles, through continuous consultations with traditional leadership and by the direct involvement of the representative organizations (KAMPOS and VIDS) in project	Implementing Partner, Responsible Partners

	project, indirectly it might affect its execution because in the past these debates have resulted in variable levels of collaboration with projects managed by governmental institutions or NGOs. This can affect continuity of activities and achievement of outputs because of low participation.			execution. Also, following the stakeholder engagement and indigenous peoples' plan, there is a participation of Maroon and indigenous peoples´ representatives on the project board and in the technical working group that will advise the project management and where eventual issues can be addressed early. Finally, in case any conflict arises, the project has designed a grievance and redress mechanism (see ESMF) to deal with such situations.	
12	In addition to the risk of discontinued collaboration, there is a risk that there are insufficient follow-up opportunities with communities, also considering ITP structures, because of difficult communication or problems to access villages during extreme weather events etc. This may lead to lack of slow implementation of activities and lacking benefits for communities	Operational	Risk level = Low L = 1 I = 3	This risk is considered low because in recent years, communications have drastically improved thanks to mobile phone connectivity and online communication tools, relatively well available in the Surinamese hinterland. The project (through Components 2 and 3) will actively contribute to improved communication tools.	Implementing Partner, Responsible Partners
13	There is a moderate risk that it will not be feasible to develop profitable value chains for nature-based tourism and SFM products, because of the small size of the national market for these products. Suriname has a small population and its internal market for sustainable production or nature-based tourism is limited. Even though the project will promote this internal market through awareness campaigns and trainings, there is a natural cap, also because of the relatively poor connections to other countries/markets.	Financial	Risk level = Moderate L = 3 I = 2	To mitigate this risk, and in addition to the suite of activities included in the project to develop and promote the value chains, the project will focus on both internal and external markets and work with national authorities (HI&T) to identify additional factors that are beyond the reach of this project (e.g., poor direct flight connections for international tourism).	Implementing Partner, Collaborating public agencies (HI&T)
14	Increased level of threats from illegal and informal ASGM can negatively compensate the positive impact from this project on forest conservation and sustainable livelihood support. Because this project does not target the threat from mining, this is beyond the focus of the project.	Social and Environmental	Risk level = Moderate L = 2 I = 3	Because the management of the risk is partly beyond the focus and scope of the project, the project will coordinate closely with the GEF funded project targeting ASGM as well as coordination of the Ministry of Natural Resources in project implementation.	Implementing Partner, Collaborating public agencies (NH, NIMOS/NMA)
15	There is a risk of delays in project implementation due to difficulty recruiting project staff and specialists in a country like Suriname with a small pool of potential candidates.	Operational	Risk level = low L = 2 I = 2	The risk is considered low because the PMU is relatively lean and there is considerable time available between CEO endorsement and project start during which preparations for project team hiring take place. External specialists for forest PA management have been already engaged with ongoing SBB and NGO initiatives associated to the project. The project planning allows that several consultancies in the same field (tourism, PA, gender) can be done by the same candidate. Finally, the project counts with a train-the-trainers activity that strengthens the basis of available specialists.	Implementing partner

16	Continued measures to control the COVID-19 outbreak (2020). If these measures in Suriname (and globally) continue to be in place, this might limit the possibility for travel, meeting, training and field-based work	Operational	Risk level = moderate L = 2 I = 4	In the likely case that travel and meeting restrictions continue after the expected start-up of the project, COVID contingency planning will be carried out and measures will be put in place. This will be done by the PMU in line with national COVID-related protocols and those of the UNDP County Office and will be shared with key stakeholders. Measures will imply that several activities have to be adjusted by using teleconferencing means for meetings and training, for which adequate equipment and connections need to be ensured as needed. The timeline may need to be adjusted, postponing field-based activities and advancing as much as possible on desk-based activities. Once face to face meetings and field visits are possible and needed, personal protection items (masks, gloves, gel) will be provided to participants of workshops and meetings and social distancing measures will be put in place.	Implementing partner

Annex 6: Overview of Project Staff and Technical Consultancies

Consultant/expert	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
PMU and technical specialists (IP staff)		
Local / National contracting		
Project Manager Rate: $2,750 /month	60 months; 100%; 12 month 50% (year 6)	The Project Manager (PM), will be responsible for the overall management of the project, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision of the Project Management Unit staff, consultants and sub-contractors and coordination with the implementing party, responsible parties (SBB and LBB) and UNDP. He/she is directly responsible for the generation of outputs in direct control of GBB. His/her tasks include: <u>Duties and Responsibilities:</u> <u>Project management (20% of time; years 1-5)</u> ● Manage the overall conduct of the project. ● Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the approved workplan. ● Execute activities by managing personnel, goods and services, training and low-value grants, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work. ● Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring plan, and update the plan as required. ● Provide support for completion of assessments required by UNDP, spot checks and audits. ● Manage requests for the provision of UNDP financial resources through funding advances, direct payments or reimbursement using the FACE form. ● Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports. ● Monitor progress, watch for plan deviations and make course corrections when needed within project board-agreed tolerances to achieve results. ● Ensure that changes are monitored and problems addressed. ● Perform regular progress reporting to the project board as agreed with the board, including measures to address challenges and opportunities. ● Prepare and submit financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis. ● Prepare revisions to the multi-year workplan, as needed, as well as annual and quarterly plans if required. ● Prepare a COVID contingency planfor the project, to be accepted at the inception workshop, if measures and restrictions are still in place. ● Prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. <u>Operations management:</u> ● Keep records of project funds and expenditures, and ensure all project-related financial documentation are well maintained and readily available when required by the Project Manager.

		● Review project expenditures and ensure that project funds are used in compliance with the Project Document and Government of Suriname financial rules and procedures. ● Validate and certify FACE forms before submission to UNDP. ● Provide necessary financial information as and when required for project management decisions. ● Provide necessary financial information during project audit(s). ● Review annual budgets and project expenditure reports and notify the Project Manager if there are any discrepancies or issues. ● Consolidate financial progress reports submitted by the responsible parties for implementation of project activities; ● Liaise and follow up with the responsible parties for implementation of project activities in matters related to project funds and financial progress reports.
Principal Technical Advisor/Landscape conservation specialist Rate: $4,400/month	60 months; 100%; 12 month 50% (year 6)	<u>Duties and Responsibilities:</u> The Principal Technical Advisor will provide technical inputs for all project components. He/she is directly responsible for the generation of outputs in direct control of GBB. His/her tasks include: <u>Improved management of protected landscapes (component 1, 40%; years 1-5, 20% yr 6)</u> ● In coordination with the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism, and the ITP umbrella organizations KAMPOS and VIDS, lead the activities for the achievement of Output 1.3 (nature-based tourism), including the supervision of grant agreements and consultancy contracts, provide technical advice and ensure alignment with other project components. In particular: o Establish a Regional Sustainable Tourism and Hospitality training program in Brownsweg focused on improved service delivery by locals in BNP and other tourism resorts in the Productive Landscape Saamaka/Matawai. o Develop arts and crafts improvement program for Saamaka/Matawai and Coeroeni/Paroe landscapes, with special focus on NTFPs. o Support nature tourism policy development; support individual grantees for the revitalization and enhancement of community-based tourism enterprises; build capacities of local village women to enhance local food production for distribution to resorts; support capacity building of local lodge owners in Upper Suriname. o Create and support a business plan for sustainable tourism development in the Coeroeni/Paroe landscape. ● Lead the activities for output 1.4 (rehabilitation) including the supervision of the grant agreement for the rehabilitation research and application, provide technical advice and ensure alignment with other project components. In particular: o Design rehabilitation strategy based on baseline studies. o Build capacity and carry out participatory rehabilitation of outmined areas in Brownsberg Nature Park. o Develop a protocol for participatory rehabilitation of degraded and deforested lands, based on tests in the field (e.g., on which species to use). o Support co-management of rehabilitation areas by ITP communities. ● Provide on-demand technical and managerial advice to the LBB Protected Areas specialist for the implementation of activities for Output 1.1 (capacity strengthened for PA management) and Output 1.2 (improved service provision in Brownsberg National Park). <u>Policies/incentives for protected and productive landscapes (component 3, 40%; years 1-5, 20% yr 6)</u>

		● In coordination with HI&T, SBB and the ITP umbrella organizations KAMPOS and VIDS, lead the activities for the achievement of Output 3.2 (development of Codes of Practice on nature-based tourism, SFM and NTFP) provide technical advice and ensure alignment with other project components, in particular with regard to: o Update and validate Code of Practice for nature tourism. o Update, field test and validate the Code of Practice for sustainable timber harvesting with measurable indicators for SFM. o Start the process to develop a Code of Practice for harvesting and use of non-timber forest products by conducting research on carrying capacity. ● In coordination with RO, VIDS, ACT and AdeKUS, lead the activities for the achievement of Output 3.4 (Coeroeni-Paroe participatory landscape assessment), including the supervision of grant agreements and consultancy contracts, provide technical advice and ensure alignment with other project components, in particular with regard to: o Conduct a desktop assessment of the landscape, using field studies, mapping initiatives and reports of the area to determine possible gaps in information. o Conduct rapid field assessments if necessary to fill important gaps in knowledge and information. o Formulate a non-technical, easy to understand version of the assessment and translate in Trio. o Discuss assessment with the Trio leadership in consultation meeting, receive feedback and finalize assessment. ● In coordination with RO, the National Planning Office, NIMOS/NMA, VIDS and ACT, lead the activities for the achievement of Output 3.5 (development of Coeroeni-Paroe participatory landscape development plan), including the supervision of grant agreements and consultancy contracts, provide technical advice and ensure alignment with other project components, in particular: o Meetings with Trio leadership to discuss the development of a land use plan for the entire landscape and decide on procedures to be used to develop the plan. o Applying procedures agreed with Trio authorities, hold consultation meetings to discuss land use planning, and develop draft land use plan, ensuring that language used is easy to understand and translated into Trio, and utilizing earlier Trio development and management plans. o Discuss final draft land use plan with Trio leadership and request approval. o Meetings between representatives of Trio leadership and district and national government to reach consensus on final draft land use plan for Paroe-Coeroeni landscape. o Present final approved land use plan to national authorities for inclusion in national land use planning. ● In coordination with SBB and NIMOS/NMA, lead the activities for the achievement of Output 3.7. (strengthening SMIN), including the supervision of grant agreements and consultancy contracts, provide technical advice and ensure alignment with other project components,in particular: o Introduction of a Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) system for improved management of conservation areas. o Strengthen the existing national land monitoring system by maintaining and developing the Gonini geoportal and link it to SMIN o Procurement of monitoring and patrolling equipment.

		● Provide on-demand technical and managerial advice to the LBB Protected Areas specialist in the implementation of the activities for Output 3.1 (improved legal framework for PA), Output 3.3 (jaguar conservation plan) and 3.6 (improved capacities for government agencies staff). <u>Knowledge management, learning and monitoring and evaluation</u> <u>(component 4, 20%; year 1-5, 10% yr 6)</u> ● Lead the activities for all outputs under this Component (Output 4.1: knowledge management and communications; 4.2: evaluation, monitoring and reporting and 4.3: south-south information exchange), including the supervision of grant agreements and consultancy contracts, provide technical advice and ensure alignment with other project components. ● Oversee effective coordination and communication between the responsible partners (LBB, SBB), grantees and participating government agencies (HI&T, STINASU, RO, NIMOS/NMA, National Planning Office, Gender Bureau, NH) and ITP umbrella organizations KAMPOS and VIDS, and ensure that project products are aligned and reported to the KM system. ● Support Directorate Environment in convening and chairing multi-sectorial stakeholder platform meetings (2/year) that serve as working group to provide technical advice to the project as well as to stimulate inter-sectorial coordination of policies and plans in the Surinamese Amazon. ● Manage and monitor the project risks – including social and environmental risks - initially identified and submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of risks by maintaining the project risks log. ● Capture lessons learned during project implementation. ● Ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the GEF PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the GEF PIR. ● Supervise preparation of the GEF PIR. ● Implementation of project management plans including the monitoring, evaluation, sustainability and scaling plans, gender mainstreaming plan, stakeholder engagement plan, Indigenous and Maroon Peoples Engagement Process and Planning Framework, and environmental and social management framework. ● Lead the development and implementation of the livelihood action plan and Environmental and Social Management Plan and ensure their implementation. ● Monitor and track progress against the GEF Core indicators. Support the Mid Term and Terminal Evaluation processes.
Technical Assistant/ monitoring specialist Rate: $2500/month	60 months, 100% (yr 1-5)	<u>Duties and Responsibilities:</u> Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Manager, the Project Assistant will assist the Project Manager in day-to-day management and oversight of project activities, and provide specific support to monitoring of project progress and results. He/she will carry out the following tasks: <u>Improved management of protected landscapes (component 1, 20%)</u> ● Provide logistical and technical assistance in support to training events (including institutional coordination) and assist LBB in monitoring impact of training on target audiences. ● Assist HI&T for the development of grants for SKK, LBS, Fiti A Wan, SHTTC and individual tourism enterprises and monitor their technical performance.

		● Provide technical and logistical support to rehabilitation efforts and oversee stakeholder engagement in piloting rehabilitation. <u>Gender-inclusive participatory management of productive landscapes (component 2, 10%)</u> ● Provide on-demand logistical and technical assistance to SBB training events (including institutional coordination) and assist SBB in monitoring impact of training on target audience. ● Provide on-demand technical and logistical support to SBB in development of grants and monitor their technical performance. <u>Policies/incentives for protected and productive landscapes (component 3, 20%)</u> ● Provide on-demand logistical and technical assistance to LBB and SBB training events (including institutional coordination) and assist in monitoring impact of training on target audiences, including application of UNDP Capacity Scorecard to GBB, SBB and LBB. ● Coordinate the activities for the development of Coeroeni-Paroe assessment and plan, in coordination with VIDS, ACT and RO. <u>Knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation (component 4, 50%)</u> ● Assist the PM in matters related to M&E and knowledge resources management. ● Apply KAP survey to relevant stakeholder groups to measure impact of communication efforts. ● Lead the development and monitor implementation of detailed work plan for monitoring, evaluation, sustainability and scaling for the project. ● Support to development of livelihood action plan and ESMP. ● Support to monitoring of project indicators, stakeholder involvement, gender and ESFM. ● Ensure the timely measurement of project indicators and make results available for progress reports, PIR and external evaluations. ● Assist in the preparation of project progress reports/PIR. ● Ensure all project documentation (progress reports, consulting and other technical reports, minutes of meetings, etc.) are properly included in KM system. ● Ensure project information on Amazon conservation and sustainable development, generated by the project, is systematized and publicly available (in coordination with INABIO). ● Provide PMU-related logistical assistance. ● Supervise grantee selection process, and administrative management of grant contracts and consultancy contracts ● Lead operational management of training and communication events, including travel and workshop venues ● Gather necessary technical and financial information for the preparation of progress reports and PIR ● Elaborate and deliver financial information for progress reports, final reports and external evaluations.
Technical specialists (Responsible Partner staff)		
Local / National contracting		
Suriname National Forest Service (LBB) Protected Area specialist	60 months (100%)	<u>Duties and Responsibilities:</u> The LBB Protected Area specialist will be responsible for the Outputs under the control of LBB. While contracted by LBB, he/she will ensure continuous coordination with the PM and PMU staff. He/she will carry out the following tasks: <u>Improved management of protected landscapes (component 1, 50%)</u>

$2500/month		● In coordination with the Project Manager, lead the activities for the generation of Output 1.1 (capacity for PA management strengthened), including the supervision of grant agreements and consultancy contracts, provide technical advice and ensure alignment with other project components, in particular: o Perform capacity-needs assessments in the 4 PAs. o Build capacity of park rangers and community members on park management, according to needs assessment through joint programs with agencies such as CI, ACT, SCF o Design and explore participatory management arrangements in the 4 PAs in targeted landscapes o Support the community rangers´ involvement ● Perform periodic METT assessments in the 4 PAs ● In coordination with Project Manager, supervise STINASU in their activities for the generation of Output 1.2 (improved service delivery in BNP), including the supervision of a grant agreement and procurement of equipment and infrastructure improvement, provide technical advice and ensure alignment with other project components, in particular: o Activity 1.2.1: Through PPP initiative in Brownsberg Nature Park, identify needs for improved service delivery o Activity 1.2.2: Improve amenities, security and utilities for park management, visitor services and research o Activity 1.2.3: Support involvement of Brownsweg in BNP management through PPP ● Supervise the activities of the LBB junior assistant, particularly for METT assessments in the four areas in year 1, 3 and 5. <u>Policies/incentives for protected and productive landscapes (component 3, 20%)</u> ● In coordination with the Project Manager, SBB and ITP umbrella organizations KAMPOS and VIDS, lead the activities for the generation of Output 3.1 (Improved legal framework for PA management at national level), including the supervision of consultancy contracts, provide technical advice and ensure alignment with other project components, in particular: o Support development of the legal framework for PA management, after 'Milieu Raamwet' has been endorsed o Support SBB in improving the updating of the Forest management Act to be compatible with new insights on sustainable forest management ● In coordination with the Project Manager, lead the activities for the generation of Output 3.3 (jaguar conservation plan), including the supervision of grant agreements and consultancy contracts, provide technical advice and ensure alignment with other project components, in particular: o Activity 3.3.1: Develop a national jaguar conservation plan (in collaboration with NGO) o Activity 3.3.2: Support awareness campaigns o Activity 3.3.3: Strengthen institutional capacity of LBB for jaguar conservation and improve inter-institutional coordination for control of illegal trafficking and trade ● In coordination with the Project Manager, lead the activities for the generation of Output 3.6 (improved capacities for government agencies staff), including the supervision of consultancy contracts, provision of technical advice and alignment with other project components, in particular: o With SCF, source financing through project development/grant writing, for e.g., updating management plans o Institutional strengthening for e.g. developing long-term goals; developing standard procedures for access and benefit sharing; use and manage new technologies

LBB Junior assistant $2000/month	33 months (100% during years; 9 months in year 1, 12 months in years 3 and 5)	Duties and Responsibilities Improved management of protected landscapes (component 1, 100%) ● Data gathering, processing and systematization for three METT assessments in the four PAs. ● Support the capacity building to park rangers and community rangers.
SBB Sustainable Forest Management specialist ($2500/ month)	60 months (1000%)	Duties and Responsibilities: The SBB SFM specialist will be responsible for part of the Outputs under the control of SBB. While contracted by SBB, he/she will ensure continuous coordination with the PM and PMU staff. He/she will carry out the following tasks: Gender-inclusive participatory management of productive landscapes (component 2, 100%) ● In coordination with the Project Manager, lead the activities for the generation of Output 2.1 (Participatory sustainable forest management practices facilitated), including the supervision of grant agreements and consultancy contracts, provision of technical advice and alignment with other project components, in particular: ○ In collaboration with JSOOC, establish a permanent training programme on SFM (strengthen training center, build pool of national trainers, develop manual and education material) ○ Training of i) community members (men/women) in SFM and its benefits and opportunities for strengthening of livelihoods; ii) private sector in SFM principles and methodologies for sustainable value chains; iii) public sector in SFM principles and methodologies (including refreshment trainings) ○ Raise awareness of traditional authorities on SFM including possible models for reinvesting earnings from community forests in improved livelihoods and services ○ Provide training in sustainable entrepreneurship and marketing for actors in value chains related to forestry, NTFPs and agroforestry ● In coordination with the Project Manager, lead the activities for the generation of Output 2.2 (Key value chains for timber and non-timber forest products strengthened), including the supervision of grant agreements and consultancy contracts, provision of technical advice and alignment with other project components, in particular: ○ Facilitate exchanges and broadened partnerships among actors in all steps of value chains with the aim to maximize benefits for local communities (private sector entrepreneurs, communities, NGOs, research institutions and government) ○ Research on NTFP ○ Provide grants for implementation of projects designed to strengthen key value chains for timber and non-timber forest products (NTFPs) while improving the livelihoods of local communities (including support to obtain machinery as relevant) ○ Analysis and marketing support in the value chains related to forestry, NTFPs and agroforestry ○ Explore the possibilities for the generation of bio-energy from wood waste

		● In coordination with the Project Manager, lead the activities for the generation of Output 2.4 (Agroforestry systems demonstrated), including the supervision of grant agreements and consultancy contracts, provision of technical advice and alignment with other project components, in particular: o Research agroforestry options for Suriname, including compilation and analysis of existing data o Training and capacity building for local communities in improved agroforestry systems o Provide grants for implementation of agroforestry projects designed to enhance utilization of local varieties, diversify livelihoods and develop supply chains ● Provide policy support to the activities for the generation of Output 3.1 (PA policy, in particular to improve the legal framework for productive landscapes by updating the Forest Management Act)
SBB Sustainable Forest Monitoring specialist ($2500/ month)	60 months (100%)	<u>Duties and Responsibilities:</u> The SBB Forest Monitoring specialist will be responsible for part of the Outputs under the control of SBB. While contracted by SBB, he/she will ensure continuous coordination with the PM and PMU staff. He/she will carry out the following tasks: <u>Gender-inclusive participatory management of productive landscapes (component 2, 60%)</u> ● In coordination with the Project Manager, lead the activities for the generation of Output 2.3 (community monitoring, reporting and verification), including the supervision of consultancy contracts, provision of technical advice and ensuring alignment with other project components, in particular: o Awareness and training in the concept of CMRV, offering communities the possibility to opt-in to contribute to the national forest monitoring system o Implement CMRV in productive landscapes, focusing on SFM monitoring linked to SFISS o Implement CMRV in protected landscapes focusing on NTFPs o Link efforts with the national forest monitoring system (NFMS) <u>Policies/incentives for protected and productive landscapes (component 3, 40%)</u> ● In coordination with the Project Manager and SBB, lead the activities for the generation of Output 3.8 (log-tracking system), including the supervision of consultancy contracts, provide technical advice and ensure alignment with other project components, in particular: o Update and strengthen the Sustainable Forestry Information System Suriname (SFISS) o Develop SFISS mobile applications (harvest plan, cutting register, sustainability indicators) o Adjust SFISS log-tracking module for public use ● Provide technical support to the activities for the generation of Output 3.7 (SMIN), in the area of data gathering and handling. <u>Include a landscape approach in prioritized landscapes (component 2, 5 months)</u> ● Identification and geographical presentation of wildlife corridors in jaguar conservation units, developed using criteria of jaguar population, natural vegetation cover, threats and opportunities for conservation
SBB Junior IT assistant ($2000/month)	60 months (50%)	<u>Duties and Responsibilities:</u> <u>Policies/incentives for protected and productive landscapes (component 3)</u>

		● Maintaining and developing the Gonini geoportal and link it to SMIN; including developing GIS shapefiles of the exact borders of the protected areas in Suriname and publish on the Gonini geoportal (for Output 3.7; under supervision of PM) ● Coordination of overall development and running of Gonini geoportal (for Output 3.7; under supervision of PM) ● Support development of SFISS mobile applications (for Output 3.7; under supervision of SBB Forest Monitoring specialist) ● Adjust SFISS log-tracking module for public use (for Output 3.7; under supervision of SBB Forest Monitoring specialist)
National and International consultants		
Local / National contracting		
A. Protected Areas training expert Rate: $300/day	30 days during year 1	Under supervision and in close coordination with the LBB PA specialist, the protected areas-training expert will support Output 1.1 of the project by performing a capacity-needs assessment among stakeholders of the four protected areas involved in the project, in particular: ● With park management agencies (Natuurbeheer -NB-, STINASU) define the necessary capacities required among park staff and communities to increase PA management effectiveness. ● Identify the stakeholders directly involved with PA management, both in park agencies (NB, STINASU) and among communities; ● Assess the existing capacities among these stakeholders for PA management; ● Define the gap between existing and necessary capacities; ● Provide recommendations to the LBB PA specialist for training to effectively enhance the capacities among PA staff and community representatives for increased PA management effectiveness
B. Tourism development expert Rate: $300/day (B, C and D can be combined into one consultancy)	60 days, during yrs 1, 2 and 3	Under supervision of the PM and in close coordination with HI&T, the tourism development expert will support Output 1.3 of the project by developing a regional tourism development policy for Brokopondo-Boven Suriname, in particular: ● Review current legislative and regulative framework for tourism, applicable to the Brokopondo-Boven Suriname region; ● Based on existing (national, regional) strategies, policies and plans, draft a concept note for developing a regional tourism development policy. ● Identify the private and public stakeholders directly involved with tourism management in the Brokopondo-Boven Suriname region. ● Organize a multi stakeholder workshop to further develop the tourism policy plan for the region. ● Convene interested stakeholders to facilitate the establishment of a Regional Tourism Council. ● Finalize tourism development policy, seek endorsement by tourism council and inclusion in national Tourism development plans and strategies.
C. Tourism development expert Rate: $300/day (B, C and D can be combined).	60 days, during y2 and 3	Under supervision of the PM and in close coordination with HI&T, the tourism development expert will support Output 1.3 of the project by developing a business plan for nature-based tourism development for the Coeroeni-Paroe landscape, in particular: ● Based on the baseline study done during project design, review current and past experiences with nature-based tourism development in Southern Suriname and extract lessons learnt. ● Based on the baseline study done during project design, identify the private and public stakeholders involved with or interested in tourism development in Southern Suriname. ● Explore market opportunities for tourism development in Southern Suriname. ● Elaborate a draft business plan for the region, including possible offer and demand, stakeholders, capacity needs, financial needs, actions to be implemented, responsibilities and monitoring. ● Organize a multi stakeholder workshop to validate the business plan;

		● Disseminate business plan among stakeholders in the (potential) value chain.
D. Tourism development expert Rate: $300/day (B, C and D can be combined).	40 day during years 2,3	Under supervision of the PM and in close coordination with HI&T, the tourism development expert will support Output 3.2 of the project by developing a Code of Practice for Nature Based Tourism. In particular: ● Review existing text for Codes of Practice (including existing ones for specific areas) and suggest improvements. ● Disseminate consolidated text among national-level and regional-level stakeholders involved in activities for Output 1.3. ● Convene a workshop with key stakeholders to agree on a final, updated Code of Practice. ● Validate Code of Practice at national level with public authorities and representatives of Tourism Sector. ● Elaborate a draft business plan for the region, including possible offer and demand, stakeholders, capacity needs, financial needs, actions to be implemented, responsibilities and monitoring. ● Organize a multi stakeholder workshop to validate the business plan. ● Disseminate business plan among stakeholders in the (potential) value chain.
E. Sustainable Forest Management trainers (six) Rate: $300/day	40 days during years 2,3,4,5 * 6 trainers	Under supervision by the SBB SFM Specialist and in close coordination with the JSOOC, the SFM trainers will be trained in the first year and will then be contracted as trainers for field practitioners and community members on SFM, contributing to Output 2.1 of the project, in particular: ● Receive training on different aspects of SFM as part of the “train the trainers” programme. ● Provide training to community members (men/women) on SFM and its benefits and opportunities for strengthening of livelihoods. ● Provide training to field practitioners of private sector on SFM principles and methodologies for sustainable value chains. ● Provide training to field practitioners of public sector on SFM principles and methodologies (including refreshment trainings).
F. Forest economy expert Rate: $300/day (F and G can be combined into one consultancy)	100 days during years 1,2,3,4,5	Under the supervision of and in close coordination with the SBB SFM Specialist, the forest economy expert will provide continued training to key stakeholders in value chains related to forestry, NTFPs and agroforestry, on sustainable entrepreneurship and marketing, in support of Output 2.1 of the project, in particular: ● Identify key stakeholders and assess their demand for capacity building and preferred modalities. ● Assess capacity gaps on entrepreneurship and marketing. ● Develop training material based on up-to-date practical experiences and insights. ● Organize training workshops at JSOOC on entrepreneurship and marketing. ● Support individual stakeholders who apply acquired knowledge in their own (private or community) enterprises.
G. Forest economy expert Rate: $300/day (F and G can be combined)	200 days during years 1-5	Under the supervision of and in close coordination with the SBB SFM Specialist, the forest economy expert will analyze and support the marketing of products related to SFM, NTFP and agroforestry, in support for Outputs 2.2 and 2.4 of the project,in particular: ● Assess the different SFM, Agroforestry and NTFP products that are being developed by the grantees that implement pilot projects on SFM/NTFP/Agroforestry good practice. ● Analyze market potential for the different products. ● Analyze national and international (existing and potential) markets. ● Develop a marketing strategy and validate this with key stakeholders. ● Develop and apply business plans for individual products and support actors along the supply chain to apply marketing strategy. ● Carry out a Capacity Needs Assessment for and with the private forestry sector in Suriname. ● Draft a capacity development plan for strengthening coordination and sustainable value chains in the private forestry sector.

H. Pilot Project monitoring expert Rate: $300/day	150 days during years 1,2,3,4,5	Under supervision of and in close coordination with the SBB SFM Specialist, the Pilot Project Monitoring expert will provide support to the grantees that implement pilot projects on SFM/NTFP/Agroforestry good practice, in project proposal development, project management and evaluation, in support of Outputs 2.2 and 2.4 of the project, in particular: ● Provide training on project development and proposal writing for consortia of CBO/NGO/Academy, interested in applying for grants to implement pilot projects on SFM/NTFP/Agroforestry good practice. ● Provide training on administrative and operational project management for selected consortia of CBO/NGO/Academy that implement pilot projects on SFM/NTFP/Agroforestry good practice. ● Provide direct management support to selected consortia of CBO/NGO/Academy that implement pilot projects on SFM/NTFP/Agroforestry good practice, including operative management and monitoring.
I. Gender & stakeholder engagement expert Rate: $300/day (I, J and P can be combined into one consultancy)	100 days during years 1,2,3,4,5	Under supervision of and in close coordination with the PM and the SBB SFM Specialist and in collaboration with the Gender Bureau, the gender and stakeholder expert will provide support to the grantees that implement pilot projects on SFM/NTFP/Agroforestry good practice and grantees for the revitalization and enhancement of community-based tourism enterprise, in gender assessment and mainstreaming and stakeholder engagement, in support of Outputs 1.3, 2.2 and 2.4 of the project, in particular: ● Stakeholder engagement and FPIC training to selected consortia of CBO/NGO/Academy that implement pilot projects on SFM/NTFP/Agroforestry good practice (Output 2.2 and 2.4) and to grantees for revitalization and enhancement of community-based tourism enterprises (Output 1.3) ● Support to grantees of Output 1.3 and consortia of Outputs 2.2 and 2.4 to apply and monitor stakeholder engagement and consultation processes and interaction with local communities on progress and results of activities. ● Supervise implementation of the project´s gender action plan ● Gender awareness and analysis training (incl survey of specific women's and men's knowledge and skills for the development of livelihoods) to grantees and consortia of Output 1.3 and consortia of Outputs 2.2 and 2.4. ● Gender awareness and gender analysis training in capacity building offered to the Indigenous and Maroon umbrella organizations and the new structures of the Saamaka granman. ● Assist consortia of Outputs 2.2 and 2.4 to implement good practices in applying gender-responsive assessments (survey of specific women's and men's knowledge and skills for the development of livelihoods, shifts in the division of labor between women and men, assessment of current formal employment and income generating activities of men and women). ● Assist grantees of Output 1.3 to execute an assessment of the involvement of men and women in the tourism sector and the income they derive therefrom. ● Support grantees of Output 1.3 and consortia of Outputs 2.2 and 2.4, interventions to promote economic empowerment in both landscapes for women and men to develop or strengthen livelihoods.
J. Gender expert Rate: $300/day (I, J and P can be combined)	30 days during years 2,3,4	Under supervision of the LBB PA specialist and in coordination with the Gender Bureau, the gender expert will provide gender training as part of the activities that contribute to Output 3.6 (improved capacities for government agency staff). In particular: ● Assess current gender capacity among staff of the national-level partner organizations who will be working in the landscapes. ● Establish a desired level of capacity and based on that, develop a training program for key staff. ● Execute gender analysis training with key stakeholders at national level. ● Contribute to UNDP Capacity Scorecard for gender capacities.

K. Timber industry expert Rate: $300/day	80 days during years 1,2	Under supervision of the SBB SFM specialist and in coordination with Forest Private Sector, the Timber Industry expert will develop a feasibility study for a wood waste processing plan, as part of the activities that contribute to Output 2.2. In particular: ● Together with private sector partner, identify technical possibilities for the generation of bio-energy from wood waste. ● Execute a cost-benefit analysis for the generation of bio-energy from wood waste. ● Assess the feasibility of a processing plant, including estimated market development, offer and demand plus potential incentives.
L. Environmental legal expert. Rate: $300/day	50 days during years 1,2	Under supervision of and in coordination with the LBB PA specialist, the environmental legal expert will provide support to the improved legal framework for protected areas (Output 3.1). In particular: ● Update the text of the draft Nature Conservation Act to be compatible with the Environment Framework Act (Milieu Raamwet). ● Organize workshops to disseminate the text among a wide group of stakeholders in nature conservation (public, private, CBO, NGO) and request comments. ● Based on comments and suggestions received, propose a final version to Minister of GBB for presentation to Parliament (National Assembly).
M. Forestry legal expert Rate: $300/day	30 days in year 2	Under supervision of the LBB PA specialist and in coordination with the SBB SFM specialist, the forestry legal expert will provide support to improving the legal framework for productive landscapes by updating the Forest Management Act, and link to the Environment Framework Law (Output 3.1). In particular: ● Update the text of the Forest Management Act to be compatible with new insights on sustainable forest management and the Environment Framework Law (Milieu Raamwet). ● Organize workshops to disseminate and validate the text among a wide group of stakeholders in the forest sector (public, private, CBO, NGO). ● Based on comments and suggestions received, propose a final version to Minister of GBB for presentation to Parliament (National Assembly).
N. NTFP management expert. Rate: $300/day	50 days during years 3,4	Under supervision of PM and in coordination with the SBB SFM specialist, the NTFP management expert will develop a proposal for a Code of Practice for NTFP management, contributing to Output 3.2 of the project. In particular: ● Identify existing knowledge on sustainable NTFP management. ● Gather lessons from ongoing pilot projects under execution in this project (Component 2). ● Assess carrying capacity for main products (identified by Forest Economy Expert; consultant G). ● Draft a Code of Practice for harvesting and use of non-timber forest products. ● Organize a workshop with stakeholders along NTFP value chain to validate CoP.
O. Evaluation experts (2) Rate: $300/day	2 x 50 days (year 3 and and year 6)	For output 4.2, and in coordination with the International Consultant for Evaluation, support the Mid-Term Review and Terminal Evaluation of the project, following GEF and UNDP standards.
P. Safeguard expert (I, J and P can be combined)	3 x 15 days (year 1, 3 and 5)	Under supervision of and in close coordination with the PM, the Social and Environmental Safeguard expert will support the development of the Environmental and Social Management Plan, particularly the further definition of Safeguards herein, as well as the planning for their management (year 1). He/she will provide advice for the monitoring and reporting of safeguards in year 3 and year 5, including recommendations for further adaptation of safeguards and mitigation of risks.

Rate: $300/day		
International / Regional and global contracting		
Q. International expert on wildlife conservation Rate: $500/day	40 days during years 1,2	Under supervision of and in close coordination with the LBB PA specialist, develop a capacity needs assessment and training for LBB staff on the theme of jaguar conservation, contributing to Output 3.3 (jaguar conservation plan). In particular: ● With nature conservation agencies (Natuurbeheer -NB-, STINASU) and NGOs working on wildlife conservation, define the capacity gap among public institutions for jaguar conservation. ● Develop a training to update capacities among nature conservation agencies for jaguar research, conservation and control of illegal trafficking and trade. ● Develop a plan to permanently improve capacities (including equipment and institutional partnerships) for jaguar research, conservation and control of trafficking.
R. Forest Information Expert. Rate $500/day	60 days during years 2,3,4	Under supervision of and in coordination with the SBB Forest Monitoring specialist, the forest information expert update forest monitoring software and provide trainings, to contribute to project Output 3.8). In particular: ● Update and strengthen existing modules of the Sustainable Forestry Information System Suriname (SFISS). ● Improve SFISS with new online modules and functions (such as SFM reporting, wood processing, spatial interface). ● Suggest security measures to keep SFISS up and running (strategic online protection, firewall, antivirus, backup hardware, regular checks). ● Contribute to trainings for users of SFISS.
S. Forest IT expert Rate: $500/day	175 days during years 1,2,3,4,5	Under supervision of and in coordination with the SBB Forest Monitoring specialist, the forest IT expert will develop online and mobile modules for forest and conservation monitoring, to project Output 3.7 and 3.8). In particular: ● Develop online and mobile modules for SFISS & SMART including existing modules. ● Develop SFISS mobile applications (harvest plan, cutting register, sustainability indicators). ● Adjust SFISS log-tracking module for public use. ● Provide monitoring and maintenance to applications in practice.
T. Inter-national evaluation experts (2) Rate: $ 500/day	2 x 50 days (year 3 and and year 5)	For output 4.2, in collaboration with the national evaluation expert, execute the Mid-Term Review and the Terminal Evaluation of the project, following GEF and UNDP standards.

Annex 7: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

1. INTRODUCTION

Stakeholder engagement is a participatory process and a major undertaking, especially when support is needed for large, complicated projects with a variety of stakeholders at many different levels and diverse backgrounds. The process includes, among other things, gathering and sharing information, dealing with concerns and grievances from stakeholders, measuring the impact and importance of different stakeholder groups, communicating back and forth through various methods. Stakeholders all have different needs and wants. Their power and interests in the project are unique and often require group-specific consultation methods and procedures.

At the same time, the spaces where engagement takes place play an important role and sometimes determine the results of a single event or the entire engagement process. In the past decade, many experts have identified a wide range of spaces of participation: from "invited" or "provided" spaces, i.e. spaces opened up by or at the behest of donors, the state or institutions for deliberation and communication and often closed again when everyone returns to business as usual, to "conquered spaces", which are a result of successful demands by participants.

Irrespective of its origins or the spaces where engagement takes place, an engagement process is a formal strategy to communicate with stakeholders so as to achieve certain goals, be it to provide information and/or achieve support. The process itself s set out in an engagement plan, which defines the goal of engagement; identifies contact persons and stakeholders, and analyzes their power and interests; and proposes other things like frequency and types of engagement and communication, or possible locations of engagement. The engagement plan is an outline; actual implementation should be the product of agreement between the stakeholders, for example what sites will be used, how to proceed, the time needed for dialogue, and any protocol to be observed, in particular when engagement is required in communities of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples.

2. Methodology

A desktop study of general principles of participation and inclusiveness and of the different concepts and debates related to power, participation and social change was carried out. In particular the theories of anthropology of participation, governance and democracy, and how they relate to engagement processes, empowerment and women's rights were studied. The theories of stakeholder identification and assessment were then used to complete the stakeholder lists and conduct the stakeholder assessment.

The field consultations held during the design process of the ASL project entailed meeting with all the main stakeholders to describe the project and its scope and to come to agreement on the roles and responsibilities of each. These meetings also yielded additional stakeholders, which have been added to the stakeholder list for the ASL project.

3. Stakeholder Engagement Process

3.1 Guidelines

Relationships and trust need to be built and strengthened in the course of the engagement process. This is important for facilitation and moderation, but the communications and logistical support need to keep this in mind as well. Building trust and (new) relationships is a delicate undertaking that is strongly influenced by interactions. If the stakeholders are engaged with an aggressive or empathy-free attitude to "strong arm" them into project approval, it will strengthen opposition to the project and the engagement process as a whole.

In theory, ideal engagement processes which aim at full participation of stakeholders generally consist of a 5-step cycle. This cycle should be taken into account when stakeholder meetings, project activities or interventions events are organized.

Step 1 – Setting out the vision, objective and goals of the draft project, as well as geographic areas tentatively identified; an outline or project concept to be presented is prepared to ensure that the project team members convey the same message and there is consistency in the engagement process. The outline or concept should be in

easy-to-understand language and also shared with translators/ interpreters to be used for the meetings. The draft engagement plan is also shared at this stage with the project team.

Step 2 – Stakeholder mapping. Initially this consists of a stakeholder list that is as thorough as possible in the initial phases. A stakeholder mapping and analysis is done on the basis of the list to anticipate on interests in the project, power, possible monetary and other 'stakes', possible stakeholder (dis)satisfaction, overlapping interests, and presumed points of views. A stakeholder list is constantly updated as the project proceeds. The number of stakeholders will probably grow as the engagement plan is being implemented, depending on level of interaction, geographic area, target groups, etc. The stakeholders will naturally differ from one geographic area to another.

Step 3 – Preparation of the meetings themselves. For the first meetings in the process, this explicitly involves ensuring that interpreters and translators fully understand what will be presented so they can prepare themselves in the local languages and check back with the project team if they do not fully understand. The moderator(s) to be chosen should be aware of the method of engagement to be used, the ground rules of engagement to be discussed with the stakeholders, and the outline or project concept. Ideally, moderators need to be persons who are not attached to any stakeholder groups in the engagement process. Logistics and preparation of communications materials are also undertaken in this phase.

Step 4 – The dialogue takes place in language(s) to be agreed upon to ensure that all participants will understand and be able to participate. The engagement itself must ensure equitable contributions by stakeholders and mitigation of any problems and tension, while remaining focused on the goals of the engagement and any priorities identified. It is important to determine the next steps and how feedback will be received and shared in a timely manner.

Step 5 – The last step in the engagement is to make sure that agreement or consensus on the project, the goals, timeline, stakeholders, budget, monitoring and evaluation, and the actual implementation is clearly understood by all stakeholders and that feedback received during the meeting is indeed incorporated and communicated.



3.2 Dialogue Setting

The use of a dialogue setting is recommended in all meetings, project activities and interventions during the ASL project. A dialogue is a moderated discussion, which aims at fostering mutual insight and a common purpose. The dialogue process involves listening with empathy, searching for common ground, exploring new ideas and

perspectives, and bringing unexamined assumptions into the open. It is not a debate and thus it does not involve arguing for a point of view, defending assumptions, or critiquing the positions of others. However, a dialogue can only be successful if there is sufficient trust and respect among all participants, if they can suspend their judgments, and are willing to listen to all points of view. A dialogue setting has a number of basic rules that participants should agree upon at the start of each stakeholder engagement meeting or event. The stakeholders may wish to add specific rules for that meeting to the following general ground rules.

General rules of a dialogue setting:

- The focus of the dialogue is on common interests, not divisive ones.
- Any personal conflicts that may exist between individuals, communities or other stakeholders participating in the dialogue will be set aside for the duration of the dialogue.
- Assumptions that may lead to distortions of certain points of view must be clarified during the dialogue and brought into the open.
- People are encouraged to reveal their own insights and assumptions and not speculate on those of others.
- Concrete examples are used as much as possible to illustrate or clarify issues that are not understood.
- Participants may express emotions accompanying strongly held values (for example anger, frustration, sadness, etc.).
- Stakeholders should indicate at the start of the dialogue what mechanism will be used if the dialogue proves to go awry.
- Stakeholders may appoint representatives to continue the dialogue process if they so wish, in particular if sensitive issues need further discussion, or no decisions can be reached in the larger setting. The mandate for these representatives must be agreed upon with the group which they represent.

3.3 Potential Challenges in the Engagement Process

Consultation fatigue is a common phenomenon and consulted groups and individuals often say they perceive little to no benefit after consultations. Although receiving information is considered a condition for participation by the people, getting heard is actually more important. The power to decide often remains in a closed and small decision-making circle and articulated views of consultation meetings are not always taken into account.
The introduction of a project that strengthens the capacities of so-called 'marginalized groups' (women, children, the poor) causes shifts in power. People with more skills and knowledge are more empowered and have a greater 'voice' to demand accountability, both from their traditional leadership and from persons and organizations responsible for implementation of projects.

A number of other potential challenges can be identified in the stakeholder engagement process:

- The capacity and ability of different stakeholders to participate
- Rural isolation and inclusion of 'hard to reach groups'
- Levels of community infrastructure
- Contested or divided communities
- Techniques and engagement methods to be used
- Need for independent facilitation and use of reliable translators and interpreters
- Accessibility of the venue and transport requirements
- Literacy and numeracy levels and dominance of oral culture
- Format and content of communication and publicity materials
- Gaps in information and need for outreach activities

3.4 Key questions and Issues

Whenever a stakeholder engagement is organized (meeting, workshop, training, other project activity), a number of key questions and issued need to be taken into account, namely:

- How does the project intersect with the concerns or issues with the key group(s) identified?
- How would not involving certain key groups negatively impact the program? What are some of the inadvertent consequences of such exclusion?
- What specific issues may key groups face? How will these be addressed?
- Can the project be seen as a follow-up to earlier projects implemented by other organizations? In what way does the project support earlier interventions?
- Is the risk analysis robust enough to ensure that planned activities do not inadvertently harm the group or communities? Can activities be modified to reduce this risk?
- How will partner organizations and grassroots organizations be identified to implement activities?

4. Summary of Previous National Stakeholder Engagement Activities

Multistakeholder engagement processes are not new in Suriname. Consultation processes in policymaking and implementation and in sectorial and regional planning are mentioned as central elements of the National Development Plan 2017-2021 and were utilized in the course of 2016 to prepare the development plan, which is downloadable from the website of the National Planning Office. A participatory engagement process was used to develop Suriname's Gender Vision Document 2021 – 2035 and the ensuing Work Plan for 2019 – 2020, bringing together government departments, civil society organizations and the Anton de Kom University's gender institute.

Suriname's REDD+ strategy also makes mention of 'full participation based on full information of Indigenous and Tribal communities in activities in and surrounding their habitat, and benefit sharing', as being an important policy goal of the National Forest Policy. The REDD+ project uses local focal points in the communities to ensure that the necessary information is shared, as well as Whatsapp to remain in contact with remote communities.
Civil society organizations also employ multi-stakeholder engagement processes while initiating, planning and implementing projects with target groups and beneficiaries both in the coastal area and in the interior of Suriname, engaging with national and local government, non-government and local communities. Project documents and reports are usually written in English,and have to be translated and interpreted during stakeholder meetings. The civil society network BINI uses a participatory approach to inform and consult with the organizations and individuals that are part of the network, as well as to monitor and report on the implementation of national government policies and plans.

5. Project Stakeholders

The potential stakeholders for the ASL project were identified and a list drawn up by the project preparation team in preparation of the inception workshop and the consultation meetings to be held in the field. It was updated after the inception workshop and after the field consultations. Stakeholders will be added during implementation as new 'players in the field' become available in the years of project implementation.

5.1 Stakeholder List

Table 1: Stakeholder identification by interest, importance and influence

Stakeholders	**Interests** at stake with respect to project	**Effect** of project on interests **(+ 0 -)**	**Importance of stakeholders for success of project** 1=Little/No Importance 2=Some Importance 3=Moderate Importance 4=Very Important 5=Critical player	**Degree of influence of stakeholder over project** 1=Little/No Influence 2=Some influence 3=Moderate Influence 4=Significant Influence 5=Very Influential
Government				
Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment	Responsible for environmental policy in Suriname Member of the project board/ steering committee	+	5	5
National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname (NIMOS)	Responsible for implementation of environmental legislation; preparation and enforcement of environmental regulations Possible member of technical working group	+	4	4
Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)	Implementing partner	+	5	5
Directorate of Forestry (LBB) and its relevant departments (NB and JSOOC)	Direct responsibility for management of all nature reserves in Suriname Beneficiary of ASL project One of the responsible parties	+	5	5
STINASU	Direct responsibility for management of Brownsberg nature park. Beneficiary of the ASL project. Improving services at Brownsberg Nature Park.	0	3	3
Foundation for Forest Management aand Production Control (SBB)	Direct responsibility for forest management, assessment, verification, training Beneficiary of ASL project. One of the responsible parties.	+	5	5
Ministry of Transport, Communication and Tourism	Responsible for tourism policy. Current large tourism development project. Partner in ASL project. Supervision of tourist CoP and tourism activities	+	5	5
Ministry of Regional Development (ROS)	Responsible for development of interior and coastal areas and decentralization (district councils, local councils) Possible member of technical working group.	0	4	3
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries (LVV)	Responsible for agricultural development in Suriname. Support for agricultural projects and marketing of produce. Possible member of technical working group	0	3	3
District Commissioner of Sipaliwini and staff	Direct district and local government representation	0	3	3

Local government administrative officers (BOs)	BOs are based in most of the large villages and help to liaise between village and government services	+	3	3
Gender Affairs Bureau (BGA) - Ministry of Home Affairs	Responsibility for national gender policy. Focal point for EnGenDER project in Suriname. Partner in ASL project providing gender training and gender analysis for policymakers. Possible member of technical working group	+	4	4
Ministry of Natural Resources (NH)	Responsible for all mining (esp. important for small-scale gold mining in and near the Saamaka/Matawai landscape)	+/-	2	2
Ministry of Education (MINOWC)	Responsible for national education and cultural policy; direct responsibility for state-run schools in the interior Possible member of technical working group	0	1	2
Non-government				
Denominational School Boards (EBGS/ RKBO)	Direct responsibility for faith-based schools in the villages of the interior, in particular in the Saamaka/Matawai landscape	0	2	1
Medical Mission (MZS)	Direct responsibility for healthcare in the interior region of Suriname	0	2	2
Tropenbos Suriname	Past and current conservation and sustainable development projects in ASL identified areas Partner organization in ASL project. TIS will support participatory mapping and sustainable livelihoods development, in particular with Saamaka peoples	+	4	5
Amazon Conservation Team (ACT)	Past and current conservation and sustainable development projects in ASL identified areas Partner organization in ASL project ACT will apply Community MRV in Trio landscape and ensure involvement and training of community rangers in Matawai area.	+	4	5
Conservation International Suriname (CI)	Past and current conservation and sustainable development projects in ASL identified areas Partner organization in ASL project. CI will analyze capacity needs for Brownsberg Nature Park to identify services that can be improved	+	4	4
World Wildlife Fund Guianas (WWF)	Past and current conservation and sustainable development projects in ASL identified area Partner organization in ASL project, in particular support for capacity needs assessment and training in jaguar conservation.	+	5	5
Suriname Conservation Foundation (SCF)	Manages fund earmarked for conservation and for management of CSNR, SNR and other nature reserves Partner organization in ASL project. SCF will support training to LBB/NB to ensure funding of management plans.	+	5	3
GODO Cooperative Bank	Only bank in the interior (branches in the Saamaka/Matawai landscape area - Upper Suriname River). Issues small loans.	+	3	3
Bureau Forum NGOs (BFN)	Past and current (women's) economic empowerment projects and gender training in Saamaka and Matawai areas. Provides gender assessments and mainstreaming and stakeholder engagement at community level.	+	3	3

SFM companies[106]	SFM companies in the private forestry sector are organized in a platform that meets once a month. The ASL project will support the SFM group in their efforts to organize a broader platform for all actors in the private forestry sector in Suriname to meet regularly and to also have regular dialogue with the government. Possible member of the project board/ steering committee	+	4	4
Stichting Projekta	Worked with WWF to develop materials for gender awareness and analysis training and gender checklists for use by WWF partner organizations and others. . Coordinates BINI platform of civil society organizations and advocates for rights-ased approaches to development. Possible member of technical working group	+	3	3
Ecosystems 2000	Works closely with Bureau of Saamaka Granman in development of alternative agriculture methods. Implementation has started in three villages. Possible member of the technical committee.	+	4	4
Tourism organizations (incl. United Tour Guides Suriname - UTGS; Suriname Tourism Foundation - STF; Surinamese Alliance for Nature Protection and Sustainable Tourism - SANTOUR; Suriname Crafts Institute Sranan Kulturu Krakti - SKK)	Work with Ministry of HI&T and with local lodge owners to develop and promote nature tourism, incl. tourism and hospitality training; guide training; arts and crafts development and marketing.	+	4	4
Indigenous and Maroon organizations				
KAMPOS	Platform for Maroon tribes (Kwinti, Aluku, Matawai, Paamaka, Okanisi and Saamaka). Partner and beneficiary in ASL project Support stakeholder engagement and logistical support in Saamaka/Matawai landscape. Possible member of project board/ steering committee and/or technical working group	+ / -	4	4
VSG	Umbrella organization of Saamaka traditional authority. Partner and beneficiary in ASL project Support stakeholder engagement, institutional strengthening and logistical support in Saamaka area. Possible member of technical working group	+	5	5
VIDS	Umbrella organization of Indigenous traditional authority. Partner and beneficiary in ASL project Support stakeholder engagement and institutional strengthening in landscape assessment and plan in Paroe Landscape. Possible member of project board/ steering committee and/or technical working group	+/ -	5	4

[106] The following SFM companies are joined in the platform and will be involved in the ASL project:
ASHU (Associatie van Surinaams Hout Unie); Vereniging van Kleine Houtproducenten Binnenland; Caribbean Parquet Flooring; Dennebos Suriname; Greenheart Group Suriname

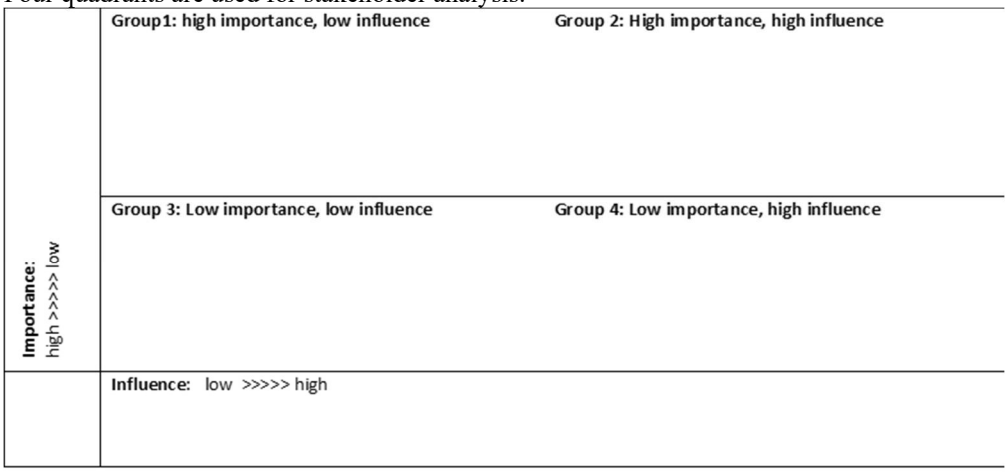
Bureau of the Saamaka Granman	Formally installed secretariat of the Granman Aboikoni. Partner and beneficiary in ASL project Possible member of technical working group	+/ -	5	5
Cooperative of Saamaka lo	Formally established organization by Granman Aboikoni, responsible for implementing development projects in the different areas of the Saamaka tribe Partner and beneficiary in ASL project through capacity building	+/ -	5	5
TRIYANA	Organization of Trio and Wayana peoples; responsible for coordination of TWITIS development program for Trio and Wayana living area in South Suriname. Beneficiary in ASL project	+	4	4
Traditional leaders in the different villages	Saamaka, Matawai and Trio communities Beneficiaries in ASL project	+ / -	5	5
Religious leaders	Trio communities, esp. Kwamalasamutu influene on all developments in the Proe landscape	-	3	4
Organization of tourist lodge owners along the Upper Suriname River and individual lodge owners (incl. Saamaka women's association; Lodge holders Boven Suriname, LBS)	Beneficiaries in ASL project through capacity building and institutional strengthening.	+ / -	4	4
Local community organizations and individuals[107]	Women's organizations; cultural groups; farmers' groups; boatmen and others who already produce and sell their products commercially Beneficiaries of ASL project through capacity building and institutional strengthening	+	5	5
Educational, research and academic institutions				
Anton de Kom University of Suriname (ADEK University)	Academic and research programmes. Support for participatory landscape assessment; research grants for development of NTFP and agroforestry techniques	0	3	1
Centre for agricultural research in Suriname (CELOS)	University research institution. Support for research	+	3	4
Institute for Graduate Studies and research (IGSR)	University research and academic institute. Support for research	+	4	3
NATIN	Vocational training Institute at secondary level, provides forestry training	0	1	1
Institute for Secondary Economic and Administrative Education (IMEAO)	Vocational training institute at secondary level; provides training in tourism and administration	0	1	1
Suriname Hospitality and Tourism Training Centre (SHTTC)	Provides training in the hospitality and tourism	+	4	4
International organizations				

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UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)	Responsible for administration of the ASL project; GEF focal point. Member of the project board/ steering committee	+	5	5
IICA	Currently preparing agro-tourism project, to be implemented most likely along Upper Suriname River Partner organization in ASL project	+	4	4

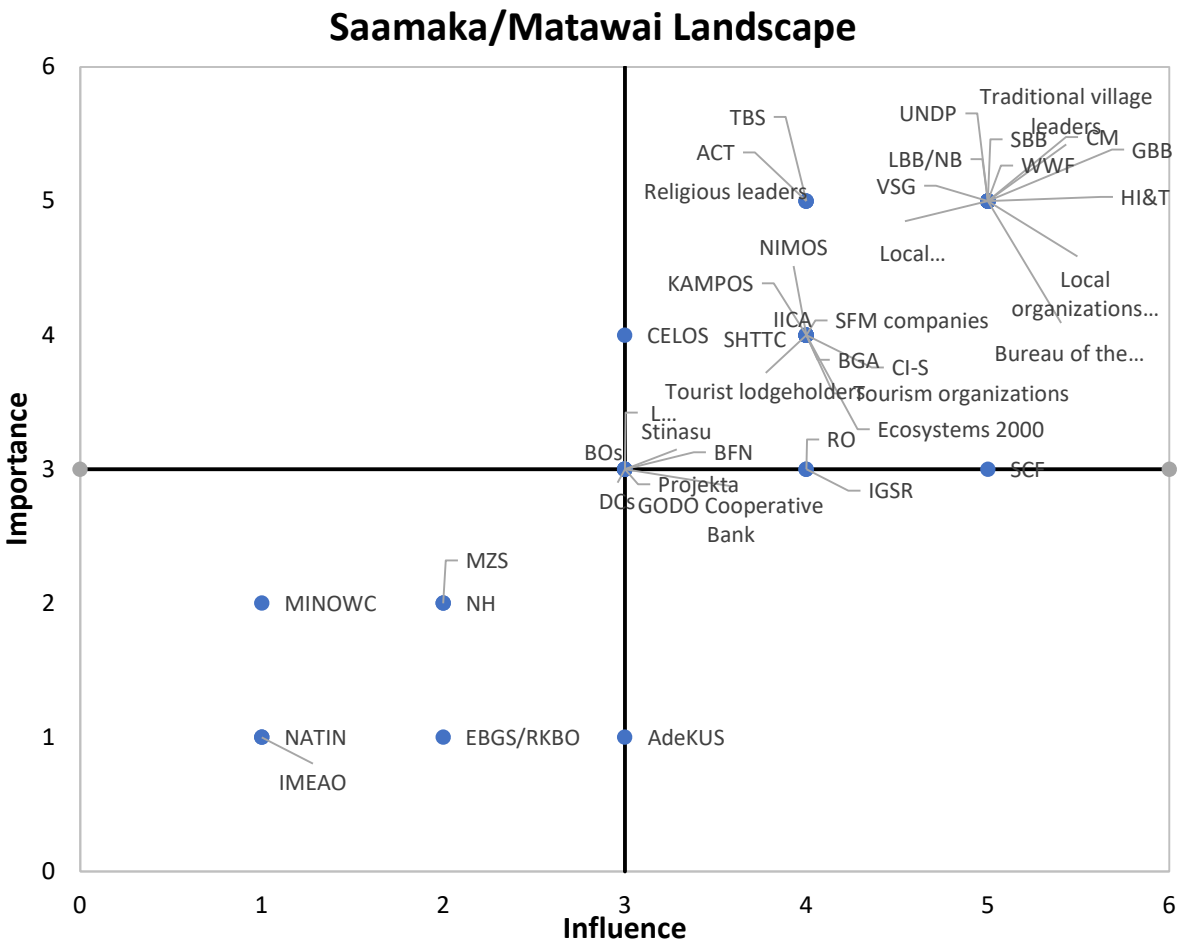
5.2 Stakeholders Grouped by Importance and Influence

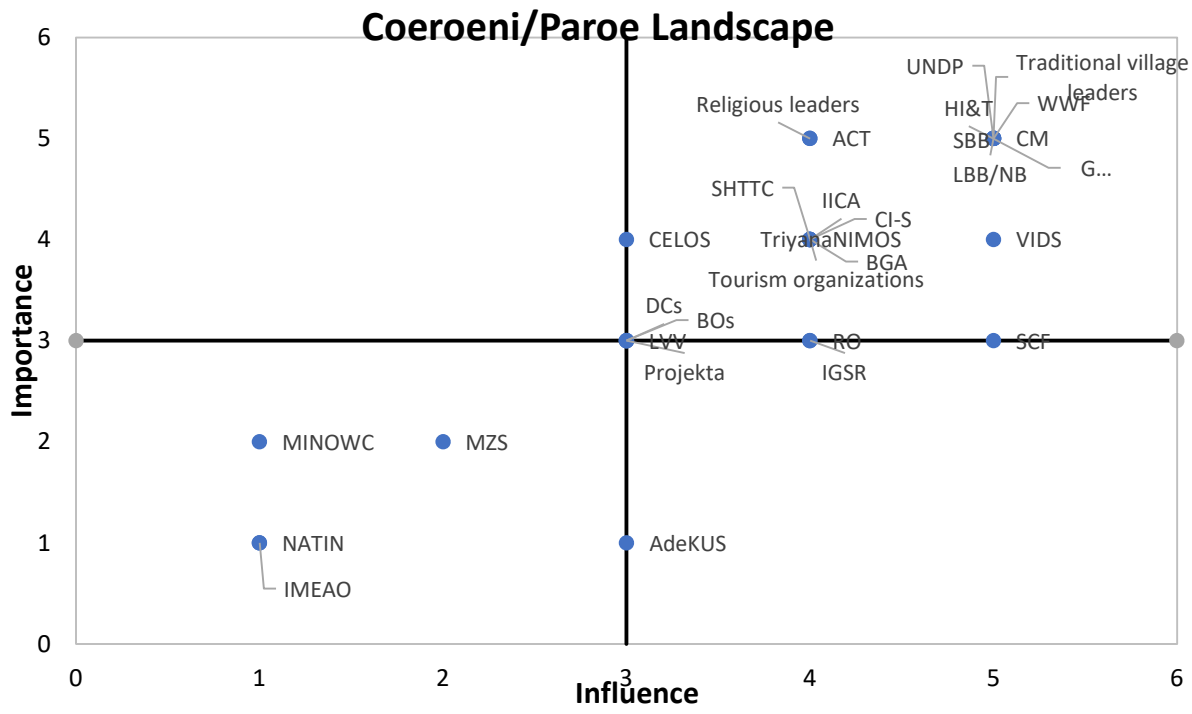
Four quadrants are used for stakeholder analysis.



Group 1 stakeholders are very important to the success of the activity but may have little influence on the process. They are highly important but not very influential. They may require special emphasis to ensure that their interests are protected and that their voices are heard.
Group 2 stakeholders are central to the planning process as they are both important and influential. These should be key stakeholders for partnership building. Without their support the project may not be possible.
Group 3 stakeholders are not the central stakeholders for an initiative and have little influence on its success or failure. They are unlikely to play a major role in the overall process. Similarly, they are not the intended beneficiaries of, and will not be impacted by the project.
Group 4 stakeholders are not very important to the activity but may exercise significant influence. These stakeholders can sometimes create constraints to project implementation or may be able to stop all activities. Even if they are not involved in the planning process, there may need to be a strategy for communicating with these stakeholders and gaining their support.

The following charts depict the stakeholder analysis by importance and influence for each of the landscapes identified in the ASL project.


Saamaka/Matawai Landscape
Importance
Influence
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
TBS
ACT
Religious leaders
UNDP
Traditional village leaders
SBB
CM
GBB
LBB/NB
WWF
VSG
HI&T
Local…
Local organizations…
Bureau of the…
NIMOS
KAMPOS
IICA
SFM companies
CELOS
SHTTC
BGA
CI-S
Tourist lodgeholders
Tourism organizations
L…
Stinasu
Ecosystems 2000
RO
BOs
BFN
SCF
Projekta
IGSR
DCs
GODO Cooperative Bank
MZS
MINOWC
NH
NATIN
EBGS/RKBO
AdeKUS
IMEAO



6. Engagement Plan

6.1 General Principles

The principles which underlie the entire ASL engagement process and plan are the following:

1. Respect for and equality of all who participate in the engagement process. All stakeholders' voices are equally important. Stakeholders hold different views and some of them might commence the engagement process convinced that their concerns will be ignored. The engagement must show that their opinions are taken seriously through earnest and open conversation.
2. True participation in all phases of project management, i.e. in the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project. Participation involves decision-making by stakeholders in everything that concerns them. Engagement should must be honest and transparent in the benefits of the proposed project, but also in how it may affect individuals and communities. Specific project-related issues such as time constraints, available resources, or other issues that might not be up for discussion (e.g. legislative frameworks, confidential information) should also clearly expressed during the meeting. Some of the limitations may be challenged, and if so, an explanation must be given for the sake of transparency, honesty, respect and building trust.
3. Interactions are culturally appropriate in all settings, but also for all information and awareness materials. This implies the use of local languages if necessary, and therefore the use of reliable interpreters and translators in all engagement settings and for all communications. Local languages do not always have direct translation possibilities for academic or technical concepts or concepts that are unknown. Interpreters and translators must be able to have a thorough understanding of the project before they can assist in engagement with stakeholders. Preparations with the project team will help them to use plain language, free of jargon that could be translated or explained wrong in local languages. Given the strong oral tradition in rural communities and indigenous/ tribal communities, oral and other innovative materials should be developed for use for culturally appropriate information and awareness.
4. All engagement is expected to be gender sensitive. The events should aim for sufficient numbers of women stakeholders. It may not always be possible to achieve 50% by women in certain settings, but it is a goal to be taken into account in the preparation of all stakeholder lists. Government structures and traditional

Indigenous and Tribal authorities already have women in their official formations. But the explicit inclusion of other women is recommended, since the views and concerns of women in a community are generally different than those of men.

5. Representation or representative structures to be determined and/or approved by the stakeholders. In the preparation stages, the project team has already drawn up tentative stakeholder lists with most likely representatives of organizations or communities.

The Indigenous and Maroon Engagement Planning Framework will ensure that the principles are upheld, that participatory engagement is ensured and that the FPIC principles are grounded in each step of decision-making, from the preliminary phase to closing phase and post-project phase.

In general, national-level stakeholders (representatives of government and civil society organizations) can understand and speak English. Meetings will generally take place in Dutch, and interpretation into English provided whenever English-speaking representatives from international organizations are participating. Project reports are prepared and distributed in English, although a summary in Dutch is highly recommended. In multi-stakeholder settings where local-level stakeholders are included, meetings may be in Dutch, but interpretation into Sranan Tongo (the lingua franca of Suriname) and the relevant local languages must be provided.

Meetings and other activities in the communities differ in the two landscapes identified. Most communication with the Saamaka and Matawai peoples may be in Sranan Tongo. For a good understanding, interpretation in the relevant local language is recommended. Since the Saamaka and Matawai languages are generally not used in written form, materials to be used in the Saamaka-Matawai landscape should be in simple Dutch, but Sranan Tongo or the relevant local language should be used as the contact language during training sessions and other activities for further explanation.

The Trio granman requested during the consultation meeting in Kwamalasamutu that material be translated into Trio, so that everything can be understood and studied easily. The written form of the Trio language was officially developed in the early 1960s and is used in the Trio communities by the local authorities, although Dutch is now the school language. Translation of all materials into Trio and interpretation during training sessions and other field activities will have to be included in all activities in the Coeroeni-Paroe landscape.

The gender mainstreaming plan developed for the ASL project (see Annex 9) already pointed out that separate training sessions for women may be needed in the communities. This differs from village to village, and therefore should be verified. If necessary, the umbrella organizations (KAMPOS, VSG and VIDS), the bureau of the Saamaka granman and the Ministry of Regional Development (district commissioners and local-level government officers) can further advise on gender issues on languages to be used and materials to be developed for training and follow-up, and how contact with the communities may best be maintained.

Representation of government, and even traditional indigenous and tribal authorities at community level are easy to establish because of formally appointed individuals in structures. It becomes more difficult to establish who represents and speaks for civil society, the tribe, or the Indigenous or Maroon peoples. The umbrella organizations will have to be identified and any others not identified should be added during the engagement process.

Points to remember when receiving and incorporating feedback from stakeholders:

- How will feedback be incorporated?
- What will be incorporated and what cannot? How will that be communicated to relevant stakeholders and communities?
- Concerns and feedback should also be incorporated in outreach activities and communication plan.

6.2 Timetable, Resources and Responsibilities, Monitoring and Reporting

The general outline below gives the main engagement activities and will need to be continuously updated when consensus is reached with stakeholders on when and how the different consultations will take place, and when the

stakeholders better understand the objectives and goals of the project. Further details on implementation of activities are included in the work plan. It is recommended that visual material be produced during project implementation, which can be used for sharing information at mid-term and final evaluations.

Approximate dates are provided in the outline below only for the required general multi-stakeholder engagement activities. The last four rows have been added to show that engagement is continuous in project implementation. The principles and methods of engagement described above shall continue throughout project implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The voice of the stakeholders has the same importance throughout the project.

The following plan includes the design phase (in blue) to depict that stakeholder engagement was part of the design phase and a component of the logical flow of the entire engagement process.

Proposed stakeholder meeting and responsibility	**Goals of the meetings**	**Types of meetings and spaces of participation**
Project design preparation phase (Nov 2019) **Responsibility:** UNDP local office ASL team	- Prepare and present outline or concept of the ASL project (objective, geographic areas it involves, preparation timeline, resources, etc. to ensure that stakeholders are informed. - Consult individuals (and organizations) on identified locations for ASL project. - Request participants that they share the information with the peoples, institutions and organizations they represent - Identify period and sites for field visits to different identified areas and official contact persons - Update stakeholders' lists - Develop meeting schedule for field visits	- Individual or small group meetings with Indigenous and Tribal leaders who are in Paramaribo for other reasons. - Large stakeholder meeting at venue to be decided for stakeholders of Paramaribo, and representative organizations of Indigenous and Maroon peoples and/or leaders who might still be in Paramaribo. (*Space of participation provided by project team and UNDP local office)* - Individual meetings with relevant identified state actors at offices of Ministries or organizations. (*Space of participation provided by relevant state and non-state actors or organizations).* - Small group meetings at UN office with environment NGOs *(Space of participation provided by project team and UNDP local office)*
Project inception workshop Paramaribo Nov 2019) **Responsibility:** UNDP local office ASL team Executing agency	- Learn about policies relevant to project and exchange ideas and possibilities - Consult with organizations and individuals and receive recommendations on project design, including specific sites for implementation of activities. - Discuss similar previous projects implemented and lessons learned - Explain theory of change	- Stakeholder meeting at a venue to be decided in Paramaribo for relevant available stakeholders identified and mapped. - Event organized by project team. (*Space of participation provided by project team and UNDP local office)*
Consultation meetings in the field Last week of January – first week of March 2020 **Responsibility:**	- Field visits to identified areas according to agreed schedule to discuss ASL project with communities and receive feedback, - Identify possible grassroots organizations that are operational and relevant in the different areas	- Community meetings in accordance with traditional culture of Indigenous and Tribal peoples - Incorporate theory of change in project presentation (in easy-to-follow language) - Organized by traditional leaders in collaboration with project team

UNDP local office ASL team		*(Space of participation provided by traditional leaders in own setting and in accordance with their protocol.)*
Validation meeting (May 2020) (Done through teleconferencing means because of the measures during the COVID19 crisis). **Responsibility:** UNDP local office ASL team Executing agency	- With state and non-state stakeholders and appointed representatives of Indigenous and Maroon peoples to validate ASL project	- One videoconferencing meeting with state representatives and partner organizations (using Dutch language) - One videoconferencing meeting with Indigenous and Maroon representatives (using Dutch and Sranan Tongo) - Separate meeting with Trio authority and Triyana representatives (using Dutch and interpretation in Trio) *Organized by project team and UNDP local office*
Consultation meetings in the field (Oct 2020) **Responsibility:** UNDP local office PMU **Budget:** USD 10,000	- Report back to communities on ASL project in general and on approval for project implementation; inform on possible areas to be emphasized within identified landscapes, project management structures, budget, implementation time, and other project-related issues	- Community meetings in accordance with traditional culture of Indigenous and Tribal peoples - Organized by traditional leaders in collaboration with project team - Participation space provided by traditional leaders in own setting and in accordance with their protocol.
Meetings with identified community groups, organizations, individuals to determine dates and times of training and other activities, implement the activities, and identify possible challenges and problems during implementation **Responsibility:** PMU Steering committee Partner organizations **Budget:** USD 10,000	- Continuous interaction with local communities on progress and results of activities - Problems, possible complaints and disputes brought to and solved by invited accountability mechanism	- *Participation space provided by local organizations and/or traditional leaders in own setting*
Implementation of project activities in accordance with work plans **Responsibility:** PMU Steering committee Partner organizations Consultants **Budget:** PM (ProDoc activities)	- Activities to meet goals and objectives. - Where necessary, participants and communities help to (re-)formulate local indicators to measure results of training activities and other activities	*Participation space provided by implementing organizations in local setting, Paramaribo or other setting TBD.*
Mid-term Review **Responsibility:** UNDP local office PMU	- Consultant (team) hired to assess and report on progress and make recommendations for adjustments in ASL project	- Validation by local organizations, partner organizations, PMU, steering committee - *Participation space provided by PMU*

Steering committee Executing agency Consultant (team) **Budget:** USD 10,000	- Participatory monitoring and evaluation by local communities	
Terminal Evaluation **Responsibility:** UNDP local office Executing agency Consultant(team) **Budget:** USD 10,000	- Consultant (team) hired to report on outcome of ASL project	- Validation by local organizations, partner organizations, PMU, steering committee - *Participation space provided by PMU*

The mid-term review and terminal evaluation need to involve the local communities in a participatory engagement, so that they can assess progress together with the consultant (team). Translation and interpretation are important for the local communities to fully understand, in particular if the report is to be in English. It is recommended that the key findings and recommendations be translated into (simple) Dutch and Trio, and shared with the communities. The report of the terminal evaluation should also be translated and shared with the appointed representatives of the local communities. All visual materials produced in the course of project implementation should be used for assessments as well, so as to clarify and/or depict results.

The total budget required for specific stakeholder engagement is USD 40,000.

It should be noted that only the stakeholder engagement activities for consultation, monitoring and evaluation are budgeted above. Other project activities such as travel costs associated with stakeholder engagement are reflected in the total project budget.

6.3 Participants in the design phase of the ASL project

The table below gives a general overview of all individual and group meetings held during the design phase of the ASL project, the organizations represented, the number of individuals who attended, and the dates of those meetings. In just two cases (part of one ITP meeting along the Upper Suriname River and one meeting with ACT) the gender of the attendees was unfortunately not registered.

General overview of meetings during ASL design phase

Type of meeting	Date	Organizations/communities represented	No. of attendees	M/F
ITP general information session (representatives of several different ITP groups, and umbrella organizations present in Paramaribo)	20 Nov 2019	Paamaka representatives	2	M: 2 ; F: -
		Auka representatives	2	M: 2 ; F: -
		Aluku – Lawa representative	1	M: 1; F: -
		Cottica representative	1	M: 1; F: -
		Mulokot – Wayana local organization	1	M: 0; F: 1
		Traditional authority of Apetina;	1	M: 1; F: -
		Cabinet of the Saamaka Granman Aboikoni;	1	M: 0; F: 1
		Trio – Kwamalasamutu representatives	2	M: 2; F: -
		Organization of Indigenous People in Suriname (OIS)	2	M: 1; F: 1
		Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname (VIDS)	3	M: 3; F: -
		Total	*16*	*M: 13; F: 3*
Bilateral with Directorate Environment (CM – Office of President)	26 Nov 2019	CM	4	M: 1; F: 3
		UNDP	1	M: 1; F: -
		PPG team	4	M: 2; F: 2

		Total	*9*	*M: 4; F: 5*
Meetings with Suriname Forest Service/ Nature Conservation Division (LBB/NB)	27 Nov 2019	LBB/NB	1	M: 1; F: -
		PPG team	4	M: 2; F: 2
		Total	*5*	*M: 3; F: 2*
	17 March 2020	LBB/NB	5	M: 4; F: 1
		Forest Management	1	M: -; F: 1
		UNDP (virtual)	2	M: 1; F: 1
		PPG team	3	M: 1; F: 2
		PPG team (virtual)	2	M: 1; F: 1
		Total	*13*	*M: 7; F: 6*
	19 March 2020 (re: co-financing)	LBB/NB	1	M: -; F: 1
		SBB	2	M: 1; F: 1
		PPG team	2	M: -; F: 2
		Total	*5*	*M: 1; F: 4*
Meetings with Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB)	27 Nov 2019	SBB	4	M: 2; F: 2
		PPG team	4	M: 2; F: 2
		Total	*8*	*M: 4; F: 4*
	09 March 2020	SBB	4	M: 3; F: 1
		PPG team	2	M: -; F: 2
		Total	*6*	*M: 3; F: 3*
Meetings with NIMOS and Directorate Environment (Office of President)	27 Nov 2019	NIMOS	2	M:2; F: -
		REDD+ project unit	1	M: -; F: 1
		CM	3	M: -; F: 3
		PPG team	2	M: -; F: 2
		Total	*8*	*M: 2; F: 6*
	29 Nov 2019	NIMOS	1	M: 1; F: -
		PPG team	2	M: -; F: 2
		Total	7	M: 3; F: 4
Inception workshop 2	28-29 Nov 2019	REDD+ project unit	1	M: -; F: 1
		SBB	3	M: 2; F: 1
		Ministry of Natural Resources (NH)	3	M: 2; F: 1
		Ministry of Regional Development (RO)	1	M: -; F: 1
		Ministry of Home Affairs (Bureau Gender Affairs, BGA)	1	M: -; F: 1
		Ministry of GBB/LBB	1	M: 1; F: -
		Ministry of GBB/JSOOC	1	M: 1; F: -
		Ministry of Foreign Affairs (BuZa)	1	M: -; F: 1
		ACT Suriname	1	M: 1; F: -
		CI Suriname	1	M: -; F: 1
		WWF Guianas	1	M: 1; F: -
		Tropenbos Suriname	2	M: 1; F: 1
		Green Heritage Fund Suriname (GHFS)	1	M: -; F: 1
		National Herbarium Suriname (BBS)	1	M: -; F: 1
		Centre for Agricultural Research in Suriname (CELOS)	2	M: 1; F: 1
		National Zoological Collection of Suriname (NZCS)	1	M: -; F: 1
		VIDS	1	M: -; F: 1
		UNDP	4	M: 1; F: 3
		PPG team	5	M: 2; F: 3
		Total	*36*	*M: 14 ; F: 22*
Meeting with the Ministry of Regional Development (RO)	29 No 2019 02 Dec 2019	RO	3	M: 1; F: 2
		UNDP	1	M: 1; F: -

		PPG team	2	M: 1; F: 1
		Total	*6*	*M: 3; F: 3*
Meeting with Platform of Maroon Tribal Peoples in Suriname comprising the Kwinti, Aluku, Matawai, Paamaka, Okanisi and Saamaka (KAMPOS), Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname (VIDS) and Association of Saamaka Authorities (VSG)	02 Dec 2019 19 Dec 2019	KAMPOS	1	M: -; F: 1
		VIDS	1	M: -; F:1
		VSG	1	M: 1 ; F: -
		PPG team	4	M: 2; F: 2
		Total	*7*	*M:3; F: 4*
Meeting with KAMPOS (follow-up meeting to discuss community consultations)	02 Dec 2019	KAMPOS	1	M: -: F: 1
		PPG team	1	M:-; F: 1
		Total	*2*	*M: -; F: 2*
Meetings with the Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)	02 Dec 2019	LBB/NB	1	M: 1; F: -
		SBB	1	M: 1; F: -
		PPG team	3	M: 2; F: 1
		Total	*6*	*M: 4; F: 2*
	16 Dec 2019	Foundation for Nature Conservation in Suriname (STINASU)	1	M:1; F:-
		PPG team	3	M: 2; F:1
		Total	4	M: 2; F: 2
	05 March 2020	GBB minister	1	M: 1; F: -
		LBB/NB	1	M: 1; F: -
		Foundation for Nature Conservation in Suriname (STINASU)	1	M: 1; F: -
		Coordination Environment (CM)	1	M: -; F: 1
		UNDP	3	M: 1; F: 2
		PPG team	4	M: 1; F: 3
		Total	*11*	*M: 5; F: 6*
Meeting with Suriname Conservation Foundation (SCF)	18 Dec 2019	SCF	3	M: 2; F: 1
		PPG team	1	M: -; F: 1
		Total	4	*M: 2; F: 2*
Meetings with the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism (HI&T)	Dec 2019	HI&T director of tourism	1	M: -; F: 1
		PPG team	1	M: 1; F: -
		Total	*2*	*M: 1; F: 1*
	Dec 2019	HI&T Innovation for Firms in Suriname Cluster task manager	1	M: 1; F: -
		PPG team	1	M: 1; F: -
		Total	*2*	*M: 2; F: -*
	Dec 2019	HI&T Policy Advisor	1	M: 1; F: -
		PPG team	1	M: 1; F: -
		Total	*2*	*M: 2; F: -*
	Dec 2019	HI&T project manager (poultry/ Mr. Poetisi)	1	M: 1; F: -
		PPG team	1	M: 1; F: -
		Total	*2*	*M: 2; F: -*
		HI&T directorate of tourism	3	M: -; F: 3
		PPG team	2	M: 1; F: 1

	20 March 2020 (re: co-financing)	*Total*	*2*	*M: 1; F: 4*
Meeting with Innovation for Firms in Suriname (IFS)	Dec 2019	IFS	1	M: 1; F: -
		PPG team	1	M: 1; F: -
		Total	*2*	*M: 2; F: -*
Meeting with the Foundation Lodge holders Upper Suriname (LBS)	Dec 2019	LBS	1	M: 1; F: -
		PPG team	1	M: 1; F: -
		Total	*2*	*M: 2; F: -*
Meeting with United Tour Guides Suriname (UTGS)	Dec 2019	UTGS	1	M: 1; F: -
		PPG team	1	M: 1; F: -
		Total	*2*	*M: 2; F: -*
Meeting with Limbo Teego (CBO Upper Suriname)	Dec 2019	Limbo Teego	1	M: 1; F: -
		PPG team	1	M: 1; F: -
		Total	*2*	*M: 2; F: -*
Meeting with Mrs. Orsine (Coordinator Brokopondo Cluster project & co-manager of a recreational resort in the Brokopondo reservoir)	Dec 2019	Mrs. Orsine	1	M: -; F: 1
		PPG team	1	M: 1; F: -
		Total	*2*	*M: 1; F: 1*
Meeting with the Matawai CBO Afiti Mau	Dec 2019	Afiti Mau	1	M: 1; F: -
		PPG team	1	M: 1; F: -
		Total	*2*	*M: 2; F: -*
Meetings with CI Suriname	Dec 2019	CI Suriname regional director	1	M: 1; F: -
		PPG team	1	M: 1; F: -
		Total	*2*	*M: 2; F: -*
	20 Jan 2020 (virtual)	CI Suriname Matawai project manager	1	M: -; F: 1
		PPG team	1	M: -; F: 1
		Total	*2*	*M: 2; F: -*
	18 Feb 2020	CI Suriname South Suriname researchers	2	M: 1; F: 1
		PPG team	3	M: -; F: 3
		Total	5	*M: 1; F: 4*
	27 March 2020 (virtual re: co-financing)	CI Suriname regional director	1	M: 1; F: -
		PPG team	2	M: 1; F: 1
		Total	3	*M: 2; F: 1*
Meetings with Tropenbos Suriname	Dec 2020 (virtual)	Tropenbos Suriname	1	M: 1; F: -
		PPG team	1	M: -; F: 1
		Total	*2*	*M: 1; F: 1*
	27 Jan 2020	Tropenbos Suriname	3	M: 1; F: 2
		PPG team	3	M: 1; F: 2
		PPG team (virtual)	1	M: -; F: 1
		Total	*7*	*M: 2; F: 5*
	27 Feb 2020 (re: co-financing)	Tropenbos Suriname	1	M: 1; F: -
		PPG team	1	M: -; F: 1
		Total	*2*	*M: 1; F: 1*
Meetings with the Ministry of Finance, Directorate	21 Jan 2020	Ministry of Finance	2	M: -; F: 2
		PPG team	1	M: -; F: 1
		Total	3	*M: -; F: 3*

Planning and Development Finance	04 Feb 2020	UNDP	1	M: 1; F: -
		PPG team	1	M: -; F: 1
		Total	*2*	*M: 1: F: 1*
ITP information session in Brokopondo	04 Feb 2020 07 Feb 2020	Stinasu	2	M: 1; F: 1
		NIMOS	1	M: 1; F: -
		CI-S	1	M: -; F: 1
		Tropenbos Suriname	1	M: 1; F: -
		PPG team	3	M: 1; F: 2
		VSG	1	M: 1; F: -
		Traditional authorities	1	M: 1; F: -
		Waki I	4	M: -; F: 4
		Birudumat	1	M: -; F: 1
		Ganze	1	M: -; F: 1
		Marchallkreek	3	M: 1 ; F: 2
		Klaaskreek	1	M: 1 ; F: -
		Drei pada	1	M: 1; F: -
		Tapoeripa	2	M: 1; F: 1
		Brownsweg – kls	1	M: 1; F: -
		Brownsweg	1	M: 1; F: -
		Lebidotie	2	M: 1; F: 1
		Sarakreek	5	M: 4; F: 1
		Kadjoe	3	M: 1; F: 2
		Asigron	2	M: 1; F: 1
		Adowant	1	M: 1; F: -
		Balingsoela	2	M: 2; F: -
		Koinakonde	1	M: 1; F: -
		Companikreek	2	M: 2; F: -
		Total	*45*	*M: 26; F: 19*
ITP information session in Kajapaati village (Upper Suriname)	07 Feb 2020 08 Feb 2020	UNDP	1	M: -; F: 1
		Coordination Environment	1	M: -; F: 1
		SBB	1	M: -; F: 1
		PPG team	2	M: -; F: 2
		VSG	1	M: 1; F: -
		Abenaston	3	M: ; F:
		Kajapaati	19	M: ; F:
		Amaaka kondre	6	M: ; F:
		Jaw-Jaw	4	M: ; F:
		Gengiston	2	M: ; F:
		Total	*40*	*M: ; F:*
ITP information session in Pikin Slee village (Upper Suriname)	08 Feb 2020 09 Feb 2020	UNDP	1	M: -; F: 1
		Coordination Environment	1	M: -; F: 1
		SBB	2	M: 1; F: 1
		PPG team	2	M: -; F: 2
		VSG	1	M: 1; F: -
		Futunakaba	3	M: 2; F: 1
		Bendikwai	5	M: 5; F: -
		Pikin Slee	48	M: 18; F: 30
		Grantatai	3	M: 1; F: 2
		Total	*66*	*M: 28; F: 38*
ITP information session in Nieuw Aurora village (Upper Suriname)	09 Feb 2020	UNDP	1	M: -; F: 1
		Coordination Environment	1	M: -; F: 1
		SBB	2	M: 1; F: 1
		PPG team	2	M: -; F: 2
		VSG	1	M: 1; F: -
		Tjaikondre	6	M: 5; F: 1

		Gunzi	1	M: 1; F: -
		Goejaba	10	M: 5; F: 5
		Nieuw Aurora	7	M: 5; F: 2
		PPG team	1	M: -; F: 1
		Total	*31*	*M: 18; F: 13*
Meetings with the Amazon Conservation Team (ACT)	11 Feb 2020	ACT Suriname	4	M: 3; F: 1
		ACT USA	9	M: ; F:
		PPG team	2	M: 1; F: 1
		Total	15	*M: ; F:*
	14 Feb 2020 (follow-up meeting)	ACT Suriname	1	M: -; F: 1
		PPG team	2	M: -; F: 2
		Total	3	*M: - ; F: 3*
	27 Feb 2020 (re: co-financing)	ACT Suriname	1	M: -; F: 1
		PPG team	1	M: -; F: 1
		Total	2	*M: - ; F: 2*
ITP meeting in Kwamalasamutu (Trio village)	26-28 Feb 2020	Representatives of Trio authority, village elders and other interested individuals	22	M: 15 ; F: 8
		PPG team	2	M: 1; F: 1
		Total	24	*M: 16; F: 9*
Bilateral with WWF Guianas	04 March 2020 (re: co-financing)	WWF Guianas	2	M: 2; F: -
		PPG team	1	M: -; F: 1
		Total	*3*	*M: 2; F: 1*
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)	11 March 2020	IICA	2	M: 1; F: 1
		PPG team	2	M: 1 ;F: 1
		Total	4	*M: 2; F: 2*
Private sector (SFM group)	13 March 2020	Private sector (SFM group)	1	M: 1; F: -
		PPG team	2	M: -; F: 2
		Total	*3*	*M: 1; F: 2*

7. Grievance Redress Mechanism

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is to be set up at the start of project implementation in accordance with the rules and regulations laid down in UNDP's Accountability Mechanism, namely a Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) and Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU). ***The Indigenous and Maroon Peoples Engagement Process and Planning Framework (Annex 8) sets out the GRM as well as specific concerns which need to be incorporated in the mechanism.***

Annex 8: Environmental and Social Monitoring Framework

United Nations Development Programme

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MONITORING FRAMEWORKs

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Project title: Strengthening management of protected and productive landscapes in the Surinamese Amazon</td></tr>
<tr><td>Country: Suriname</td><td>Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity): Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)</td><td>Execution Modality: NIM</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): CPD 2017-2021 National goal: Suriname, through a climate compatible development approach, will have put in place advanced capacities, policies, institutional frameworks, engaged and active citizens for adaptive and agile production systems that can respond to increasing socio-economic, environmental and climatic challenges. Multi Country Sustainable Development Framework outcome: Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted for the conservation, restoration and use of ecosystems and natural resources. (A Sustainable and Resilient Caribbean)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: Moderate</td><td>UNDP Gender Marker: GEN-2</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Atlas Award ID: 00126831</td><td>Atlas Project/Output ID: 00120768</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: 6297.</td><td>GEF Project ID number: 10252</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">LPAC meeting date: TBD</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Latest possible date to submit to GEF: September 2020</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Latest possible CEO endorsement date: December 2020</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Planned start date: January 2021</td><td>Planned end date: December 2026.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Expected date of Mid-Term Review: December 2023</td><td>Expected date of Terminal evaluation: October 2026</td></tr>
</table>

Executive Summary

This ESMF is a management tool to assist in managing potential adverse social and environmental impacts associated with activities of the UNDP supported GEF funded Project, in line with the requirements of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES). It complements the updated Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) (see Annex 4 to the Project Document) and provides guidance for preparation and screening of ASL project activities of the different responsible parties and project partners. It provides scoping and more detailed assessment of potential benefits and risks where this might be required, and guiding principles for the Grievance Redress Mechanism. It looks at institutional arrangements, discusses continued consultation and information disclosure, and provides general remarks regarding budget requirements. It recommends actions through which enabling conditions for ASL project implementation can be further enhanced, benefits promoted and risks avoided or minimized and managed, while it provides a framework for managing the project and its risks during implementation, including guiding principles for their screening and scoping, and production of environmental management plans. At the outset of the project, an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be developed based on this ESMF, to further detail risk mitigation.

The engagement of stakeholders in general, and Indigenous and Maroon peoples in particular, are mentioned in this ESMF, but reference is made to the separate plans with respect thereto, developed in the project design phase. The main users of the ESMF fall into two different categories, namely the entities responsible for oversight of the ASL II project implementation at the national level and the entities implementing ASL project activities. The implementing partner of the project and the Project Management Unit will follow this ESMF to ensure the environmental and social risks and impacts are fully assessed and management measures are in place prior to the implementation of the relevant project activities.

Limitations of the ESMF

The design of the ASL Project was carried out in a comparably short time frame between November 2019 and June 2020. This limited amount of time constrained the possibilities for in-depth analytical work. In addition, the country context of Suriname, where the Indigenous and Maroon Peoples are distributed across vast areas of forest, parts of which are only accessible by boat or air, meant that only one round of on-site community consultations was feasible during the design phase of the project, in addition to an inception and a validation meeting with their representative agencies (KAMPOS, VIDS). However, it is important to note that ongoing consultations with the communities will be carried out during project implementation. Table 2 details these limitations during the design phase and how the study dealt with them.

Limitation	**Approaches to mitigation**
Limited opportunity for reiterative consultation at local level and in-depth broad national consultation	● Maximum use of consultation opportunities, covering relevant topics in the most concise way feasible. ● In local level community consultations, identification of ways to provide updates on progress and invite further feedback. ● Stakeholder Engagement Strategy and Indigenous and Maroon Engagement Planning Framework developed to ensure participatory consultation processes with due account for FPIC during project implementation. ● Project Management Unit (PMU) to ensure that the participatory consultation process continues throughout [project implementation, monitoring and evaluation and that the Indigenous and Maroon Process and Plan is implemented. ● PMU will share all information relevant to project implementation, monitoring and evaluation with national-level stakeholders and communities in appropriate (local) languages. ● PMU and project implementers will continue to use participatory consultation engagement with stakeholders and communities.

Limited time and sometimes outdated data for further in-depth analytical work	● Demographic and other socioeconomic data and information to be collected during preparation of the different interventions and surveys to be conducted during project implementation. ● Stakeholders to be added and further analyzed, esp. local stakeholders as project activities are developed and implemented.

1. Project Description

Suriname has a vast forest cover, but is facing environmental challenges leading to deforestation and degradation, driven by the mining sector, increasing forestry activities, and, to a lesser extent, infrastructure and urban development, agriculture, and others. There is an urgent need to manage the valuable biodiversity, carbon stocks and natural resources of the country by adopting integrated approaches that address ecosystem services across landscape scales. In response to this challenge, Suriname has developed this Amazon Sustainable Landscapes 'Child Project', which will be executed in two major landscapes of the Surinamese Amazon biome: the Saamaka-Matawai and the Coeroeni-Paroe landscapes.

Project Components

- *Component 1: Improved management of protected landscapes*. This component includes promoting/strengthening of nature-based tourism; co-management modalities; Brownsberg Nature Park (BNP) service delivery; and rehabilitation of outmined areas in/near BNP.
- *Component 2: Gender-inclusive participatory management of productive landscapes strengthened*, in sustainable forest management (SFM) approaches; agroforestry; and timber & NTFPs value chains.
- *Component 3: Policies/incentives for protected and productive landscapes,* including strengthening the institutional capacity for improved policies, planning, institutional and monitoring frameworks; participatory Coeroeni/Paroe land use planning; and strengthening/improving information systems & networks.
- *Component 4: Knowledge management, learning and monitoring & evaluation.* This includes increased general awareness of Suriname's Amazon and promoting/strengthening cross-border partnerships.

Project outcomes

- Increased management effectiveness of protected areas in target landscapes through functional co-management modalities and the generation of sustainable alternative livelihoods for local communities.
- Sustainable use of forest resources improved in productive landscapes through gender-inclusive, participatory and integrated approaches.
- Improved environmental governance with strengthened institutions, participatory land use planning and governance agreements, and improved policy for sustainable forest management in protected and productive landscapes.
- Increased general awareness of the importance of Amazon ecosystem services and capacities to manage them sustainably, among government agencies, environmental practitioners and the general public, through knowledge management, regional cooperation and learning through participatory monitoring and evaluation.

Project Implementing Partner: Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)

2. Potential Social and Environmental Impacts

This ESMF provides guiding principles for the Project Board, the Implementing Partner, the Project Management Unit, the Responsible Parties and project partners, as well as evaluators to ensure that potential social and environmental benefits and risks are considered throughout project implementation. The Theory of Change (TOC) underlying the project strategy has identified the social and environmental impacts. The table below gives more detail on the positive and negative impacts of the ASL project, and includes the risks that are presented in detail in the risk analysis related to these impacts is provided in Annex 4 (Social Environmental Screening Procedure) and Annex 5 (Risk Register).

Social impact	Positive	Negative
Improved livelihoods of forest dependent communities in project intervention sites.	The project activities ensure full participation of relevant communities, for example, in terms of the sustainable utilization of non-timber forest products and development of value chains, promotion of community-inclusive nature tourism, and establishment of agroforestry systems. The project promotes women´s participation in decision-making in general, while a gender-sensitive approach is used in all project activities implemented. Families and communities benefit from increased income through improved livelihoods development and management. By strengthening the capacity of the communities, their voice will be heard in processes and activities that may impact them and they are able to play an active role in the development such activities (e.g. landscape assessment; land use planning; nature tourism; SFM codes of practices; promotion of sustainable livelihoods; monitoring, reporting and verification; as well as in the participatory management of protected and productive landscapes.	The preparation of a land use plan for the Coeroeni/Paroe landscape, strengthening of the management of PA management and forest concessions, could lead to restrictions in access to resources for communities who depend on these, but will not lead to displacement or resettlement of people. The promotion of productive practices might have negative consequences if the communities do not fully participate in decision making. The project could recreate existing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits. Rights-holders, including marginalized groups in the interior, might not have the capacity to claim their rights, for example, in terms of land rights. The small size of the national market for SFM products and nature-based tourism does not allow for the development of feasible value chains.
Environmental impact		
Improved equitable management of Suriname´s protected and productive landscape	The project will improve the management of protected areas with high levels of biodiversity and carbon stocks, and strengthen the management of productive landscapes by integrating environmental considerations. Policies and plans will be put in place to support protected and productive landscape management. The capacity of relevant national-level institutions is strengthened to undertake their legally determined mandate to manage protected areas and collaborate with communities. The capacity of communities is strengthened to co-manage protected areas and manage productive landscapes. Improved knowledge and awareness of the values of the ecosystem services provided by the Amazon and the importance of sustainable forest management.	The pilot-scale rehabilitation of degraded lands may involve reforestation and could lead to the unwitting introduction of invasive alien species. Increased level of threats from illegal and informal ASGM can negatively compensate for the positive impact from this project on forest conservation and sustainable livelihood support. Because this project does not target the threat from mining, this is beyond control of the project. Difficulty to work in outmined areas because of threats of illegal re-occupation in those areas. The negative impacts of climate change on the coastal region may lead to increased pressures on the Amazon forests of the interior in terms of exploitation for forestry, mining and shifting cultivation.

3. Legal and institutional framework

4.1 National Policy Frameworks

A key strategic instrument guiding the development planning in the country is the current *Development Plan* 2017-2021 (OP 2017-2021), which has a constitutional base, and sets out the social and economic development for a period of 5 years. It aims at both strengthening the development capacity of the country and achieving sustainable development by combining economic, social development and the responsible use of the environment, while allowing future development opportunities. The four pillars that comprise the OP 2017-2021 are: strengthening of developmental capacity; economic growth and diversification; social progress; and the use and protection of the environment. Climate change and the use of the economic value of forests are considered in the last pillar (environmental protection). The OP 2017-2021 also indicates that the country will work on attracting further investments to commit to increasing reductions of greenhouse gases emissions, using energy and other resources more efficiently, and minimizing the loss of biodiversity and damage to ecosystems.

The ASL project contributes to priorities identified in the OP 2017-2021, including the national priority "Suriname, through a climate compatible development approach, will have put in place advanced capacities, policies, institutional frameworks, engaged and active citizens for adaptive and agile production systems that can respond to increasing socio-economic, environmental and climatic challenges."

It furthermore contributes to all outputs mentioned in the OP 2017-2021, namely:

- Output 3.1: National and subnational institutions enabled to define and implement policies/plans/strategies for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste;
- Output 3.2: Indigenous & Tribal peoples and coastal communities empowered to plan and carry out sustainable livelihoods activities that improve conservation of biodiversity and/or, combat the effects of climate change;
- Output 3.3: Scaled up action on climate change adaptation and mitigation across sectors which is funded and implemented.
- The project is also fully aligned with the United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework in the Caribbean, specifically the Outcome: Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted for the conservation, restoration and use of ecosystems and natural resources (A Sustainable and Resilient Caribbean).

Apart from the National Constitution and the OP 2017-2021, which apply across all sectors, there is sector-specific legislation of relevance to the ASL, including a National Gender Vision 2021 – 2035 and Work Plan 2019 – 2020, which mention priority areas, including gender and the environment. The Gender Mainstreaming Plan developed in the design phase of the ASL project is aligned with the National Gender Vision for Suriname 2021 – 2035 and the gender equality and equity priorities identified therein. It furthermore outlines how the ASL project to will improve gender equality and equity and women's rights.

4.2 National Legislation

The following is an overview of national legislation that has a link with or underpins implementation of activities in the ASL project.

Sector	Legislation or regulation	Brief description
Forestry	National Forest Policy 2005	● Sets key objectives and principles for the forest sector; ● Main objective is "enhancing the contribution of the forests to the national economy and the welfare of the current and future generations, taking into account the preservation of the biodiversity".
	Interim Strategic Action Plan for the Forest Sector in Suriname 2009-2013	● Based on the National Forest Policy (NFP); ● Prioritizes four of the seven NFP's strategic goals oriented towards economic objectives.

		● Clearly reflects the call for shifting the profile of forestry as a source of additional income for the country.
	Code of Practice for Forest Operations 2011	● Describes the best practices for sustainable forest management; ● Its provisions do not have a mandatory status.
	Forest Management Act 1992	● Addresses forest management, forest exploitation and the primary wood processing sector; ● Sets the provisions for the national authority to grant permits and concessions for forest product harvesting (including timber); ● Defines the types of licenses for harvesting timber and other forest products through different categories of concessions and the use of community forests/HKVs[108]; ● Provides the basis for sustainable use of NTFPs.
	National REDD+ Strategy	4 strategic lines
Nature Conservation	National Biodiversity Strategy 2006-2020 (NBS)	● Establishes a national vision, goals and strategic directions to conserve and sustainably use the nation's rich biodiversity; ● Highlights the country's commitment to protect and enhance "the diversity of the country's cultural and natural heritage".
	National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP) 2012-2016	● Foresees more specific objectives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the country; ● Specific actions in the NBAP relevant to REDD+ include: amending norms and policies to protect biodiversity inside and outside protected areas; establish an adequate and effective system of protected areas; the rational allocation of land uses, considering biodiversity protection; responsible mining; sustainable forestry and forest restoration; responsible tourism; responsible agriculture; regulated access to genetic resources in indigenous peoples and Maroons communities with fair and equitable benefit sharing; local cooperation and involvement of communities in biodiversity protection.
	Nature Conservation Act 1954	● Regulates the establishment and management of Suriname's protected areas, which currently include Nature Reserves, Multiple Use Management Areas, Nature Parks and Specially Protected Forests.
	Game Act 1954	● Regulates which species may be hunted and during which period of the year by using four categories of wild animals, i.e. protected animals, game species, species which may be kept in cages and predominantly harmful species.
Environment	Framework Environment Act 2020	Recently approved by the National Assembly (26 March 2020). This Act still needs to be enacted before other nature conservation and environment-related laws can be updated/ adjusted to bring them in line with the framework. Once enacted, the occupational sectoral laws relating to health and safety (see below under Occupational Safety) as well as the nature conservation law will be updated.
Mining	Mining Decree 1986	● Governs the exploration and exploitation of mineral resources in the country; ● Sets out that all minerals in and on the ground are considered to belong to the State (MD, Arts. 2.1& 2), regardless of the property of the land; ● Provides for granting of different categories of mining rights and other licenses for the different groups of minerals, as well as for inspection and monitoring;

[108] HKVs are the old version of today's community forests and are not issued anymore. For maximum inclusiveness, the report will always use the term "community forests/HKVs".

		● Covers general regulations and provisions (including social and environmental considerations) of operations of large-, medium- and small-scale mining, which are often addressed in specific agreements between the government and the company.
Land tenure	National Legal Framework on Land Tenure (L-Decrees) 1982	● States that "all land to which the right of ownership cannot be proven by other parties, is property of the State". (Art. 1, section 1). ● Leaves room for respecting the tribal lands provided that it is not contrary to the general interest of the State
	Buskondre Protocol, or Presidential Resolution No. PO 28/2000	● States that as of April 1, 2000, the Government of Suriname recognizes the collective rights of Indigenous Peoples and Maroons on the lands they respectively live on. Also that those territories will be mapped with coordinates and placed at the disposal of the respective traditional authorities.
	Laws on the Issuance of State-owned Lands ("Agrarische Wet" 1937 and "Decreet Uitgifte Domeingrond"; 15 June 1982)	● These acts also have provisions for the protection of certain natural areas. For instance, the Brownsberg Nature Park has been issued on a long-term lease base to the Foundation for Nature Conservation in Suriname (STINASU)
Occupational health and safety	Suriname Civil Code, Third Book, Seventh Title	● Determines conditions of employment and the employment contract ● Lays down legal obligations of employer including the obligation to maintain all areas of work, equipment and tools safe and in good working order, and to take all measures that labour is conducted in a safe manner ● Lays down obligations of employees, including that they must adhere to the measures and rules of the employer, specifically as regards safety ● Rules underpinning dismissal and resignation
	Labour Law of 19 December 1963, as amended in 1980, 1983 2001.	● Determines maximum working hours per day and per week, overtime, hours and days of rest ● Prohibits all forms of forced labour ● Prohibits child labour ● Allows labour of young adolescents under certain conditions ● Lays down administrative regulations for employers, such as maintaining a workers' list and working hours, placed visible for all
	A number of sectoral laws relating to occupational health and safety (which were passed since 1947	Includes acts and decrees on safe working environment, combating dust, harmful gas and vapour, radiation, pesticides, accident prevention, and so forth.
Gender Equality	Constitution of the Republic of Suriname	The general prohibition of discrimination is laid down in Article 8 Clause 2 of the Constitution: "No one shall be discriminated against on the basis of one's birth, sex, race, language, religion, origin, education, political convictions, economic position or social circumstances, or any other status". Article 35 states that men and women are equal before the law.
	Gender Vision Policy Document 2021 – 2035 (national strategy document for gender equality):	● Vision: "In 2035 Surinamese society is free of gender discrimination, gender stereotypes and gender-related violence, in the public as well as the private spheres". ● Equity, equal opportunities and rights for men and women are essential to achieve sustainable development.

		● Seven priority areas: Labour, income and poverty reduction; Education; Health; Power and decision-making; Gender-related violence; Legal and regulatory framework; Environment and climate change

Besides the legislation listed above, a number of initiatives for new laws and updated legislation are currently being taken and/or in different phases of preparation:

- (Updated) Nature Conservation Act: a text for a new bill was prepared with assistance from Conservation International, but still needs to be assessed by the Ministry of GBB.
- Preliminary advice on the Bill on Labour Conditions was submitted to the National Assembly on 25 April 2019 by the relevant parliamentary committee, but it has not yet been enacted. It aims at updating Suriname's labour laws to meet the requirements of international and Caribbean labour legislation. Meanwhile, a Decent Work Country Programme 2019-2021 for Suriname was developed and approved by the tripartite constituents (Government, Business and Trade Unions) who have committed themselves to its implementation and support.
- Proposed Land Tenure Bill for Indigenous and Maroon Lands: text prepared by the government in close consultation with the Indigenous and Maroon Peoples. The document was presented to the Ministry of Regional Development (RO) in October 2019. As per the usual progression of bills, it needs to first go through the State Advisory Council before it is submitted to the National Assembly for discussion and approval.

The above-mentioned social and environmental legislation generally aligns with UNDP SES policy regarding environmental impact and human rights participation. The Proposed Land Tenure Bill for Indigenous and Maroon Lands has been prepared with the Indigenous and Maroon Peoples and in its current draft form is also aligned with indigenous and tribal rights. When the state ratifies or accedes to international conventions or signs international agreements, national legislation is standardized in accordance. Gaps which are identified are addressed in amendments to existing legislation and/ or the passing of new laws. One example is the recent passing of the Framework Environment Act by the National Assembly, which is in line with international commitments. Related national legislation will be standardized accordingly.

4.3 International Conventions and Agreements

Suriname has ratified and/or acceded to a number of international agreements and endorsed a number of international instruments that are relevant to the ASL project activities.

International Convention /agreement	**Brief description**
American Convention on Human Rights (*including the jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court on Human Rights (IA Court) binding and applicable specifically to Suriname*)	Three IA Court rulings have been issued to date collectively finding violations of the rights of indigenous and tribal peoples in Suriname and ordering the State to (i) provide a mechanisms to delimit, demarcate and grant collective titles over ITPs´ lands in accordance with the norms, values and customs of the affected peoples; (ii) abstain from further acts (such as establishment of protected areas or granting of new concessions) until delimitation, demarcation, and titling has been completed, unless the State obtains the free, informed and prior consent of the peoples in question; and (iii) provide for the recognition of the legal (juridical) personality of ITPs in Suriname. The IA Court further affirmed that rights to be recognized should not limit to *land ownership* but extend to 'natural resources traditionally used and necessary for the very survival, development and continuation' of indigenous and tribal peoples' way of life, including resources found on and within their territories'. (*Moiwana Case*, *Saamaka Case* and *Lokono Kaliña Case*).

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	As a signatory to the UNFCCC, Suriname has highlighted its commitment to global efforts to mitigate climate change in its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) presented in September 2015. The Surinamese INDC states the country's intention to pursue a green economy through a climate compatible development approach, with REDD+ as a "key" mechanism. The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) was submitted in 2020. The NDC reaffirms the country's status as a high forest cover and low deforestation (HFLD) country, and affirms that Suriname will maintain its 93% forest cover.
United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD)	Suriname signed the convention in 1996. The country's fifth National Report to the UNCBD includes the country's biological diversity targets through which the goals of the Convention are to be met. These targets include one target stating that "by 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation significantly reduced. This will be reached with the implementation of the REDD+ Programme (Reduced Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) and ongoing implementation of the sustainable harvesting method known as the 'CELOS Management System' in the timber industry, developed and introduced by the Centre for Agricultural Research In Suriname (CELOS)".
International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA)	ITTA provides a framework for cooperation between tropical timber producers and consumers and encourages the development of national policies aimed at sustainable utilization and conservation of tropical forests and their genetic resources. Suriname became the 68th Party of ITTA in 2014.
Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)	The EITI is a global standard for good governance of oil, gas and mineral resources. Suriname became a member in May 2017. In order to meet the EITI standards, Suriname has identified a number of technical issues that need to be addressed, one of which refers to the need to mitigate any environmental and social impacts of the extraction activities.
UNESCO World Heritage Convention	Suriname joined the convention in 1997. The Central Suriname Nature Reserve is a Natural World Heritage Site. In order to be accepted as a World Heritage site, sites must prove to be of outstanding universal value. Where they are endangered of losing this value, they can get listed on the World Heritage in Danger List.
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	Supplement to the UNCBD. The Cartagena Protocol aims to protect biodiversity from the risk posed by genetically modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology. In Suriname, the Cartagena Protocol entered into force in 2008.
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	Agreement between governments to ensure that international trade in species does not threaten their survival. In Suriname, CITES entered into force in 1981.
Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere	Agreement among 11 members of the Pan American Union, including Suriname, which entered into force in May 1942. Sets out the shared goal of establishing protected areas for the protection of nature and the preservation of flora and fauna. Declares that the resources of protected areas shall not be subject to exploitation for commercial profit (article 3).
Amazon Cooperation Treaty (ACT)	Treaty aiming to promote the sustainable development and social inclusion in the Amazon Basin while balancing the need to conserve the environment. The treaty was signed in 1978. Suriname is one of eight member states.
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)	Multilateral treaty with172 parties as of 2017. Adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1966. The ICCPR obligates State parties to respect, promote and

	protect a range of basic human rights, such as: the right to life and human dignity; gender equality; minority rights; freedom of speech, assembly, and association; religious freedom and privacy; equality before the law; freedom from torture, ill-treatment, and arbitrary detention; and the right to a fair trial. The ICCPR is part of the International Bill of Human Rights. The UN Committee on Human Rights is charged with monitoring State compliance to the Convention. The UN Human Rights Council responsible for promoting and protecting human rights throughout the world has expressed its concern for Suriname's failure to implement the IA Court orders related to ITP rights to property recognition.
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)	Multilateral treaty with 164 parties as of 2015. Adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1966. Commits parties to work towards granting economic, social and cultural rights to the non-self governing and trust territories and individuals, including labor rights, rights to health, education and an adequate standard of living. The ICESCR is part of the International Bill of Human Rights.
International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination	Multilateral treaty with 179 parties as of 2018. Adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1965. Commits parties to eliminate racial discrimination and promote understanding among all races. The UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, charged with monitoring State compliance to the Convention, has communicated to Suriname stating that "the Committee is concerned at the nonexistence of specific legislative framework to guarantee the realization of the collective rights of indigenous and tribal peoples: and expressing its profound concern over "'*ongoing delays in compliance of the most crucial aspects of the [Inter-American] court judgment, in particular, concerning the recognition of communal and self-determination rights of the Saamaka people*'"[109].
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)	International treaty adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1979. Described as an international bill of rights for women, it was instituted on 3 September 1981 and has been ratified by 189 states. Suriname signed in 1993. The last progress report submitted was a combined fourth to sixth report in 2018. In the concluding remarks, the CEDAW Committee emphasized, among other things, that national legislation still needs to be adapted to CEDAW and that a system needs to be set up to collect, analyse and publish data and information on equal rights of women. The next report is due in 2022.
United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)	UNDRIP was adopted by the General Assembly in September 2007 by a majority of 144 (including Suriname). UNDRIP is a compilation of the rights of ITPs already affirmed in treaties and conventions binding on most States of the world. All States endorsing UNDRIP agreed "*promote respect for and full application of the provisions of this Declaration and follow up the effectiveness of this Declaration*." (Art. 42). Additionally, UNDP SES #6 (Indigenous Peoples), paragraph 4 states that "*UNDP will not participate in a Project that violates the human rights of indigenous peoples as affirmed by Applicable Law and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)*."
Inter-American Convention against Corruption (IACAC)	Adopted by member countries of the Organization of American States in 1996. Aims to (1) promote and strengthen the development of mechanisms to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption; and (2) promote,

[109] Communication of the UNCERD to Suriname (Early Warning and Urgent Action procedures) (9 March 2012); UNCERD, Concluding observations: Suriname, CERD/C/SUR/CO/12, 13 March 2009, at para. 12.

	facilitate and regulate cooperation among parties to ensure the effectiveness of such mechanisms.
Minamata Convention on Mercury[110]	Global treaty to protect human health and the environment from the adverse effects of mercury. Highlights of the convention include a phase out and phase down of mercury use in a number of products and processes and control measures on emissions to air and on release to land and water, and the regulation of the informal sector of artisanal and small-scale gold mining.
Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage	Aiming to safeguard intangible cultural heritage defined as practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills – as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith – that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage. Also aiming to ensure respect for the intangible cultural heritage, raise awareness and provide for international cooperation and assistance.

The ASL project is consistent with priorities identified in the United Nations Framework Convention on Biodiversity (CBD), which Suriname ratified in 2006, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (ratified by Suriname in 1996).

The engagement and participation of all key stakeholders, including the Indigenous Peoples and Maroon peoples is ensured in the project. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan and the Indigenous and Maroon Engagement Planning Framework developed in the design phase of the project guide project implementation and ensure adherence to the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), follows principles of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), and is aligned with UNDP's Social and Environment Standards (SES), and in particular standard #6 Indigenous People. Continuous engagement with the Indigenous Trio and Maroon Saamaka and Matawai Peoples will ensure that the social safeguards are included, and that due consideration is given to any ongoing claims.

4.4 UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES)
This ESMF has been prepared in line with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES), which came into effect 1 January 2015. The overarching policy of the SES is led by three principles (human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment, and environmental sustainability), while for the project level, seven standards apply: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management; Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation; Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions; Cultural Heritage; Displacement and Resettlement; Indigenous Peoples; and Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency. These standards underpin UNDP's commitment to mainstream social and environmental sustainability in its programs and projects to support sustainable development and are an integral component of UNDP's quality assurance and risk management approach to programming. Through the SES, UNDP meets the requirements of the GEF's Environmental and Social Safeguards Policy. The ASL II project has taken into account the UNDP SES in project preparation.

4. Procedures for screening, assessment and management

This ESMF has been developed as part of UNDP's due diligence process in the project cycle, following the screening of the project with the SESP template.

5.1 Existing Safeguards Management Plans

The following were developed during project preparation and are ready to be used by Project Management:

[110] Discussions are currently underway in Parliament to decide whether the Minamata Convention should be ratified by Suriname.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan ensures that all key stakeholders are adequately consulted on all proposed project interventions, which is important to mitigate risks. Project management will utilize this plan to ensure: a) continued stakeholder commitment and collaboration, which began during the design and development phase of the project; b) that all information is available to organizations and institutions at the national and regional level, i.e. dissemination of data and information; strategic, environmental and socio-economic results of the project; sharing of complaints and issues that may arise during project implementation; c) permanent spaces for dialogue and consultation with the different stakeholders (individually and/or collectively) are maintained in the two landscapes.

The Gender Mainstreaming Plan: is based on a gender analysis of the socio-economic context at the national level and the project intervention sites. The project sets high value on gender equality. Project management will therefore use this tool to ensure that all partners involved in the project acquire a good understanding of gender, gender equality and equity, gender mainstreaming, gender analysis, and issues pertaining to women's empowerment, and that the knowledge and skills are applied in the improved management of protected areas and landscapes, as well as in the development of livelihoods and nature tourism. Project Management must take into account that in Indigenous and Maroon communities women and men may have to be consulted and trained separately, in accordance with traditional usage and because of differing interests, educational level, roles and responsibilities of women and men.

Indigenous and Maroon Peoples Process and Planning Framework was elaborated to ensure the continuous information to and participation of the Indigenous and Maroon peoples involved or impacted by the project, as indicated in SESP. Although FPIC is not included in national legislation, the planning framework was developed during consultations and community meetings with women and men during PPG, taking into account principles and procedures adapted locally from FPIC principles and acknowledged by the umbrella organizations of Indigenous and Maroon peoples in Suriname. Final validation could not take place owing to the measures taken in view of the outbreak of Covid 19. The lack of reliable communication possibilities with the outlying Indigenous and Maroon areas made Internet communications impossible. This Indigenous and Maroon Process and Planning Framework needs to be expanded into a full Indigenous and Maroon Peoples' Plan (see below).

5.2 Assessment and Management Plans Required (to be prepared during project implementation)

Based on the project risk categorization and the specific risks, the following procedures for screening, assessing and managing those risks must be undertaken during project implementation, as follows.

Targeted assessments (or scoped ESIA) of potential social and environmental risks: In accordance with UNDP SES policy, Moderate Risk projects can require targeted or focused forms of social and environmental assessment. For the project, a series of targeted assessments (or a scoped Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, ESIA) of the potential social and environmental risks identified in the SESP (and any new risks identified at project start) will be undertaken by independent experts. The SESP completed for this Project during the project development phase will be used as the basis of this assessment. The assessments will include appropriate and meaningful consultations with affected communities, and will follow UNDP's policy on free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) throughout.

Assessment report and identified management measures in management plans (ESMP, IPP, LAP): Identification of time-bound measures to avoid, reduce, mitigate and manage potential impacts will be captured in an assessment report and revised SESP. In addition, the Project must have:

1. An appropriately scoped **Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP):** will be developed during the first stage of implementation of the project based on the current Environmental and Social Monitoring Framework (ESMF) and the plans developed in the project preparation phase (see above).

Where necessary and applicable, the ESMP will utilize the strategies proposed in the Stakeholders Engagement Plan with respect to consultations and the means of engagement with all stakeholders.

2. **Indigenous and Maroon Peoples' Plan**: Project management will ensure that a full Indigenous and Maroon people's Plan is developed at project outset, building on the Indigenous and Maroon Peoples Process and Planning Framework developed during project preparation and consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, to include provisions to address activities that may lead to impacts on Indigenous and Maroon peoples. This Plan can be included within the ESMP or presented separately.
3. **Livelihood Action Plan:** Project management will also ensure that this action plan is developed at the beginning of project implementation to mitigate any possible risk of economic displacement in relation to access to resources. In this plan, the livelihood activities that are not yet fully defined in the Project Document, and which could not be fully assessed, will be detailed. The Livelihood Action Plan will include the risk management for the activities that are not yet fully defined. This Plan can be included within the ESMP or presented separately.

The output of the targeted assessment(s) – i.e. the required management plans noted above – must include:

- Summary of identified adverse social and environmental risks and impacts that could not be avoided or remain after impact minimization efforts;
- Baseline for social and environmental impacts;
- Review of the Gender Analysis and Action Plan, and outline additional specific actions and/or updates;
- Stakeholder engagement, including FPIC consultations with indigenous peoples, and plan for stakeholder engagement during implementation of management measures;
- Resource capacity recommendations for the PMU;
- Actions to implement mitigation measures for each identified risk and impact;
- A monitoring and reporting plan;
- Implementation schedule, cost estimates and funding sources.

Site-specific plans could be prepared in addition to the project-level ESMP/IPP, as deemed appropriate.

As in the assessments, FPIC will be applied throughout the process of developing the management plans, and also will be built into the fabric of those management plans, to ensure that FPIC is applied throughout implementation of the entire project, as required by UNDP SES.

Further information on stand-alone management plans can be found on the UNDP website at: https://info.undp.org/sites/bpps/SES_Toolkit/SitePages/Guidance%20and%20Templates.aspx.

The above required assessments and management plans must be prepared and mitigation measures in place, per those plans, prior to the initiation of any project activity that may cause adverse impacts, in particular any actions that may lead to or cause physical or economic displacement, and impacts on indigenous peoples.

Screening: During implementation, this Project will be re-screened with the UNDP SESP as needed in the course of required assessments or stand-alone management plan; when determined necessary by the Project Manager, PIU's Social and Environment Safeguards Officer, the Project Steering Committee, or UNDP; as outlined in the resulting management plan(s); and/or when project circumstances change in a substantive or relevant way.

5.3. Procedures for the screening, assessment and management of risks from activities that will be defined during project inception

In project components 1 and 2, activities to generate three outputs (Output 1.3: Community-inclusive nature tourism initiatives demonstrated in target protected area. Output 2.2: Key value chains for timber and non-timber forest products strengthened through the promotion of sustainable harvesting, support for marketing, and broadened partnerships among local communities, NGOs, the private sector, research institutions and government, maximizing benefits for local communities; Output 2.4: Agroforestry systems demonstrated on degraded lands to enhance the utilization of local varieties, diversify livelihoods and develop supply chains) involve the development and improved management of productive activities related to tourism, agroforestry and forest management. These activities will in part be selected through a competitive selection. While this selection process will follow pre-defined criteria and all activities are planned to be socially and environmentally sustainable, including SES considerations, at the moment of Prodoc development it is not fully possible to define these activities and therefore, not all risks can be fully assessed during PPG. Therefore, in the present ESMF the procedures for the assessment and management of risks associated to these activities are presented in a general matter. The measures for risk management will be further developed during the first two months of project implementation, based on the final details of the pilot activities and per the following procedures, and will be presented in an ESMP .

The productive activities contributing to Outputs 1.3, 2.2 and 2.4 trigger risks 3 and 5 (see SESP). Because these activities cannot be defined in detail, the risks cannot be fully anticipated yet. As part of the selection process and as clear elements of the Livelihood Action Plan to be developed during project outset, the exact activities will be designed in detail in collaboration with the participating communities. This will include assessing the specific geographic intervention areas, specific activities, participating and benefitting people, timeline, and expected results, with due application of SES requirements. Acceptance of activities by community members will be ensured through wide consultation and transparent decision making, applying FPIC principles (see procedures for Indigenous Peoples engagement). Validation will take place in the community areas before any activities commence. Detailed description of activities, participation, beneficiaries, management and monitoring will be included in the Livelihood Action Plan.

Based on this, the following steps will be taken:

- Step 1: During the initial planning meetings with participating communities, and after selection of the pilot projects, the project team and the communities will agree on the productive activities to be developed/promoted. This will be done in the community area, during the first two months of project implementation. The selection of activities will use criteria of the communities, as well as criteria of technical and financial feasibility, relevance (e.g., sustainable forest management, agroforestry, NTFP, ecotourism), acceptability by different groups in community, potential for long term sustainability. Also, the potential risks level will be considered and further screened in the next step.
- Step 2: Once a list of pilot activities has been selected (see step 1), the potential environmental and social risks identified with SESP and any risks presented by the communities themselves will be discussed and screened in a participatory manner together with the community. This will be done in a specific meeting facilitated by the project team and led by the community in the relevant community area immediately after step 1.
- Step 3: Risk characterization will be done and strategies developed for each category, making sure that there is good understanding and agreement by the community. Moderate or high negative environmental impact, including biodiversity affectation, pollution or land degradation, will be avoided whenever possible.
- Step 3: Inherent risks of any activity that cannot be avoided will be identified and specific measures will be defined in collaboration with the relevant communities, community representatives or representatives from the umbrella organizations of Indigenous and Maroon Peoples.
- Step 4: A risk management strategy and monitoring system will be developed, and the project team will include this in the ESMP to be developed. This will be based on applicable policies and regulations, including UNDP's SES, and discussed with representatives of the Indigenous and Maroon Peoples and/or their umbrella organizations to ensure their understanding and agreement.

5.4 Further Screening, Assessment and Management

The SESP process and findings above are based on the broad scope of project activities, outputs and outcomes currently identified. The potential impacts and management strategies are therefore designed to manage those impacts in their broadest sense, and the allocated significance rating of Moderate is based on a precautionary approach. The relevance of these risks may vary across sites, and the significance or likelihood of associated risks or impacts is not necessarily uniform across at all locations. Further screening is required to identify their site-specific magnitude and intensity, and to effectively target any required further impact assessment or management.

During the course of the project, activities, outputs and exact locations, the details of which are not currently specified and which are therefore not specifically covered by the existing SESP, will be proposed and developed. Such proposed activities will, as they arise, require screening, assessment and management, using the SESP methodology to ensure that any impacts are identified, their significance is established, and any required impact-specific management actions are developed and applied.

Screening of further project activities that have not yet been included in the existing SESP, will take place as additional sites and activities are proposed. Screening will use the SESP template, and rate foreseen impacts as "High", "Moderate" or "Low".

Assessment of further activities will be commensurate with the magnitude of the envisaged risk, and targeted specifically at the risk, especially taking into account risks to poor, vulnerable or marginalized communities and individuals. Full stakeholder consultation will be required at all stages.

Management of identified risks will follow the "mitigation hierarchy" model, described above. Management of additional site-specific activities will be integrated into the existing ESMP. Where required, additional stand-alone plans for the activity may be developed, or addendums made to existing stand-alone plans, such as a Livelihood Action Plan or Indigenous Peoples' Plan, or a site-specific addition to the Gender Action Plan. Similarly, the ESMP is dynamic, and may require amending as new project activities are identified, screened, assessed and implemented. Additional required mitigation and impact management measures must be integrated into management plans, and in some cases may require, or benefit from, input from the Project Gender Specialist.

6. Institutional Arrangements and Capacity Building

6.1 Organizational Structure and responsibilities

(See section VII of the Project Document for further details)

The Project Board/ Steering Committee is the decision-making and advisory body, comprised of the Minister of Spatial Planning, Land and Forest Use (GBB) as chair, and the DRR UNDP, 1 delegate from civil society partner organizations, 1 delegate from the Indigenous people, 1 delegate from the Maroon people, and 1 delegate of the private sector. This body will oversee the final implementation of ESMF and the acceptance and implementation of the ESMP.

The project's Implementing Partner is the Ministry of GBB which has decision-making and final responsibility for the implementation of the ASL project. The Implementing Partner will establish a Project Management Unit consisting of a Project Manager (PM): The PM will be assisted by technical experts/specialists to provide technical inputs in the components. The PM, assisted by a Technical Assistant/Monitoring Specialist (TAMS) will be responsible for the implementation and monitoring of ESMF and the development, implementation and monitoring of the ESMP.

The Suriname Forest Service (LBB) - including its Nature Conservation Division (NB) and the Foundation for Nature Preservation in Suriname (STINASU) - and the Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB) will be responsible parties for specific outputs of the project. They will contribute to specific elements, under their responsibility, for the ESMF and ESMP.

The Project Board and Implementing Partner will be advised by a Project Support Group / Technical Working Group on project implementation and on issues pertaining to and ensuing from the project. It comprises (technical) representatives of government, non-government, academia, partner organizations, the private sector, Indigenous and Maroon peoples. They will contribute to the monitoring of the ESMF and ESMP.

6.2 Institutional Arrangements and Capacity Building

Implementation and management of the ASL project will require time, knowledge and a number of skills. Tasks and functions are allocated to different entities and new roles may have to be created. In specific cases, additional expertise may also be required.

The actors involved in the Project Board, the Implementing Agency and the PMU will likely need capacity strengthening on a range of issues, including general project management, monitoring and evaluation, and networking skills to initiate and maintain processes between partners and stakeholders.

Project management needs to have a clear picture and understanding of the potential risks of activities to be implemented in the event that mitigation measures fail. The following measures could help project management and responsible partners mitigate risks:

- Project management needs to acquire good communication skills for public disclosure and feedback requirements, including management of feedback and government response to feedback.
- Topics and terms in the project document, which might not be clear and may cause confusion among stakeholders, Indigenous and Maroon communities must be clarified in a manner and language easily understood (e.g. landscape, land use plan, NTFPs, gender, etc).
- Project management and responsible parties need to acquire knowledge and skills to conduct gender-responsive assessments and analyses, so they are able to deal with gender-related issues of protected area management and micro-enterprise development whenever they occur.
- Project management and responsible partners must have a good understanding UNDP's Social Environmental Standards (SES), to be able to apply FPIC and participatory processes, assess health and safety requirements and the rehabilitation activities of outmined areas, and to utilize the Grievance Redress Mechanism.

Some of the knowledge and skills listed above may require specific training, which is provided in component 3, which includes both government structures and the structures of the (umbrella) organizations of Indigenous and Maroon in capacity-building efforts offered by the project. Knowledge and skills can furthermore be acquired through regular or ad hoc interaction with the Project Support Group and discussions among responsible parties, partner organizations and stakeholders.

(3) 7. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE PROCESS

Because of its importance, stakeholder engagement is covered in a specific Stakeholder Engagement Process and Plan for the ASL project, which emphasizes the importance of participation and prescribes extensive stakeholder review and engagement in different stages. Project reporting should include a description of stakeholder engagement activities conducted and present the results obtained. Stakeholders should also be engaged in the actual implementation and monitoring and evaluation phases of project activities.

A separate Indigenous and Maroon Peoples Engagement Process and Planning Framework has been designed to be used by the ASL project for all engagement with these rights-holders. The traditional and culturally appropriate engagement process, which is underpinned by Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) will be used for Saamaka, Matawai and Trio peoples to be engaged in the ASL project. The process will be fully defined and confirmed during the preparation of the Indigenous and Maroon Peoples Plan.

In addition, it should be noted that all engagement in the course of activity screening, scoping, assessment, review and implementation, however, will follow UNDP SES requirements on stakeholder engagement, such as the use of traditional procedures, local languages (to the extent possible), culturally appropriate choice of consultation methods, clear communication and provision of sufficient time to fully understand proposals that are put forward for discussion. Stakeholder engagement should be monitored and evaluated and approaches adjusted as necessary in order to achieve overall project or activity objectives.

(4) 8. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

Grievances and complaints which may arise during the implementation of the project can be related to social and environmental issues such as eligibility criteria and entitlements, overall impacts on human rights and ITP rights (all presented in SESP). The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), which was developed in consultations with Indigenous and Maroon Peoples during project preparation and is based on FPIC principles, is described below.

The Project Board/ Steering Committee will establish a conflict prevention and management team, which will enable the early identification of any meetings, warnings on disagreements, deviations, substantive or procedural problems which might arise from the project. This team will consist of 5 persons: a representative of the Implementing Partner (GBB); a representative of the UNDP local office; a representative of the Project Management Unit (i.e., Project Manager); and one representative each of relevant NGOs and ITPs. The conflict prevention and management team will be responsible for the following:

- Address any concern, complaint, or grievance received.
- Follow up with a response/solution to the concern, complaint, or grievance.
- Interact with the claimant.
- Close the complaint or grievance in agreement with the claimant.
- Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the mechanism.

This is not intended to replace the legal mechanisms provided for by any national laws. Staff of the Project Management Unit (i.e. Project Manager) will be responsible for documenting all complaints and grievances, so that they can be addressed in a timely manner. The team will utilise an accessible, collaborative, quick and efficient approach to solve initial inquiries through dialogue, joint fact finding, negotiation and conflict resolution. The ground rules for the grievance mechanism should also provide answers to very practical questions, such as the following, and provide translation and interpretation during the process.

- If there is a complaint or dispute, who can or cannot submit the complaint and where should it be submitted?
- Is evidence required for a complaint or is it sufficient to mention an uneasiness or suspicion of something wrong?
- Is there a time limit to submit complaints?
- Who ensures equality and accessibility (for example, language barriers, submitting written complaints by persons who cannot read and write, challenges of travel from remote areas to reach Paramaribo)?

It is recommended that the following simplified procedure be followed:

- *Receive and register the complaint or grievance*. Requestors/complainants may submit their complaints or grievances through a variety of channels (for example, by telephone, mail, e-mail, in person, at meetings, etc.) to the Project Management Unit. The following elements are recommended for the Project Management Unit: a centralized database, publicity (unless confidentiality is required), and systematization for learning.

- *Acknowledge, assess and assign*. The Project Management Unit will acknowledge receipt by means of a timely notice sent to requestors/ complainants stating that the grievance has been received and will be registered, and that its eligibility will be assessed. The conflict prevention and management team will be immediately notified so that it can handle the complaint or grievance.
- *Develop a response.* Submissions of complaints may result in: direct action to solve the grievance; further assessment and engagement with the requestors/complainants and other stakeholders to determine jointly the best way to resolve the grievance (including dialogue mechanisms, mediation or negotiation) or the determination that the grievance request is ineligible.
- *Communicate the response to the requestor/complainant and seek agreement*. The Project Management Unit should communicate the response to the requestors/complainants in a timely manner and in writing (or orally if it is a more efficient means of communication) in a language that is easily accessible to the relevant requestor/complainant. In delicate and challenging cases, independent evaluations, and dialogue or mediation processes may be sought in order to find an adequate solution, for example through an *ad hoc* committee consisting of independent mediators perceived by the parties concerned to be impartial and reliable.
- *Implement the response to resolve the grievance*. Once there an agreement has been reached with a requestor/complainant, the proposed action or procedure should be implemented. In cases where the initial response to the request is to initiate broader stakeholder assessment and engagement, the assessment process may be conducted by staff of the Project Management Unit, or by consultants or others perceived as impartial and reliable by all parties concerned. If the collaborative process produces agreement on actions to resolve the request/complaint, the staff of the Project Management Unit is responsible for overseeing implementation of those actions. In a multi-stakeholder context, several actors may be involved in the solution.
- *Review the response if unsuccessful*. In some cases it may not be possible to reach an agreement with the requestor/complainant. The conflict prevention and management team should review the issues with the requestor/complainant to see whether any modification of the response might meet the concerns of the requestor/complainant, the organization or other stakeholders. If this is not possible, the staff of the Project Management Unit should inform the requestor/complainant about other options available, including legal or administrative mechanisms. Whatever alternative the requestor/complainant chooses, it is important for the staff of the Project Management Unit to document their discussion with the requestor/complainant as well as the latter's informed choice.
- *Close out or refer the request*. The final step is to close out the complaint or grievance. If the response has been successful, the staff of the Project Management Unit should document the satisfactory resolution, in consultation with the requestor/ complainant. In cases where there have been major risks, impacts and/or negative publicity, it may be appropriate to include written documentation from the requestor/ complainant indicating satisfaction with the response. Otherwise, the requestor may resort to the UNDP's Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) and Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU).

(5) 9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

In line with UNDP policies and standards, monitoring is considered a standard element of implementing all interventions and activities, independently of their screening. The table below provides a summary of specific measures related to requirements for monitoring ESMF implementation, gathering monitoring information and analyzing, and using that information to effectuate operational changes in the project as deemed necessary to avoid and mitigate social and environmental harms while also enhancing benefits and opportunities for the environment and well-being of the people.

The ASL Project Monitoring Plan is described in detail in Annex 3 of the Project Document.

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Roles and Responsibilities	Indicative budget ($)

Track progress	~~Application of mitigation measures, as well as any required changes will be monitored and~~ Development of ESMP and LAP in first quarter. Monitoring of ESMF implementation, including ESMP, LAP, Gender Action Planetc General project implementation progress reported to Implementing Partner (GBB) ESMP and LAP require approval from the Project Board and UNDP.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each measure.	Slower than expected progress must be addressed by the PMU and the responsible parties.	Project manager with assistance from PMU to develop ESMP. LAP to be developed under coordination and monitored by PMU. Collection of data and information is ascribed to the various partners and the PMU,and in particular the thematic specialists/ experts in the PMU	$ 17500 (program managem ent costs)
Review and learning	Knowledge of and lessons learned on identified risks, social and environmental impacts, UNDP SES, human rights, FPIC, and complaints addressed through the Grievance Redress Mechanism (see paragraphs 3 and 5 above) will be shared.	Annually, as part of the Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Relevant data, information, risks, lessons learned are captured by the PMU and used to inform management decisions and to share with the Project Support Group, the Responsible Partners and project implementers.	The PMU with the thematic specialists/ experts, as well as national and local partners.	$ 7000
Project Implementation Reports (PIRs)	Progress report to be presented to the Project Board, the Implementing Partner, the Project Support Group, UNDP and key stakeholders. Analysis, updates and recommendations will be included.	Annually	A detailed update of the progress of project implementation, including financial reporting on actual expenditures will be shared and discussed with the Implementing Partner, the Project Board, the Project Support Group and UNDP and used to make	PMU	pm (managem ent costs)

			recommendations for improvement.		
Mid-term Project Review	Mid-term Review (MTR) conducted by a consultant (team). The MTR includes quality of project implementation and outputs assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses, project governance, an updated analysis of risks, and recommended mitigation measures, assessment of likely project sustainability, among others.	Mid-term project implementation	Risks and/ or impacts not adequately addressed by the PMU will be discussed by the Project Board, the Implementing Partner, the Project Support Group and UNDP. Recommendations will be made to the PMU and UNDP	UNDP and Implementing Partner	$34000
Terminal Evaluation Report	The Final Report conducted by a consultant (team). Review of project, implementation of activities, whether the project has attained its goals and objectives, its sustainability, etc.	At the end of project implementation	The evaluation will be presented to and discussed by the Project Board, the Implementing Partner, the Project Support Group, UNDP, project implementers and stakeholders.	UNDP	$34000
				Total	$87500

(6) 10. BUDGET FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ESMF

The costs for the implementation of ESMF are related to the time dedication of project staff, external consultants (for support to ASM and Tourism activities), training and consultation workshops. All budget is included in different lines of the overall budget as presented in the Prodoc.

Item	Budget Cost (USD)
PMU Project manager/Landscape Conservation specialist, for supervision of ESMP development/ESMF update implementation (project management), supervision of procedures for risk assessments components 1 and 2	$23,500[a]
PMU technical assistant/monitoring specialist for developing ESMP, assist in developing and monitoring LAP and IPP and for associated monitoring (Comp 4)	$ 25,000 [b]
National consultants for selection of activities and risk screening	$6,000 [c]
Workshops for consultation (1 extended workshop Coeroeni -Paroe landscape, 2 extended workshops in Saamaka-Matawai landscape)	$32,500 [d]
Total:	**$87,000**

[a] Included in budget for Contractual Services-Individuals, Components 1, 2 and 3.

[b] Included in budget for Contractual Services-Individuals, Components 1, 2 and 3.

[c] Included in budget for Local Consultants, Components 1 and 2.

[d] Included in budget for Training, Workshops and Conferences, Components 2 and 4

Annex I: Indigenous and Maroon Peoples Engagement Process and Planning Framework

1. INTRODUCTION

Participation is both a process and a goal. The goal of the engagement process is to have wide participation from diverse stakeholders to gain support and buy-in for what is being proposed in the project. Simultaneously, if persons are given the opportunity to participate and influence decisions that affect their life, it is an empowering process that builds confidence and cultivates their 'agency' and 'voice', which in turn can directly or indirectly affect their attitudes, norms, institutions and policies.

According to UNDP, "Effective stakeholder engagement is a cornerstone to achieving sustainable development. Civil society actors and organizations, indigenous peoples, local communities and other key stakeholders are crucial partners for advancing human rights-based development."[111]

The Indigenous and Maroon Peoples Engagement Process and Planning Framework developed for the ASL project is based on the same principles of participation and inclusiveness as the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Additionally, it is underpinned by the Principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and traditional processes of meeting specific to the Maroon tribal people (Saamaka and Matawai) and the Trio people.

Methodology and Results of Consultations with ITP

A desktop study was first done with the principles of participation and inclusiveness and of the different concepts and debates related to power, participation and social change. In particular the theories of anthropology of participation, governance and democracy, and how they relate to engagement processes, empowerment and women's rights were studied.

Field consultations were held in accordance with the traditional rules of engagement of the Maroon and Trio peoples. The consultation process in the Maroon communities was organized with the assistance of the umbrella Maroon organization KAMPOS[112] and the meetings in the field were organized by the Saamaka organization of traditional leaders (VSG). After the consultation meetings along the Upper Suriname River, a meeting was also held in Paramaribo with representatives of the bureau of the Saamaka granman[113], who presented the development plans and new structures proposed by the granman during the last two tribal meetings.

In the consultations held with Maroon Peoples during the design phase of the ASL project, use was made of local interpreters for the Saamaka language to ensure a good understanding and/or the lingua franca of Suriname (Sranan Tongo) was used. In the consultation meeting with the Trio, use was made of a Trio interpreter who accompanied the ASL team from Paramaribo and who afterwards translated the flipcharts used from Dutch to Trio. This translation was explicitly requested during the meetings – specificall by the Trio granman (see also stakeholder engagement plan). In all communities the need to use local languages for all activities during project implementation was emphasized and is a principle of this ITP engagement process and plan.

The logistics for the consultation meeting in the Trio village of Kwamalasamutu was in the hands of the Amazon Conservation Team (ACT), while the meeting itself was held in accordance with traditional practice of the Trio leadership, who was also responsible for organizing that meeting.

The several requests made for a meeting with the Matawai granman through KAMPOS and through other sources, proved to be unsuccessful. The Matawai said they were unable to meet with outsiders since they were still in a period of mourning some deaths among families in the area identified for the meeting. Owing to social distancing government regulations in place after the outbreak of the COVID 19 virus, no immediate further meetings could be held before the final validation workshop of the project design phase (7 May 2020). An attempt was afterwards

[111] Guidance Note. UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES). Stakeholder Engagement, October 2017, p.3

[112] KAMPOS is the platform of leaders of the six Maroon tribes in Suriname (Kwinti, Aluku, Matawai, Paamaka, Auka and Saamaka

[113] Granman = the title of a tribal chief among the Maroons and Trio peoples.

made to organize a videoconference with the Saamaka, Matawai and Trio Peoples, but the limitations of Internet communications with the remote areas made this impossible. Finally, visits were planned for Matawai and Saamaka for validation of the final project proposal for June 2020 but due to the Covid related lockdown, this had to be postponed.

A resource person with expertise on FPIC and the traditional engagement processes of Indigenous and Maroon People in Suriname was thereupon asked to collaborate to help develop the Indigenous and Maroon Peoples Engagement Process and Planning Framework.

2. Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Affected

2.1 Peoples of the Interior

The total surface area of Suriname is 163,820 km^2. The majority of the population (80%) lives in the coastal area bordering the Atlantic Ocean, which comprises a narrow coastal plain of fertile marine clay deposits, an 'old coastal plain' with a slightly higher elevation, and a savannah belt running in east-west direction. This area is classified as the urban and rural areas of the country. The remaining 80% of the country's territory is called 'the interior' and is covered primarily by tropical rainforest. The interior is home to a total of four Indigenous and six Maroon Tribal Peoples. The Indigenous and Maroon communities located in or near the coastal area can be reached by road, but they still become isolated in the rainy season when roads are bad. The communities in the more remote hinterland are only accessible by boat or by air.

The Analysis of the Status of Indigenous and Maroon Women's Rights in Suriname, commissioned in 2008 by UNIFEM and conducted by three cultural anthropologists[114], gives an analysis of the challenges faced by Indigenous and Maroon women and the specific needs and aspirations expressed by them. The study pointed out the lack of quantitative data and statistics specified according to ethnicity and gender, as well as the short time-frame and high costs involved in travel to remote areas of Suriname, which made it impossible to conduct an in-depth study which takes into account all aspects relevant to an analysis. Not much has changed on availability of reliable quantitative data in the ten years since the analysis was carried out, even though the last census[115] did provide more demographic information, and specific Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) have meanwhile been conducted to gain more knowledge of the health and wellbeing of vulnerable people in Suriname in general and primarily women and children.

The labor migration of men and young persons from the interior to urban coastal areas or gold mining areas in search of employment, better income, secondary and higher education, has resulted in women becoming heads of households and sole income earners in the interior. The traditional systems of subsistence farming have also come under pressure, since the women are faced with an increased workload and increased responsibilities. The women are vulnerable to poverty and often cannot afford to pay for services to clear the land for planting or the education of their children.[116]

Production activities in both Maroon and Indigenous villages take place beside the women's traditional daily tasks of food production and care of the family: prepare and maintain the agricultural plot, plant, harvest, process and conserve produce, fish and game, collect firewood and water, and so forth. In fact, women's tasks seem more numerous and time consuming than those of men. Women try to make money to purchase necessary goods. Almost all women produced more than they needed, so that they can sell surplus cassava, cassava bread, oil pressed from nuts gathered in the forest, rice, clothing (*panyi*), calabashes made for drinking and eating, and crafts. When asked if they then had sufficient time to explicitly make products for sale – that is, commercialize their knowledge and skills

[114] Analysis of the Status of Indigenous and Maroon Women's Rights in Suriname, Zaïre van Arkel, Marie-Josee Artist & Carla Madsian, UNIFEM, 2008

[115] The last census in Suriname was conducted in 2012.

[116] Suriname Population Situation Analysis 2019, UNFPA, not yet published

through micro-enterprise development – the women said it was no problem and that they would work in groups to be able to produce commercially. [117]

Extensive legal and illegal gold mining not only impacts the areas where miners work. It also affects the rivers and creeks along which the Indigenous and Maroon peoples live, as well as the down-river and down-wind pristine areas such as nature reserves. As a result of the gold mining activities, communities in the interior have no alternative than consuming food and drinking water which are contaminated. According to MICS 2018, access to piped water into the dwelling or the yard in the interior is enjoyed by 19.5% of the surveyed population, while 14.1% of the surveyed population in Sipaliwini and 1.2% in Brokopondo collect surface water from creeks and rivers. Rainwater collection is by far the most important improved drinking water source in the interior (67.1%), Whenever water needs to be collected, women were mostly responsible for this (51.8% women vs. 29.4% men). When children (under 15 years of age) collected water, male children were tasked more often than female children (4.4% male vs. 0.5% female). [118]

Throughout the years, different civil society organizations have provided services to help tackle problems faced by people of the interior. The focus of these activities has often been on women. Activities have included introducing commercial agriculture and assisting in developing non-agriculture economic activities, strengthening entrepreneurship, the establishment of local credit facilities, increased access to loans from formal credit institutions, and access to markets and networks. The Government, in collaboration with development partners, civil society organizations and the private sector (banks, credit cooperatives), has also invested in the provision of microfinance credit to address immediate household needs of low-income households, support women to develop micro-enterprises and increase access of (women) entrepreneurs to credits. However, the lack of financial services was usually mentioned as a problem more by men. Maroon and Indigenous women alike decide themselves how they will spend the money they earn from the sale of their products. Most of their earnings is spent on themselves and their children, while part of their income is saved at home.

2.2 The Indigenous People of the Paroe-Coeroeni Landscape

'Tareno' is actually the collective name for a number of indigenous tribes and sub-tribes who used to live in small, nomadic families in communities of 30 to 50 people scattered in southern Suriname, but who moved in the late 1950s and early 1960s to live together in larger communities. The largest of the tribes is the Trio and the contact language is the Trio language—hence the people of southwestern Suriname are generally referred to collectively as Trio or Tiriyo.

The Sipaliwini Nature Reserve (ca. 100,000 ha) was established in 1971. It lies at the headwaters of the Sipaliwini River along the border with Brazil and forms part of the larger Paru savannah in Brazil, which now forms part of the Tumuc Humac National Park in that country. The nature reserve consists for the most part of savannah and forest islands. There are various rock formations in the savannah, as well as mountains, the best known being Vier Gebroeders mountain range (554 m), where there is also an airstrip. A management plan for the Sipaliwini Nature Reserve (SNR) was developed with assistance from Conservation International and with the Trio communities in 2009. However, according to the Suriname Conservation Foundation, the fund established to fund the management of nature reserves in Suriname, ten years later the Nature Conservation Department of the Ministry of ROGB had not yet submitted the SNR management plan to acquire funding for its implementation.

Coeroeni is one of the six administrative regions of the Sipaliwini district. It is located in southwestern Suriname, along the border with Brazil, and includes the disputed border triangle with Guyana. According to the 2012 census, this administrative jurisdiction counted a total of 1,064 persons (536M and 510F), 99% of whom identified as Indigenous. The administrative jurisdiction has a small number of villages: Kwamalasamutu, Alalapadu and Sipaliwini in the south near the Sipaliwini Nature Reserve and the border with Brazil; Coeroeni, Amatopo, Kajoe-eiland and Lucie in the west nearer the border with Guyana. The Coeroeni-Paroe landscape referred to in the ASL project is not the same as the Coeroeni administrative area and because of its focus on the Paroe, seems to be more descriptive

[117] Memo genderstrategie voor projecten en programma's binnenland, Bureau Forum for NGOs (not dated)
[118] Suriname's Population Situation Analysis 2019, UNFPA, not yet published.

for the area near the Sipaliwini Nature Reserve (SNR). For this study, therefore, more detail has been given for the three villages include in the landscape: Kwamalasamutu, Alalapadu and Sipaliwini.

Kwamalasamutu is the seat of the Granman of the Trio and is a conglomerate village. Besides the Trio, there is also a relatively large group of Wai Wai and a number of smaller sub-tribes. The village has a core of permanent inhabitants, but also people who regularly move around to other Trio villages in Suriname and Brazil. The number of inhabitants, therefore, varies. In 2009, a total of 1,029 persons were registered at the polyclinic of the Medical Mission in Kwamalasamutu. However, a total of 685 persons in 167 households were found in a count done by the Amazon Conservation Team in June 2007. In the village plan of Kwamalasamutu, developed in 2011 by the Institute for Graduate Studies and Research (IGSR) of the Anton de Kom University of Suriname together with the community, 211 houses were counted which were in use. The average household in the village was 2.6 persons, which is relatively low. The male population was estimated at 43% and the female population at 57%, which might be an indication of labor migration of men. But a general population decline seems to be occurring as people move for longer time or permanently to other villages: in 2006/2007, 219 pupils were enrolled in the primary school at Kwamalasamutu and in 2009/2010, 177 pupils were enrolled; this is a decline of 19%. Kwamalasamutu lies about 200 m above sea level on the Sipaliwini River, which connects this village with the villages of Alalapadu and Sipaliwini. There is a well-maintained airstrip with frequent charter flights from Paramaribo. In 2010, a telecommunications mast was built by Telesur, as a result of which the village is now more accessible for telephone and Internet communications, although the latter are not always consistently available. In 2000, a local Trio hunter discovered petroglyphs in a rock formation near Kwamalasamutu.[119] These 'Werehpai petroglyphs' were later surveyed by a team of archaeologists from the Smithsonian Institution, the University of Leiden and the Suriname Museum. Pottery found in one of the caves was dated to be about 5,000 years old.

Alalapadu was originally the largest Trio community, but in the 1970s the inhabitants all moved to Kwamalasamutu. It was rebuilt in 1999 at the request of the Trio granman and by 2010 counted 15 households and ca. 75 persons (49% M; 51%F). Alalapadu is some 230 m above sea level and lies along the Wioemi Creek. Villagers earn a living from selling Brazil nuts to buyers in Paramaribo. Both the Amazon Conservation Team (ACT) and Conservation International (CI) have implemented projects in Alalapadu to gather and process Brazilian nuts. The latest is a CI project (2018-2019) to help extract oil and market this in Paramaribo through a well-known drugstore. Many other forest products are gathered for own use, while birds, frogs and small monkeys are caught and sold to Paramaribo. The nearest village is Kwamalasamutu, a day's travel away by boat.[120]

The village of Sipaliwini borders the Sipaliwini Nature Reserve (SNR) and in 2010 counted about 100 persons and 30 households with equal numbers of women and men. The local community organization Sipa managed to fundraise sufficiently to build a small school in 2009 to accommodate the 60 pupils it then had, but it lacks qualified teachers. Sipaliwini is an important border village. The Tiriyo village of Missão in Brazil is closer than Kwamalasamutu or Alalapadu (1 day's walking distance), while the village of Kusare in Brazil is only two days' walking distance.[121]

The villages of Kwamalasamutu, Alalapadu and Sipaliwini get drinking water from rainwater collection or from nearby creeks, either pumped into tanks (Kwamalasamutu) or individually collected by the women of the villages. The people use their natural surrounding areas for shifting cultivation, hunting and fishing. Besides the traditional cassava crops planted by the villagers, fruits, nuts and other forest products are collected, which are sometimes used by the women to make souvenirs, ornaments and trinkets for own use and for sale to outsiders who visit the village.

The formal education level is at the very best primary school level, but relatively few youngsters manage to acquire their primary school certificate. The Medical Mission operates a full polyclinic in Kwamalasamutu and smaller basic clinics in Alalapadu and Sipaliwini. Local health workers provide care in all clinics and a physician is sent from Paramaribo once a month if possible. Acute cases are flown to Paramaribo.

All three villages are primarily Christian Baptist. The church is the main social organization and plays a central role in the community. Local preachers in the villages maintain contact with one another, as well as with the World Team,

[119] Dorpsplan Kwamalasamutu 2011 – 2014, Jona Ton Pata - Het dorp van verschillende stammen, Institute for Graduate Studies and Research (IGSR)
[120] Dorpsplan Alalapadu 2011 – 2014, Tuhka Ipata - het Notendorp, Institute for Graduate Studies and Research (IGSR)
[121] Dorpsplan Sipaliwini 2011 – 2014, Oi Pon Pata - het Savannedorp, Institute for Graduate Studies and Research (IGSR)

the Baptist missionary organization that sent the first missionary to the area. Annual or biennial church meetings are organized with other villages, even from Brazil, if funding permits. Religious leaders have a lot of influence in the villages.

The sustainable semi-nomadic lifestyle of the Trio was abandoned in favor of a more permanent settlement and although this radical transition had many advantages, including better healthcare, a substantial increase in life expectancy, literacy and education, there have also been disadvantages. Just one generation ago, people dealt with threats to their livelihoods (for example, the diminishing wildlife, depleted agricultural plots, or crops being attacked by fire ants) by packing up and moving to another site. The Trio still face problems of adjusting to a sedentary life, for example, how to ensure sufficient protein for an increasing population without over-hunting and over-fishing, and how to rotate crops or introduce (semi-)permanent agriculture instead of cutting the forest for new plots every year.[122]

Community members possess a vast store of indigenous knowledge, which they use to exploit the rainforest for survival, but over the past 50 years the people have also had to learn to participate in a cash economy, with social changes inherent in the concept of working to earn an income to purchase food and goods. Some villagers work in government or government-subsidized jobs, mainly in the education and health sectors, while village leaders receive a government stipend. Early on the wildlife trade became the most significant source of cash income, as the community turned to their natural resources to earn money. Since 1992, Conservation International (CI) and the Amazon Conservation Team (ACT) have developed projects that directly created jobs for people with these organizations. Small, often one-time education, healthcare and food security projects were also implemented by other non-government organizations. Today, the village economy continues to rely on income from government sources, donor-funded projects and non-sustainable activities, such as the wildlife trade and gold mining.

Although customary sharing and exchange, and traditional forms of education are prominent among the Trio people, individual ownership is also very strongly developed in the traditional subsistence economy. The introduction of the money economy has had a significant effect on individual ownership of equipment (outboard engines, chainsaws, and other material resources) is now an important dimension of social and economic life and status. Western-style administrative structures and procedures have been introduced throughout the years to manage public goods, such as utilities, education and health care, and to manage local governance. But there is little understanding of political, legal, economic and social systems.

The structure of the village council was introduced when the different (sub-) groups came to live together, but important decisions are still discussed and taken within the different tribal and family structures. Thus, while official decisions are the sole authority of the village council, successful implementation of activities is more often decided by who stands behind the idea, on his position and standing in his own tribe, and on whether or not he has informal authority in the village itself. Van Arkel[123] states that as a consequence of the flexible and mobile nature of the settlements, daily leadership used to be organized primarily at the level of the household or small conglomerate of households, but over the course of time, leadership among the Indigenous groups has been reshaped. The nuclear family - with the father as family head - is still considered “the most productive and reproductive unit in Indigenous communities, although the extended family is also important. Male and female activities are traditionally different and complementary in the communities. By tradition this division also applies to the social, political and ritual organization”.[124]

Indigenous communities are not static, unchanging tribal societies, but dynamic communities that adapt to ever-changing circumstances and outside influences. Social change in the Trio villages is influenced by developments in the capital of Paramaribo, as increasing numbers of Trio travel to the coast, settle in the city, and have children in schools there. The interaction of the Trio leadership with the community, as well as between the Trio and outsiders is dynamic, as people come and go in the village, and as power relations within the community and with working

[122] Analysis of the Status of Indigenous and Maroon Women’s Rights in Suriname, Zaïre van Arkel, Marie-Josee Artist & Carla Madsian, UNIFEM, 2008

[123] Analysis of the Status of Indigenous and Maroon Women’s Rights in Suriname, Zaïre van Arkel, Marie-Josee Artist & Carla Madsian, UNIFEM, 2008

[124] P. Riviere, quoted in Analysis of the Status of Indigenous and Maroon Women’s Rights in Suriname, pp. 9/10

and visiting outsiders[125] keep changing. A good example of change in the Trio communities is the recent appointment of a female captain of one of the sub-tribes in Kwamalasamutu and other woman as a head basya of another sub-tribe.

Currently, a road is being cut open between the villages of Coeroeni and Amatopo to the west of the Coeroeni-Paroe landscape. The government intends to construct a further road from Amotopo in northern direction to Apoera to make transportation easier from the coastal area (Nickerie district) to southwestern Suriname.

2.3 The Maroon Tribal Peoples of the Saamaka - Matawai Landscape

The Saamaka-Matawai landscape identified in the ASL project comprises more or less the District of Brokopondo[126] and two administrative jurisdictions of the Sipaliwini district, namely Boven-Suriname (Upper Suriname River) and Boven-Saramacca (Upper Saramacca River). The Saamaka People live along the Upper Suriname River in more than 50 villages up to and including the Gran Rio and Pikin Rio, the source rivers of the Suriname River. Saamaka people also live in the Brokopondo district (in Marchallkreek, Klaaskreek, Brokopondo-Centrum, Brownsweg and Sarakreek). The Matawai People live along the Upper Saramacca River and in the village of Kwakoegron in the Brokopondo district. It should be noted that the census figures include non-Maroon persons, although the majority in these two areas is of Maroon heritage. The total population is listed in the following table.

Living area	Men	Women	Total
Upper Suriname River	15,279	18,584	33,863
Brokopondo District	8,501	7,408	15,909
Upper Saramacca River	987	440	1,427
Total	24,767	26,432	51,199

Historically, after the peace accord between the Saamaka tribe and the colonial government was signed in 1762, a group separated from the Saamaka tribe, moved to the next river and became what is now known as the Matawai tribe. The Saamaka and Matawai therefore speak variants of the same language. Between the 1970s and 1990s, there was a general migration of the Matawai to the coastal area, which has left some villages deserted.

Nowadays, community-based organizations (CBOs) play an important role in particular with the Paramaribo-based NGOs working in the hinterland. Outside influences through education, religion, politics, economic empowerment initiatives, and improved communication and infrastructure, have naturally brought changes in traditions. As a result, some villages have rapidly become more 'urbanized' while other villages still adhere to a more traditional way of life.

Maroon societies traditionally have a matrilineal kinship structure, i.e. descent is set by the female line and matrilineal kinfolk of the community are at the core of every village. This structure has considerable consequences for social relations, settlement patterns, ownership over land and the division of political and religious functions in the community. Maroon society is organized as follows:[127]

- *ini osu*, composed by the father, mother, children and grandchildren;

[125] Both the Amazon Conservation Team (ACT) and Conservation International (CI) have projects in the area and visit their projects regularly. The Medical Mission flies in physicians when necessary, while representatives of Paramaribo-based government and non-government organizations fly in now and then to implement small projects, conduct studies, or maintain telecommunications facilities. Political parties are known to send scores of representatives to this area when campaigning for general elections every 5 years with promises and to carry out ad-hoc activities.

[126] Brokopondo has 6 administrative jurisdictions: Kwakoegron, Marchallkreek, Klaaskreek, Brokopondo-Centrum, Brownsweg, Sarakreek). Kwakoegron is predominantly Matawai area, while Sarakreek has Auka and Saamaka populations. The other jurisdictions are predominantly Saamaka.

[127] Mac Intosch, S., Het Traditioneel Gezag van de Inheemsen in Suriname. Een verkennend onderzoek naar het traditioneel gezag van de inheemsen in het kustgebied Scriptie ter verkrijging van de graad van doctorandus in de Public Administration, Anton de Kom Universiteit van Suriname, quoted in Anaysis of the Status of Indigenous and Maroon Women's Rights in Suriname

- *bëë*, composed by the descendants of matrilineal kin up to the sixth grade;
- *lö,* with its origin in a shared group of slaves who ran away together from a certain plantation area and descendants of the female offspring of one shared female ancestor;
- the *tribe,* which is composed of matriclans. The tribe consists of groups of people who feel connected by a (true or imagined) kinship tie which is older than the existence of the settlements in Suriname's interior. Their most important characteristic is their shared dialect.

In most villages different *lö* groups are present, subdivided in various *bëë*. In general, people who belong to the same *bëë* live together in a certain part of the village and relations among *bëë* members are tight. "However, Maroon societies, being part of the wider Surinamese and global society, find themselves in a continuous process of change. Within this process traditional gender roles are constantly questioned and Maroon women have to find and negotiate their position in the communities. This is most evident in the current situation where in most villages women are overrepresented, which is due to the labor migration of Maroon men that started in the 20th century and continues until present".[128]

Traditionally, polygamic relations among Maroon men was quite common. Each of the wives had their own home and household and had their own financial responsibility. The man contributed to the costs of basic needs, such as oil, soap, sugar, clothing, hammocks.[129] According to Amoksi[130], in traditional Maroon communities a young man started in a monogamous relationship, but as he grew older having two wives became almost the norm. Even a man with three wives used to be quite common. There are different reasons why officially accepted polygamy among the Maroons is declining: the influence of Christianity in the interior; women who grow more (financially) independent and become better educated no longer accept being in a polygamous relationship; and urbanization to Paramaribo and employment in companies whose human resources programmes do not accept more than one officially registered partner for health insurance and pension plans. Among the Matawai, polygamy has almost disappeared.

Urbanization is also causing a disintegration of matriarchal relations. Men have an authoritative role within the matrilineal structure: the uncles on the mother's side traditionally have a more important role in the education of the boys than the father. Urban life is slowly having an influence on this cultural tradition as well. In many Maroon households in Paramaribo it has become more important for a man to buy and share material goods with his own children than with his sisters' children. [131]

Nevertheless, local notions of the roles and tasks of women and men may still be an obstacle to change and breaking through male dominance in decision-making positions will be a long process. One of the reasons for this is women's tasks and responsibilities for family and food security, which is a labor intensive and time-consuming process. [132]

After the period of internal war in Suriname in the 1980s, the migration of Maroon men increased. Men left to look for work in Paramaribo and French Guiana.[133] "The effects of the labor migration of Maroon men on various aspects of social life in the villages are substantial. For example, according to tradition, the mother's brother is responsible for the education of her sons after they have reached the age of eleven. The absence of men, including the mother's brothers, gives mothers new and challenging responsibilities. Moreover, the absence of many men in the villages makes women even more crucial actors in community development and therefore improved support for and empowerment of these women is crucial."[134]

The *gaamá (*or *granman), ede kabiteni, kabiteni* and *basya* are all considered traditional leaders. The most important traditional political institutions of the Saamaka are: the *lanti u lio*, in which the granman represent his lö; the *lanti u konde,* represented by the *kabiteni* and his assistants (*basyas*); and the *gaanwa*, i.e. the council of elders. Men

[128] Analysis of the Status of Indigenous and Maroon Women's Rights in Suriname, Zaïre van Arkel, Marie-Josee Artist & Carla Madsian, UNIFEM, 2008, pp.7/8
[129] Suriname's Population Situation Analysis 2019, UNFPA, not yet published
[130] Martina Amoksi, De Marronvrouw in de stad. Een historische analyse van de gevolgen van de urbanizatie voor de Marronvrouwen in Suriname. NiNsee/Amrit, Amsterdam/Den Haag 2009
[131] Amoksi, p.67
[132] Memo genderstrategie Programma's en projecten binnenland. Bureau Forum for NGOs (not dated)
[133] Suriname's Population Situation Analysis 2019, UNFPA, not yet published
[134] Analysis of the Status of Indigenous and Maroon Women's Rights in Suriname, Zaïre van Arkel, Marie-Josee Artist & Carla Madsian, UNIFEM, 2008, p.8

dominate in these positions and structures, while the influence of women (wife and her kin) is most significant within the household. Women thus influence decisions on the community level and are often important informal leaders. Village or council meetings (*kuútu*) are arenas for the resolution of social problems, while consensus is always found through negotiation.

Traditional Maroon communities rely on rain-fed subsistence agriculture, which is considered highly vulnerable to climate change. Changes in temperature and rainfall and drought spells are reducing crop output and freshwater availability. Population growth in combination with a lack of formal land (use) rights and increased investments for the development of economic activities (such as tourism, infrastructure, logging, and mining), lead to increased pressure on the forest. Commercial agriculture is currently limited due to a lack of tradition of commercial agriculture, high transportation costs and a lack of market, but ongoing improvements of the road network, especially in the Matawai and Saamaka living areas, will likely increase these activities.

Pokigron is the last Saamaka village accessible by road, while Atjoni is the next-door communications and service hub for the upstream villages. The two locations share several facilities, including a primary school, a secondary school, a clinic and several supermarkets, which also serve the communities located on the Upper Suriname River. Dozens of boats leave throughout the day to more than 50 communities located further upstream. In January 2018, the Pokigron solar plant was inaugurated. The plant has a capacity of 500 kW and provides 24 hours electricity to Pokigron and Atjoni under the operational responsibility of EBS, the state-owned electric utility of Suriname, and with financing from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).[135] The female acting District Commissioner of Brokopondo and the Pokigron women's played an important role in fundraising so that the remaining financial requirements were in order to ensure that every household in Pokigron could receive electricity. Access to reliable and affordable electricity has transformed life in many homes and small businesses owned by women in Pokigron (e.g., an electric oven to bake and sell bread; an electric mixer to bake cookies for sale). [136]

Goejaba and Pikin Slee are the two largest Saamaka villages in this area. The two villages together count the largest number of people along the river (Pikin Slee ca. 4,000 persons; Goejaba ca. 5,000 persons). The remaining villages of the Upper Suriname are relatively small in comparison. A solar energy project for Pikin Slee and Goejaba is currently being implemented by the Chinese company Power China, which plans to deliver the project in early 2020. The Saamaka Maroon Museum, dedicated to the cultural heritage of the Maroons in Suriname, is established at Pikin Slee, where there is also a vibrant commercial woodworking centre.

The Godo Cooperative Savings and Credit Bank is the only bank operating in the interior with small branch-offices in Nieuw-Aurora and Atjoni/Pokigron in the Upper Suriname River area. The bank promotes micro-loans to individuals and micro- enterprises. In March 2019 Godo supported the Egi Du market at Atjoni, which aimed at stimulating agricultural production in the area and providing information on study loans for further study in Paramaribo and on possibilities for career development. [137]

The Bureau Forum NGOs (BFN) has worked in the Upper Suriname River for years, primarily offering community development and women's economic development activities. In 2017 -2019, BFN carried out an EU-funded project in some villages between Pokigron and Pikin Slee. This project was initially intended as a women's economic empowerment project, but it developed into a general community economic empowerment project, providing training and guidance in gender awareness, business management and accounting in order to strengthen business activities. Eventually, the activities were focused in and around Pikin Slee, providing assistance to, among others, the Fiti A Wan women's organization to develop its business activities in textile art and calabash art, as well as providing micro-grants and micro-loans to individuals to set up or strengthen micro-enterprises. BFN continues to run a micro-loans program which is available to persons trained during BFN projects. It also collaborates with the Godo Cooperative Bank when larger loans are required.

Tropenbos Suriname implemented a participatory three-dimensional mapping project in the Upper Suriname River basin between Pikin Pada and Lespansi in collaboration with the Association of Saamaka Traditional Leaders (VSG)

[135] https://blogs.iadb.org/caribbean-dev-trends/en/first-solar-plant-for-rural-communities-in-suriname/ - accessed on 15 January 2020

[136] https://blogs.iadb.org/caribbean-dev-trends/en/the-women-lighting-up-rural-suriname/ - accessed 15 January 2020

[137] https://www.godo.sr/over-ons/godo-nieuws

and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Guianas program in 2018 - 2019. The purpose was to support land use planning and decision making. The process was used to conduct collaborative research while delivering ownership of the process and a planning tool for local development. The map identifies villages, agriculture camps, gold mining camps, hunting camps, home gardens, fallow fields, tourism lodges, cemeteries, airstrips, roads and trails. It also shows the river, river arms, creeks, sand banks, primary forest, secondary forest, grasslands, swamps, and large and small rapids. The three-dimensional product was placed in a space identified by the people at Atjoni, while a two-dimensional map was also produced for use. Tropenbos is currently conducting a second phase of three-dimensional mapping further upstream from Lespansi onwards, which includes the Pikin Slee area. Although no specific gender assessment or analysis was conducted before or during this project, the participation of women was ensured for information gathering and actual mapping activities, while schoolchildren were involved in the creation of the three-dimensional map.

The BFN and Tropenbos projects are recent initiatives. The Upper Suriname River, more or less between Pokigron and Botopasi has been an area where commercial and social projects and accompanying training initiatives have been carried out throughout the years by government and non-government organizations: health, education, hygiene, drinking water, agriculture, forestry, and small enterprise development. For example, an agricultural project financed and implemented by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) at Abenaston, a peanut cultivation project at Futunakaba and other villages implemented by the National Women's Movement (NVB) and financed by UNICEF, and water sanitation projects in many of the villages implemented by the Ministry of Regional Development (RO) and financed by UNICEF.

The area further upstream of the village of Botopasi (including the Pikin Rio and Gran Rio areas) has not received the same attention as the downstream villages, primarily because it is more difficult to get to: either an hours-long trip by boat over stronger and more dangerous rapids or by air. This makes the area much more expensive to include in a project, since transportation costs are high. However, this is the most pristine part of the Saamaka living area and the more culturally traditional area. Some tourism has been developed here by Paramaribo-based tour operators and by locals. Asidonhopo near the confluence of the Pikin Rio and Gran Rio is the residence of the Saamaka granman.

The transition of the Saamaka people is also evident in the structures that the Saamaka granman has been building to better manage the tribe and developments impacting the people. In 2017, it was decided during the annual *lio kuutu*, the meeting of clan leaders, that a council of all the clans would be installed. In the 2020 *lio kuutu* in February 2020, this council was installed, and a cooperative association has been officially set up as the implementing organization of the council. The granman also has a secretariat, officially called 'bureau of the granman', the staff of which is temporarily made available by the Ministry of Regional Development. The granman and his bureau have developed a draft development plan for the Saamaka tribe, of which the component for alternative agricultural techniques and methods is now in the early phase of implementation.

Traditionally the Matawai subsist primarily on fishing, agriculture, and hunting, but they also participate in trade in Paramaribo. The northern part of the Matawai territory has been affected by small-scale gold mining. In the southern part of the territory (Pusugrunu and surrounding area) there are no gold mining activities. The Matawai granman, whose residence is Pusugrunu, has emphasized that no mining activities will be permitted in the region for the time being. A road has been built to connect the ten villages located near Pusugrunu to the national transportation network. A community forest zone was granted to the Matawai community by the government in late 2015, giving them management rights over a 100,000-hectare region.

In 2014, the Amazon Conservation Team (ACT), in collaboration with the local Matawai foundation, Stichting A Fiti Mauw, trained community members to map their own lands and plan appropriately for changes. A Fiti Mauw received grant money from the UNDP Small Grants Programme and the Suriname Conservation Foundation to implement a large-scale sustainable development project focusing on land use and zonal mapping, sustainable livelihoods and entrepreneurship, and capacity building. Using a combination of field data collected in collaboration with the Matawai community and state-of-the-art remote sensing and imagery resources, large-scale poster maps were created of the upper Saramacca Matawai territory from the local perspective. In 2016, the ten villages along the upper Saramacca River outlined their future expectations and formulated activities for the desired development of their area. ACT furthermore provided an industrial pepper mill for a dedicated group of Matawai women who

were cultivating and processing pepper to generate an income. This has resulted in larger quantities of pepper being cultivated in the villages, as well as the production of dried red pepper, which is marketed in professionally labelled bottles in Paramaribo.[138]

In 2019, Conservation International Suriname (CI-Suriname) and the KIT Royal Institute, working together in a twinning project financed by the Netherlands, received 336,000 euro for sustainable management of these forests.[139] Under this project, a management Programme for the sustainable use of the Pusugrunu Community Forest will be developed, comprising the following:

- mapping of the ecosystem services so as to prioritize income-generating activities;
- development of inclusive value-chains, with a specific focus on non-timber forest products;
- formulation of a Conservation Agreement which will provide tangible benefits in exchange for effective conservation of high-priority areas.[140]

3. Substantive Rights and Legal Framework of Indigenous and Maroon Peoples

The following table provides an overview of the international conventions ratified and/or acceded to by Suriname, which affirm and protect ITP rights to a greater or lesser degree.

International Convention /agreement	**Brief description**
American Convention on Human Rights (*including the jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court on Human Rights (IA Court) binding and applicable specifically to Suriname*)	Three IA Court rulings have been issued to date collectively finding violations of the rights of indigenous and tribal peoples in Suriname and ordering the State to (i) provide a mechanisms to delimit, demarcate and grant collective titles over ITPs´ lands in accordance with the norms, values and customs of the affected peoples; (ii) abstain from further acts (such as establishment of protected areas or granting of new concessions) until delimitation, demarcation, and titling has been completed, unless the State obtains the free, informed and prior consent of the peoples in question; and (iii) provide for the recognition of the legal (juridical) personality of ITPs in Suriname. The IA Court further affirmed that rights to be recognized should not limit to *land ownership* but extend to 'natural resources traditionally used and necessary for the very survival, development and continuation' of indigenous and tribal peoples' way of life, including resources found on and within their territories'. (*Moiwana Case*, *Saamaka Case* and *Lokono Kaliña Case*).
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	As a signatory to the UNFCCC, Suriname has highlighted its commitment to global efforts to mitigate climate change in its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) presented in September 2015. The Surinamese INDC states the country's intention to pursue a green economy through a climate compatible development approach, with REDD+ as a "key" mechanism. The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) was submitted in 2020. The NDC reaffirms the country's status as a high forest cover and low deforestation (HFLD) country, and affirms that Suriname will maintain its 93% forest cover.
United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD)	Suriname signed the convention in 1996. The country's fifth National Report to the UNCBD includes the country's biological diversity targets through which the goals of the Convention are to be met. These targets include one target stating that "by 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including

[138] https://www.amazonteam.org/mapping-the-traditional-lands-of-the-matawai-maroons-in-suriname-one-creek-at-a-time/ - accessed on 15 January 2020

[139] https://www.culturu.com/nieuws/suriname/srd-2-miljoen-voor-duurzaam-bosbeheer-matawai/ - accessed on 15 January 2020

[140] https://www.kit.nl/project/management-sustainability-and-matawais-community-forest-in-suriname/ - accessed on 15 January 2020

	forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation significantly reduced. This will be reached with the implementation of the REDD+ Programme (Reduced Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) and ongoing implementation of the sustainable harvesting method known as the 'CELOS Management System' in the timber industry, developed and introduced by the Centre for Agricultural Research In Suriname (CELOS)".
International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA)	ITTA provides a framework for cooperation between tropical timber producers and consumers and encourages the development of national policies aimed at sustainable utilization and conservation of tropical forests and their genetic resources. Suriname became the 68th Party of ITTA in 2014.
UNESCO World Heritage Convention	Suriname joined the convention in 1997. The Central Suriname Nature Reserve is a Natural World Heritage Site. In order to be accepted as a World Heritage site, sites must prove to be of outstanding universal value. Where they are endangered of losing this value, they can get listed on the World Heritage in Danger List.
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	Supplement to the UNCBD. The Cartagena Protocol aims to protect biodiversity from the risk posed by genetically modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology. In Suriname, the Cartagena Protocol entered into force in 2008.
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	Agreement between governments to ensure that international trade in species does not threaten their survival. In Suriname, CITES entered into force in 1981.
Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere	Agreement among 11 members of the Pan American Union, including Suriname, which entered into force in May 1942. Sets out the shared goal of establishing protected areas for the protection of nature and the preservation of flora and fauna. Declares that the resources of protected areas shall not be subject to exploitation for commercial profit (article 3).
Amazon Cooperation Treaty (ACT)	Treaty aiming to promote the sustainable development and social inclusion in the Amazon Basin while balancing the need to conserve the environment. The treaty was signed in 1978. Suriname is one of eight member states.
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)	Multilateral treaty with172 parties as of 2017. Adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1966. The ICCPR obligates State parties to respect, promote and protect a range of basic human rights, such as: the right to life and human dignity; gender equality; minority rights; freedom of speech, assembly, and association; religious freedom and privacy; equality before the law; freedom from torture, ill-treatment, and arbitrary detention; and the right to a fair trial. The ICCPR is part of the International Bill of Human Rights. The UN Committee on Human Rights is charged with monitoring State compliance to the Convention. The UN Human Rights Council is responsible for promoting and protecting human rights throughout the world has expressed its concern for Suriname's failure to implement the IA Court orders related to ITP rights to land recognition.
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)	Multilateral treaty with 164 parties as of 2015. Adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1966. Commits parties to work towards granting economic, social and cultural rights to the non-self governing and trust territories and individuals, including labor rights, rights to health, education and an adequate standard of living. The ICESCR is part of the International Bill of Human Rights.

International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination	Multilateral treaty with 179 parties as of 2018. Adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1965. Commits parties to eliminate racial discrimination and promote understanding among all races. The UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, charged with monitoring State compliance to the Convention, has communicated to Suriname stating that "the Committee is concerned at the nonexistence of specific legislative framework to guarantee the realization of the collective rights of indigenous and tribal peoples: and expressing its profound concern over "'*ongoing delays in compliance of the most crucial aspects of the [Inter-American] court judgment, in particular, concerning the recognition of communal and self-determination rights of the Saamaka people*'"[141].
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)	International treaty adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1979. Described as an international bill of rights for women, it was instituted on 3 September 1981 and has been ratified by 189 states. Suriname signed in 1993. The last progress report submitted was a combined fourth to sixth report in 2018. In the concluding remarks, the CEDAW Committee emphasized, among other things, that national legislation still needs to be adapted to CEDAW and that a system needs to be set up to collect, analyze and publish data and information on equal rights of women. The next report is due in 2022.
United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)	UNDRIP was adopted by the General Assembly in September 2007 by a majority of 144 (including Suriname). UNDRIP is a compilation of the rights of ITPs already affirmed in treaties and conventions binding on most States of the world. All States endorsing UNDRIP agreed "*promote respect for and full application of the provisions of this Declaration and follow up the effectiveness of this Declaration*." (Art. 42).
Minamata Convention on Mercury	Global treaty to protect human health and the environment from the adverse effects of mercury. Highlights of the convention include a phase out and phase down of mercury use in a number of products and processes and control measures on emissions to air and on release to land and water, and the regulation of the informal sector of artisanal and small-scale gold mining.
Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage	Aiming to safeguard intangible cultural heritage defined as practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills – as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith – that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage. Also aiming to ensure respect for the intangible cultural heritage, raise awareness and provide for international cooperation and assistance.

Suriname does not legally recognize the collective rights of indigenous and tribal peoples to the lands on which they live and the resources they have used for centuries, nor does the national legislation include FPIC. The following legislation was passed to start the process of such recognition.

<u>National Legal Framework on Land Tenure (L-Decrees) 1982</u>

- States that "all land to which the right of ownership cannot be proven by other parties, is property of the State". (Art. 1, section 1).
- Leaves room for respecting the tribal lands provided that it is not contrary to the general interest of the State

<u>Buskondre Protocol, or Presidential Resolution No. PO 28/2000</u>

[141] Communication of the UNCERD to Suriname (Early Warning and Urgent Action procedures) (9 March 2012); UNCERD, Concluding observations: Suriname, CERD/C/SUR/CO/12, 13 March 2009, at para. 12.

- States that as of April 1, 2000, the Government of Suriname recognizes the collective rights of Indigenous Peoples and Maroons on the lands they respectively live on. Also that those territories will be mapped with coordinates and placed at the disposal of the respective traditional authorities.

The Association of Saamaka Traditional leaders (VSG) and the Association of Indigenous Leaders (VIDS) have been fighting for years for recognition of land rights. Government concessions are issued for large-scale projects, natural resource extraction, or eco-tourism projects without free, prior and informed consent from the peoples who have traditionally lived on those lands for centuries. Cases were brought before the Inter-American Court of Justice in 2005, 2007 and 2010. The land rights issues concern the following three main themes: the first is the forced displacement of the communities from their traditional lands during the war in the interior (1986–1992); the second concerns the collective legal right of the communities under the domestic legal system; the third issue has to do with extractive industries and other commercial projects. The State provided monetary reparations but failed to amend its legislation and policies.

In 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous people visited Suriname in the context of a request made by the Government of Suriname for technical assistance as legislative and administrative measures are developed which are needed to secure the territorial and other rights of the indigenous and tribal peoples of Suriname. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights undertook a working visit to the Republic of Suriname in 2013 and highlighted the recommendations issued by the United Nations organs on concrete ways to comply with the judgments that had been given in 2005 and 2007 with respect to demarcation and titling, and the development of a law and procedure to carry out this goal. In 2013 a Presidential Commissioner on Land Rights was appointed by the President, while the Bureau for Land Rights was established to advise and facilitate discussions between the State and actors concerned with indigenous human rights and commercial multinationals.

In April 2018 the Ministry of Finance made available SRD 1 million[142] to finance the Plan of Action for the Legal Recognition of Land Rights of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Suriname. A management team, a secretariat and three committees (Legislation; Demarcation; Awareness) were installed to implement the plan of action. The two earlier Presidential Committees which had worked on developing the plan of action were thereupon merged into one Presidential Committee. In October 2019 the text of the Bill on the Collective Rights of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples was handed over to the Minister of Regional Development for submission to the National Assembly. The Bill includes the demarcation, the powers of the traditional authority, and Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).[143]A Bill on the Collective Rights of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples was drafted as an initiative by members of parliament and officially submitted to the National Assembly on 8 April 2020. The bill is an initiative to regulate collective rights, traditional living areas, demarcation of these areas, traditional tribal authority, and FPIC.[144]

Additionally, UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES)[145] underpin the commitment to mainstream social and environmental sustainability in UNDP's programmes and projects. The SES lay down three over-arching policy principles (human rights; gender equality; environmental sustainability) and seven project-level standards. Standard #6 deals specifically with Indigenous Peoples, The paragraph on 'Respect for domestic and international law' explicitly states that "UNDP will not participate in a Project that violates the human rights of indigenous peoples as affirmed by Applicable Law and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)". The paragraph on 'Land, resources and territory' states that "UNDP Projects will recognize that indigenous peoples have collective rights to own, use, and develop and control the lands, resources and territories that they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired, including lands and territories for which they do not yet possess title." Other requirements of this principle deal with the legal personality of indigenous people, their involuntary resettlement and full, effective and meaningful participation among other things.

[142] US$ 135,000, according to June 2020 exchange rates

[143] Information on the land rights issue from Suriname's Population Situation Analysis 2019, UNFPA, not yet published

[144] Ontwerpwet Wet Collectieve Rechten Inheemse en Tribale Volken houdende regels met betrekking tot collectieve rechten van de Inheemse en de Tribale volken over hun traditionele woon- en leefgebieden, demarcatie, overige collectieve rechten, traditioneel gezag en bestuur en FPIC. (Wet Collectieve Rechten Inheemse en Tribale Volken)

[145] https://info.undp.org/sites/bpps/ses_toolkit/default.aspx

4. Impacts and Possible Risks for Affected Indigenous and Maroon Tribal Peoples

The ASL Project does not involve any activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands, resources, or territories that indigenous peoples have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used. Nor are any activities planned which require that FPIC is first legally mandated, or which are prohibited until the delimitation, demarcation and titling of indigenous territories is officially completed by law. The following table gives more detail with respect to the expected general positive and negative impacts on the Indigenous and Maroon Peoples affected by the project.

Social impact of the project	**Positive**	**Potential negative impacts/risks (see following table for mitigation measures)**
Improved livelihoods of forest dependent communities in project intervention sites.	Project activities to be implemented in the identified landscapes will ensure full participation of relevant ITP communities, for example, in terms of the sustainable utilization of non-timber forest products and development of value chains, promotion of community-inclusive nature tourism, and establishment of agroforestry systems. No activities will take place until livelihood action plan and ESMP are developed. All activities and consultations will follow FPIC principles from start (already initiated during PPG) The project promotes women´s participation in decision-making in general, while a gender-sensitive approach will be used in all project activities implemented. This approach will also benefit decision-making of ITP women in their own communities while taking into account their culture and traditions. ITP families and communities benefit from increased income through improved livelihoods development and management. By strengthening the capacity of the ITP communities, their voice will be heard in processes and activities that may impact them and they are able to play an active role in the development such activities (e.g. landscape assessment; land use planning; nature tourism; SFM codes of practices; promotion of sustainable livelihoods; monitoring, reporting and verification; as well as in the participatory management of protected and productive landscapes.	Indigenous and Maroon peoples - and women in particular - might not be able to participate fully in decision-making processes in their villages owing to logistical and language challenges. The small size of the national market for SFM products and nature-based tourism does not allow for the development of feasible value chains and therefore the development of marketable products of the ITP communities. ITP communities might discontinue their collaboration with the project if economic benefits for them are less than they expected.
Environmental impact of the project	**Positive**	**Comments**

Improved equitable management of Suriname´s protected and productive landscape	The management of protected landscapes will be improved, and the management of productive landscapes strengthened by integrating environmental considerations. Policies and plans will be put in place to support protected and productive landscape management. The capacity of relevant national-level institutions will be strengthened to undertake their legally determined mandate to manage protected areas and collaborate with ITP communities. The capacity of ITP communities will be strengthened to co-manage protected areas and manage productive landscapes.	Increased level of threats from illegal and informal artisanal gold mining may negatively compensate for the positive impact from this project on forest conservation and sustainable livelihood support for ITP communities. Because this project does not target the threat from mining, this is beyond control of the project and the ensuing risks for the ITP communities from the mining activities are not mitigated.

A risk assessment of the project, including the environmental and social risks, was conducted on March 18, 2020. Four of the risks identified pertain directly or indirectly to the Indigenous and Maroon Tribal Peoples affected by the project. The following table lists these identified risks and the mitigation measures for these risks. Further mitigation procedures will be developed at start of project implementation.

Risks identified	**Mitigation of risks**
Several project activities, among others the preparation of a land use plan for the Coeroeni/Paroe landscape, strengthening of the management of PA management and forest concessions, could lead to restrictions in access to resources for communities who depend on these, but will not lead to displacement or resettlement of people. (Principle 1: human rights and Standard 5: Displacement and resettlement):	This Indigenous and Maroon Peoples Engagement Process and Planning Framework, developed during the PPG stage, ensures that engagement with the Trio Indigenous People will take place in a participatory and culturally appropriate manner, following the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). Participation is also a principle of the stakeholder engagement plan and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), developed during the PPG phase. The highly participatory manner of engagement will prevent or mitigate any restrictions to resources. In addition, a Livelihood Action Plan will be developed during project implementation before any activities in the field will be carried out. An Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be developed during project outset to further outline mitigation measures. No field-based activities will take place before these plans are developed, and FPIC will be applied throughout.
There is a risk that the project could recreate existing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits and/or could entail restrictions vis à vis access to resources and assets through the implementation of the land use plan for the Coeroeni/Paroe landscape and/or through strengthened PA management	The Gender Mainstreaming Plan developed during the project design phase describes how gender will be included and budgeted in all project activities. The strategy mentions that the PMU and other governance structures, as well as traditional Maroon and Indigenous leadership, will receive gender awareness and gender analysis training to enable them to better understand gender issues and the need for specific empowerment of women. Resources will be set aside to monitor the effectiveness of gender mainstreaming during project implementation. This mainstreaming is also included in the stakeholder engagement plan and the Environmental and

	Social Management Framework (ESMF). The latter forms the basis of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) that will be developed during project outset. The Livelihood Action Plan, to be developed during project implementation, will also identify ways to mitigate or minimize impacts on livelihoods and access to resources, including for women. This will be developed before any activities on the ground.
The project´s area of influence includes indigenous and tribal peoples and involves use of natural resources through the promotion of sustainable forestry, for example. There is the risk that these communities might be excluded from the decisions that may affect them (directly or indirectly), that they won't equitably benefit from the project, that their cultural values will not be respected, or that their livelihoods could be negatively affected. There is also a risk that rights-holders, including marginalized groups in the interior, do not have the capacity to claim their rights, for example, in terms of land rights. FPIC has not yet been applied. (Standard 6-Indigenous People)	The Stakeholder Engagement Process and Plan developed in the design phase identifies key stakeholders, including key Indigenous and Maroon organizations and communities, and outlines how a participatory stakeholder engagement process should be used throughout the project. An Indigenous and Maroon Peoples Engagement Process and Planning Framework was developed and an ESFM were developed in accordance with UNDP and GEF guidelines and standards, and ensures that engagement will be culturally appropriate, applying the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). Moreover, the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) proposed can be utilized when the ITPs believe they are excluded, or when they have a problem or grievance with respect to implementation. The GRM is in accordance with UNDP's policies and includes the views of the Indigenous and Maroon Peoples, which were gained during consultations in the PPG phase. In addition, a Livelihood Action Plan will be developed during project implementation before any activities in the field will be carried out. An Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be developed during project outset to further outline mitigation measures for this risk. For activities such as the land use plan for the Coeroeni-Paroe landscape, the Trio leadership requires that in order to prevent any misunderstandings of their land rights claims, any maps produced must clearly state these are solely for the sake of project implementation.

Activities to be implemented throughout the project will be screened by the Project Management Unit and Responsible Partners together with the respective ITP and partner organizations for their specific social and environmental risks, since it is necessary to form a clear picture of potential risks in the event that mitigation measures are not implemented or fail. Possible risks then identified can be minimized if the following is taken into account:

1) Continuous clarification of topics which are unclear and may cause confusion among Indigenous and Maroon communities (e.g. landscape, land use plan, NTFPs, gender) in a manner and local language understood by the ITPs concerned.
2) Both the government structures and the structures of the official governance and (umbrella) organizations of Indigenous and Maroon peoples must be involved in capacity-building efforts.
3) In order to mainstream gender in the ASL project, the PMU needs to ensure that responsible parties, partner organizations, ITP governance structures and (umbrella) organizations understand gender equality and equity, have the ability to conduct gender-responsive assessments if necessary, and can deal with gender-related issues when they occur.
4) Activities in nature tourism, NTFP development, agroforestry, etc. should be used as entry points to strengthen aspects of micro-enterprise development, including empowerment of individual men and women to manage these enterprises.

5. Participation, Consultation, and FPIC Processes

ITP rights are human rights, and the Indigenous and Maroon peoples place a high value to a rights-based approach in engagement processes. The rights of Indigenous and Maroon peoples should be incorporated into a rights-based approach as inalienable, internationally recognized rights. Thus, the overarching human rights principles must always be taken into account: universality, inalienability, indivisibility, interdependence and the inter-linkages between human rights; non-discrimination and equality; participation and inclusion; accountability, law and order. Moreover, ITPs are considered "rights-holders" even though they may appear in lists with other important stakeholders.

The ITP engagement process of the ASL project is based on the following principles:

- Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is used in all ITP engagement.
- Continuous involvement of direct beneficiaries throughout project implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.
- Gender mainstreaming throughout project (target 50% women).
- Respect for the traditions and customs of partners and ITP direct beneficiaries.
- Use of translation and interpretation to local languages in all ITP interaction.

The ITP consulted were resolute that the following aspects should first be understood from the ITP perspective before the engagement process for Indigenous and Maroon peoples is described or implemented:

Collectivity

Collective rights are important for ITPs: collective land rights, the right to collective participation, self-determination, and rights ensuing from Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). These rights are laid down in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). In view of the collective nature of their lifestyle and the specific rights ensuing from UNDRP, Indigenous and Tribal Peoples also consider the right to development, the right to their own culture, and the right to equality and equal treatment of immense importance.

Self-determination

The right to self-determination is inherent to being human beings. For Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, self-determination implies that they are allowed to decide for themselves, to determine their own direction of development, the way in which they intend to achieve such development with the available resources, their own authorities, their own representatives who may designate and develop their own initiatives, as well as participation in meetings and events through representatives appointed by them.

Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)

Free, Prior and Informed Consent must be interpreted in accordance with ITP rights standards as referred to in the UNDRIP and must therefore be taken in account from the very start of project planning processes. In accordance with FPIC, the engagement process can be stopped at any given moment when the people do not wish to proceed. The following is from the Community Engagement Strategy for the Government (March 2016, p. 24).

> **Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC)** means to give (or abstain from giving) prior and well-informed consent based on full, pre-obtained information. It is a right of indigenous and tribal peoples to give or not give their consent for a proposed intervention/project that may affect them. [….]
> …. a people have the right to make their own decisions about themselves. It is also the collective application of the right to consent, giving permission for an activity by third parties which can have a significant impact on their life, rights or interests. Moreover, it means protecting indigenous and tribal peoples from decisions that are often taken in a top-down manner without their effective participation, which subject the already vulnerable communities to even more threats or disadvantages, even if the project is still well-intentioned or "in the public interest".

Source: VIDS (association of Indigenous Village Leaders)

This engagement process builds on the Community Engagement Strategy developed for the government for the REDD+ consultations[146] and is consistent with the requirements and considerations of standard #6 (Indigenous People) of UNDP's Social and Environment Standard (SES.) Traditional authorities participated during the drafting process by sharing their views and experiences, and the indigenous world view was included. The document was launched in March 2016.

Another important source for the current engagement process is the outcome of the two-day workshop of Indigenous and Maroon women, followed by a two-day stakeholders' meeting with representatives of the Government and civil society organizations active in the communities. The event, which was not part of, but highly relevant for this project preparation, was held in November 2019, was a collaboration between VIDS, VSG and the Gender Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Home Affairs and aimed at discussing gender in engagement with indigenous and tribal communities. During the two-day workshop the women gave input on how gender should be integrated in engagement processes, thereby stressing the important role of women in projects affecting their communities. The following drawing was made by a group of Indigenous and Maroon women during the two-day workshop.



It depicts the engagement process and uses Indigenous and Maroon symbols to indicate the significance of the own cultures. The two trees represent the men and women of the forest communities and the eagle symbolizes an important person or organization, whose role is to be an intermediary when the engagement process falters. The intermediary will make sure that the principles of engagement are used and that the process can be re-established without escalation. This is more or less the same as the rules of the dialogue setting described above.

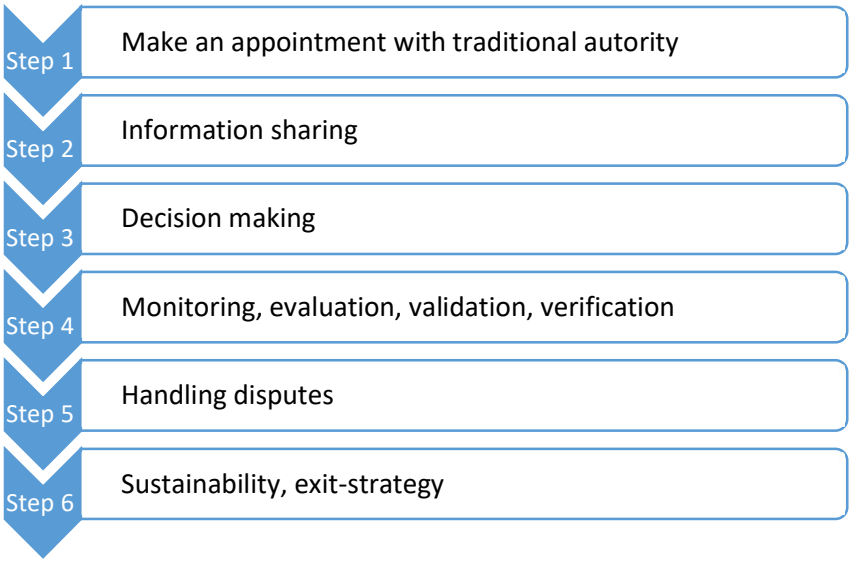
5.1 The Ideal Engagement Process

In rights-based approaches, there is a recognition of a relationship or a legitimate claim between rights holders and those who are responsible for fulfilling or respecting that right (the duty bearers). Village meetings and consultations

[146] The Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname (*Vereniging van Inheemse Dorpshoofden in Suriname, VIDS*) and the Association of Saamaka Authorities in Suriname (*Vereniging van Saamaka Gezagdragers, VSG*) were commissioned by Conservation International Suriname to develop this strategy.

are conditions for participation of people in projects. As described above, trust is important in all engagement processes. Building trust is therefore also important for the process of engagement with indigenous and tribal peoples in Suriname and starts with getting to know each person who comes to visit. An engagement strategy from the perspective of Indigenous and Maroon peoples in Suriname is a holistic approach. Taking into account the principles of Free, Prior and informed Consent (FPIC), the engagement process is rights-based, while collectivity is a fundamental aspect. Applying their own traditional and culturally appropriate methods of meeting and throughout many years of meetings with outsiders, the Indigenous and Maroon peoples of Suriname now consider the following values as the mainstay of all engagement processes with outsiders: trust and respect; ownership and leadership; support for the world view of Indigenous and Maroon peoples.

All engagement processes are time and energy consuming. While the Community Engagement Strategy developed for the government shows a six-step engagement process, the outcome of the Gender in Engagement Workshop mentions a five-step process. The five steps of both processes are essentially the same. The 6th step, which was not included in the output of the IT women's workshop, is nevertheless highly recommended, and has been included in the model below for the 'ideal process' for outsiders engaging with Indigenous and Maroon peoples in Suriname, in particular with respect to projects that are being planned for their living areas or which will have an impact on their life.



Step 1 Make an appointment

The appointment should also give, among other things, the topics to be discussed or a draft agenda, additional information on the topics, a proposed date, time and place, the expected participants to the meetings, and logistical facilities. Other issues can also be placed on the agenda by the community and, or their authorities. The appointment must be made with sufficient notice. The village leaders need time to make themselves available and for oral information sharing. If possible, written information can be shared but there is no guarantee that it will be fully understood. Also be specific about how many people will be in the delegation visiting the community, and their professional positions. It is important to make clear that men and women are equally needed in the meeting.

Step 2 information sharing

Personal information sharing is preferable. Based on the oral traditions of ITP, a first visit to the village is specifically for information sharing. Internal discussions and considerations of the information obtained, proposals or ideas can take place afterwards. In general, decisions do not take place immediately. Only one information sharing meeting may not be enough, especially when it concerns more complicated information or projects with a greater expected impact on the community (social, economic, cultural, etc.). Community members often needs time to consider the initiative and/or discuss everything among themselves. Sometimes after the first visit the information is still unclear and a follow-up information session is needed, where clarification or details can be given. It is also appreciated to

have a point of contact outside formal meetings and to remain in contact in order to provide additional information in between meetings.

Step 3 Decision-making

Whether the proposal/project idea will be implemented and in what way, is a decision should be made by the community. Based on the relevant information provided, communities will carefully consider the pros and cons, risks and opportunities. It is especially important for communities also to learn about potential disadvantages or risks that are not immediately visible or clear, or which may be unknown to a community that may have no experience or insight into such projects. Decision-making often requires internal discussions, and these may take some time. Although it is sometimes necessary to "push" it is not always a good idea to "rush" a decision. A rushed decision can backfire and the time "won" by a quick decision will then be lost. It is better to invest some more time in this stage to gain trust, respect, safety and other conditions. Moreover, participating in decision-making is also an important aspect of empowerment.

Note: Never choose for the easy way out. It might be interesting to select individual members from the community who seem to be more rational or like-minded, outside the traditional structures. This might raise conflicts in the community, which is not helpful for the engagement process.

Step 4 Monitoring, evaluation, verification, validation

Monitoring and evaluation should be consciously included in each intervention in order to build more certainty that the project will continue in the right direction and indeed produce the desired results. During the FPIC process, the intervention is discussed in a preliminary phase with ITP and included when the project results are mentioned. These results should be monitored by indicators from the world view of ITP and documented in the project plan (*see also indicators below*).

The inclusion of monitoring moments is also useful to discuss issues that may arise and make adjustments. This in practice means that specific meetings or visits to the community for monitoring or evaluation are agreed in advance, if possible with date, time and location, and with the necessary (financial) resources included in the project budget.

The results of an intervention/project must be presented to the community, first and foremost so that the community is informed, but also with the aim of obtaining feedback, or even approval of the results. Validation and verification should therefore be planned within the intervention; in the interim and/or after the project products have been delivered.

Validation is intended to ensure that the results meet expectations while verification is intended to ensure that the products meet the required specifications (for example, the right water pump has been installed, but this is not yet a guarantee that it will indeed work according to expectations).

Step 5 Handling disputes

Making agreements in advance in a more or less formal process in order to discuss and resolve any differences, disputes or even conflicts is necessary. It may depend on the scale of complexity of the intervention, the intensity of process and how it is formalized. It is important that all parties or persons involved participate in such a dialogue. It is useful to discuss a mechanism before any conflict occurs. In other words, come to an agreement as early as possible on how to deal with conflicts and disputes if they should occur. This may mean that an external body or person is asked to mediate.

During the workshop with Indigenous and Maroon women, it was evident that a mediator was considered of high importance for this project. The women were very clear about appointing one or more persons from umbrella organizations of traditional Indigenous and Maroon authorities as mediators in case future disputes about participation arise during project implementation.

Step 6 Sustainability, exit strategy

Sustainable changes for the community are expected from any intervention or project. Ideally the intervention or project is part of a long-term program, aimed at empowering the community and with guaranteed follow up

interventions. Sustainability is also a factor. (For example, inferior quality of instruments or installation of high tech equipment without training of locals and tools for maintenance are useless investments.)

The exit strategy is meant to end the project in a good way. This "good way" may have to do with various aspects, such as: What happens to goods purchased or produced during the project? What happens to staff who were paid out of project money? What will be the role of the project partners after the end of the project? What are the next steps and are they ensured or just a possibility or even just a hope? The project should not lead to (more) dependence on donor support but to greater capacity of the community to continue on its own. The exit strategy should be incorporated in the project. In addition, ongoing support after the project has ended may be needed in the form of technical support, coaching, continuation of information sharing and communication at regular times.

5.2. Procedures for Indigenous Peoples engagement and FPIC

In the design and development phase of the project, moderate risks that have of moderate or slight impact on their productive and cultural dynamics or on the restriction of access to natural resources of the indigenous communities that depend on them have been identified.

Although FPIC is not included in the national legislation of Suriname, the project will consistently use FPIC principles and procedures in line with the UNDP Social and Environment Standards (SES). In order for free and informed determination by Indigenous and Maroon peoples to take place, it is necessary to create spaces in which agreements are reached on the specifically consulted aspects, for example on landscape planning, community management plans, human-jaguar conflict management. Decisions taken during meetings will be implemented and monitored. The process of consultation and decision making on activities to be executed in the landscapes and with the relevant Indigenous and Maroon peoples' communities will also follow traditional processes laid down by the Indigenous and Maroon peoples.

In the design phase of the project, representatives of the Indigenous and Maroon peoples explicitly requested a complaint mechanism, which has been included in the Indigenous and Maroon Peoples Process and Planning Framework and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. This Grievance Redress Mechanism ensures that any potentially existing conflict is addressed together with the Indigenous and Maroon peoples concerned. Moreover, representatives of Indigenous and Maroon peoples will also be represented on the Project Board and the Technical Working Group (see Chapter VII, Governance and Management Arrangements)

The following principles will be applied throughout:

- Transparent reporting on the objectives and scope of the project and the consultation mechanisms developed.
- The best interests of the communities, ensuring consultations with men and women of the communities.
- Accountability, including participatory monitoring and evaluation of agreements generated.
- Clear communication of the mechanisms for complaints and conflict resolution in case this may arise during the process (see Grievance Redress Mechanism in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and the Indigenous and Maroon Peoples Process and Planning Framework).

During the design and development phase of the project representatives of the Indigenous and Maroon peoples pointed out that in past projects, engagement processes have been generally long and did not match the implementation period of the projects, nor did they properly consider the voice, interests and needs of the communities. They mentioned that concrete steps have been developed with locally applicable FPIC for engagement with communities. The project will also take into account these steps, which have been incorporated in the Indigenous and Maroon Peoples Process and Planning Framework:

- Step 1: Make an appointment with the traditional authority of the community concerned, sharing the topics to be discussed or a draft agenda, additional information on the topics, a proposed date, time and place, the expected participants in the meetings, and logistical facilities.

- Step 2: Share all necessary information: more than one meeting is probably necessary when clarification or details should be discussed. It is also appreciated to have a point of contact outside formal meetings and to remain in contact in order to provide additional information in between meetings.
- Step 3: Decision-making by the community based on the relevant information provided. It is especially important for communities also to learn about potential disadvantages or risks that are not immediately visible or clear, or which may be unknown to a community that may have no experience or insight into such projects. Moreover, decision-making requires internal discussions, and these may take some time.
- Step 4: Monitoring, evaluation, validation, verification: project results should be monitored by indicators from the world view of ITP and documented. The inclusion of monitoring moments in practice means that specific meetings or visits to the community for monitoring or evaluation are agreed in advance. The results of an intervention/project must be presented to the community first and foremost with the aim of obtaining feedback, or even approval of the results.
- Step 5: Handling disputes: laid down for the project in the Grievance Redress Mechanism
- Step 6: Sustainability, exit strategy: sustainable changes are expected from the project, and an exit strategy needs to be incorporated as well, such as support after the project has ended in the form of technical assistance, coaching, continuation of information sharing and communication at regular times.

To avoid this in the current project, FPIC principles and procedures will be consistently applied, as mentioned in the above paragraph, while consultations will take place in a differentiated manner with women's and men's groups, so as to have comprehensive information and proposals from the communities. Moreover, decision-making by women will be specifically ensured (see Gender Mainstreaming Plan). If during the consultation meetings the participation of Indigenous and Maroon peoples is not considered sufficient, meetings will be repeated with relevant parties and with representatives of the umbrella organizations of Indigenous and Maroon peoples.

5.3 Gender in the Engagement Process

Worldwide, women and men in traditional societies tended to have equal access to and control over collective land and natural resources,, but with the gradual loss of collective ownership of lands and other natural resources and the introduction by dominant outsiders of institutions of private property, women seem to be losing their traditional rights to lands and natural resources.[147] The women participating in the workshop, however, emphasized that they were treated respectfully as valuable members of their community. They recognized the different roles and different tasks of men and women in the community, but also the common responsibilities. Rapid changes in their communities have cause them to sometimes feel rejected, since they are not included in processes as much as before. This might be the case in actions taken by traditional authorities, local men, or outsiders who are not aware of their culture and norms, and often under pressure of new (Governmental) initiatives. While decision-making processes seem to be open for both men and women, they sometimes feel excluded from participation. This takes place when the agenda of village meetings is not communicated very well, or women feel they cannot contribute much to the topic, or when only men receive invitations because the civil society organization only mentions the significance of men, or when invitations are extended in a timely manner or scheduled for the wrong time and women are busy in the field or with children.. Since men and women have different needs and priorities, the input and full participation of both men and women are necessary in all projects and programs which will affect communities. Moreover, based on FPIC principles, men and women must be part of all discussions in all phases of the project, from initial planning, through implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

[147] United Nations Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women and the Secretariat of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. Briefing Note No. 1, Gender and Indigenous Peoples.

5.4 Potential Challenges in the Engagement Process

Consultation fatigue is a common phenomenon and consulted groups and individuals often say they perceive little to no benefit after consultations. Although receiving information is considered a condition for participation by the people, getting heard is actually more important. The power to decide often remains in a closed and small decision-making circle and articulated views of consultation meetings are not always taken into account.

The introduction of a project that strengthens the capacities of so-called 'marginalized groups' (women, children, the poor) causes shifts in power. People with more skills and knowledge are more empowered and have a greater 'voice' to demand accountability, both from their traditional leadership and from persons and organizations responsible for implementation of projects.

A number of other potential challenges can be identified in all engagement processes, and play an important role in engagement with Indigenous and Maroon Peoples:

- The capacity and ability of different stakeholders to participate
- Rural isolation and inclusion of 'hard to reach groups'
- Levels of community infrastructure
- Contested or divided communities
- Techniques and engagement methods to be used
- Need for independent facilitation and use of reliable translators and interpreters
- Accessibility of the venue and transport requirements
- Literacy and numeracy levels and dominance of oral culture
- Format and content of communication and publicity materials
- Gaps in information and need for outreach activities

Most of the above challenges can be mitigated if the right resource persons, interpreters and facilitators can be identified and if all engagement takes place in a respectful manner. Time, patience and sufficient financial resources to reach isolated locations and properly manage the process are thus key to success. Formal community authority structures and community resource persons are essential to identify locations and help reach community members. Clear communication during meetings and information materials developed in easy-to-understand language and distributed in a manner that is customary in the relevant communities will facilitate all engagement.

6. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

Indigenous and Maroon peoples in Suriname no not have much experience in handling disputes with outsiders. Projects thus sometimes peter out or are less successful because targeted communities and individuals do not agree with the way in which activities are implemented, are not satisfied with certain persons of organizations implementing the project, are not kept in the loop on progress of project implementation, results and expenditures, have complaints but no place to satisfactorily submit them, and in a few cases even have serious disputes with implementing organizations. Mitigating such challenges and developing a system to deal with problems during the life of the project are therefore important for the success and of the project. During consultations with ITP representatives it was pointed out that for decisions to be accepted by everyone, a special *adhoc* committee could be installed to deal with complaints. Members of such a committee must be independent, impartial, trusted, respected and mutually accepted by all parties concerned; have integrity, authority and experience in relevant areas (such as the project theme); and have knowledge and an understanding of the traditions and culture of Indigenous and Maroon peoples, including traditional manners of conflict resolution.

Grievances and complaints which may arise during the implementation of the project can be related to social and environmental issues such as eligibility criteria and entitlements, overall impacts on human rights and ITP rights (all presented in SESP). The process of the Grievance Redress Mechanism is described below.

The Project Board/ Steering Committee will establish a conflict prevention and management team, which will enable the early identification of any consultations, warnings on disagreements, deviations, substantive or procedural problems which might arise from the project. This team will consist of 5 persons: a representative of the Implementing Partner (GBB); a representative of the UNDP local office; a representative of the Project Management

Unit (i.e. Project Manager) ; and one representative each of relevant NGOs and ITPs. The conflict prevention and management team will be responsible for the following:

- Address any concern, complaint, or grievance received.
- Follow up with a response/solution to the concern, complaint, or grievance.
- Interact with the claimant.
- Close the complaint or grievance in agreement with the claimant.
- Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the mechanism.

This is not intended to replace the legal mechanisms provided for by any national laws. Staff of the Project Management Unit (i.e. Project Manager) will be responsible for documenting all complaints and grievances, so that they can be addressed in a timely manner. The team will utilize an accessible, collaborative, quick and efficient approach to solve initial inquiries through dialogue, joint fact finding, negotiation and conflict resolution. The ground rules for the grievance mechanism should also provide answers to very practical questions, such as the following, and provide translation and interpretation during the process.

- If there is a complaint or dispute, who can or cannot submit the complaint and where should it be submitted?
- Is evidence required for a complaint or is it sufficient to mention an uneasiness or suspicion of something wrong?
- Is there a time limit to submit complaints?
- Who ensures equality and accessibility (for example, language barriers, submitting written complaints by persons who cannot read and write, challenges of travel from remote areas to reach Paramaribo)?

It is recommended that the following simplified procedure be followed:

- *Receive and register the complaint or grievance*. Requestors/complainants may submit their complaints or grievances through a variety of channels (for example, by telephone, mail, e-mail, in person, at meetings, etc.) to the Project Management Unit. The following elements are recommended for the Project Management Unit: a centralized database, publicity (unless confidentiality is required), and systematization for learning.
- *Acknowledge, assess and assign*. The Project Management Unit will acknowledge receipt by means of a timely notice sent to requestors/ complainants stating that the grievance has been received and will be registered, and that its eligibility will be assessed. The conflict prevention and management team will be immediately notified so that it can handle the complaint or grievance.
- *Develop a response.* Submissions of complaints may result in: direct action to solve the grievance; further assessment and engagement with the requestors/complainants and other stakeholders to determine jointly the best way to resolve the grievance (including dialogue mechanisms, mediation or negotiation) or the determination that the grievance request is ineligible.
- *Communicate the response to the requestor/complainant and seek agreement*. The Project Management Unit should communicate the response to the requestors/complainants in a timely manner and in writing (or orally if it is a more efficient means of communication) in a language that is easily accessible to the relevant requestor/complainant. In delicate and challenging cases, independent evaluations, and dialogue or mediation processes may be sought in order to find an adequate solution, for example through an *ad hoc* committee consisting of independent mediators perceived by the parties concerned to be impartial and reliable.
- *Implement the response to resolve the grievance*. Once there an agreement has been reached with a requestor/complainant, the proposed action or procedure should be implemented. In cases where the initial response to the request is to initiate broader stakeholder assessment and engagement, the assessment process may be conducted by staff of the Project Management Unit, or by consultants or others perceived as impartial and reliable by all parties concerned. If the collaborative process produces agreement on actions to resolve the request/complaint, the staff of the Project Management Unit is responsible for overseeing implementation of those actions. In a multi-stakeholder context, several actors may be involved in the solution.

- *Review the response if unsuccessful*. In some cases it may not be possible to reach an agreement with the requestor/complainant. The conflict prevention and management team should review the issues with the requestor/complainant to see whether any modification of the response might meet the concerns of the requestor/complainant, the organization or other stakeholders. If this is not possible, the staff of the Project Management Unit should inform the requestor/complainant about other options available, including legal or administrative mechanisms. Whatever alternative the requestor/complainant chooses, it is important for the staff of the Project Management Unit to document their discussion with the requestor/complainant as well as the latter's informed choice.
- *Close out or refer the request*. The final step is to close out the complaint or grievance. If the response has been successful, the staff of the Project Management Unit should document the satisfactory resolution, in consultation with the requestor/ complainant. In cases where there have been major risks, impacts and/or negative publicity, it may be appropriate to include written documentation from the requestor/ complainant indicating satisfaction with the response. Otherwise, the requestor may resort to the UNDP's Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) and Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU).

7. Institutional Arrangements, Monitoring and Evaluation

The Indigenous and Maroon Peoples will appoint two ITP representatives (one Indigenous and one Maroon) on the Project Board/ Steering Committee, where decision-making takes place. Furthermore, places are also available for the ITP on the Project Support Group/ Technical Working Group. ITPs affected by the project will thus be able to receive all information and have a say in monitoring, evaluation and reporting, and provide advice to the Implementing Partner and the Responsible Parties. Their representation will ensure transparent, participatory joint monitoring, evaluating, and reporting, including on how the affected ITP are involved.

Their representation and participation in the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) described above further ensures their participation in solving problems and dealing with grievances in a culturally appropriate manner.

Indigenous and Maroon Tribal Peoples will be able to share their knowledge on land use and conservation in this project, in particular for land use planning and to manage their productive landscapes. The ITP, their official governance structures and umbrella organizations will help to describe the steps to be taken to ensure protection of any intellectual rights where necessary. Where appropriate, such steps could lead to strengthening compliance with the country's obligations under international law with respect to the rights of indigenous peoples.

General project indicators have been established to measure progress and results of the ASL project implementation within its four components. The ITP will contribute to establishing local indicators to verify and monitor the progress and success of activities implemented with communities in the respective landscapes.

The continuous consultation and consent processes with the affected Indigenous and Maroon Tribal Peoples thus ensures their involvement in project activities, project decision-making, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. The project budget includes the necessary resources for travel and consultations to enable participatory monitoring, reporting and evaluation.

8. BUDGET

The costs for actual indigenous and maroon engagement is included in the support budget for the Project with an estimated cost shown in the breakdown for implementation depicted in the table below. Further detail is found in the budget of the Project Document.

PMU Project manager/Landscape Conservation specialist, for supervision of ITP engagement	$4,500[a]
PMU technical assistant/monitoring specialist for monitoring of ITP engagement (Comp 4)	$ 2,500 [b]
Travel expense for consultations	$10,000 [c]

Workshops	$15,000 [c]
Total:	**$22,000**

[a] Included in budget for Contractual Services-Individuals, Components 2 and 4.
[b] Included in budget for Contractual Services-Individuals, Component 4.
[c] Included in budget for Travel, component 4.
[d] Included in budget for Training, Workshops and Conferces, Component 4

9. FINAL REMARKS

This Indigenous and Maroon Peoples Engagement Process and Planning Framework gives basic principles to be applied in good faith for the Saamaka, Matawai and Trio peoples to be engaged in the ASL project. However, common sense should prevail when the engagement process is used, since circumstances may differ among the tribes (and sub-tribes) and in the different villages, where people may have different cultural norms and values and where there are different (environmental) circumstances.

This particular engagement process has been designed as a directive for community-based engagement during the ASL project. Processes with people are never rigid, and certainly not when projects are being implemented in traditional indigenous and tribal communities. People change, project implementation plans are adjusted, challenges and problems need to be addressed, stakeholders may change during project implementation, and all these changes will influence engagement with the people as well. This engagement process and plan will also require adjustment as it is applied and as lessons are learned from its application.

The following checklist of 'dos and don'ts was produced in the framework of the Shared Resources, Joint Solutions (SRJS) project in Suriname, which is being managed by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF). It was developed and is owned by the Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname (VIDS), but is shared in the final chapter of the Indigenous and Maroon Engagement Planning Framework for the ASL project. The ITP consulted wished to include this here to serve as a quick checklist for everyone who will be implementing activities with Indigenous and Maroon communities.

Dos & Don'ts related to the engagement process	
✗	Do not generalize. Indigenous and tribal cultures are different and every village is different, do not use a fixed 'blueprint'.
✓	Make an appointment well in advance. Also, send a letter to the village explaining what it is about.
✗	Do not go to a village without making an appointment on a day when it suits you.
✓	Dedicate the first visit (in case of a new project) only to information exchange. Not only provide verbal information, but also record it and leave written information behind.
✗	Do not work hastily. Do not try to meet deadlines at the expense of the community.
✗	Do not organize meetings to correspond with the short period of time that the airplane lands and sits on the airstrip waiting to fly the delegation from town back.
✓	Take into account the time of year, for example the period of the year in which villagers are busy clearing their land.
✗	Do not expect decisions to be made during the first visit when information is provided. Give the community time and space to discuss matters among themselves. A time limit or target date may be specified.
✓	Discuss the entire project, even if only one specific activity will take place in the relevant community.
✓	Involve the community even before the project is written.
✓	Try to incorporate dialogue and decision-making in all stages of planning and implementation.
✓	Ensure equal participation.
✓	Bear in mind that 'rights-holders' are not just 'stakeholders'.
✓	Establish an acceptable mechanism for handling disputes.

✓	Involve different stakeholders, including government agencies (government supervisors/BOs, resort councilors, district councilors).
✗	Do not attempt to use a project-based approach that is not aligned with the priorities and long-term goals of a community. The community could have spent its time on their long-term goals instead of the 'project'.
✗	Do not outsource everything to consultants.
Dos & Don'ts with regard to the development vision of indigenous and tribal peoples	
✓	Bear in mind that the development visions of indigenous and tribal peoples are generally more closely intertwined with nature, the supernatural world and culture and have a more collective character. Therefore, go deeper into issues, such as nature, environment and culture when designing (long-term) development strategies instead of isolated, thematic activities.
✓	Give the community the opportunity to 'create' sustainable development itself, using its own strengths and in its own ability to avoid dependence. Be the supporter and not the 'bringer' of development.
✓	Base the cooperation on interfaces between priorities.
Dos & Don'ts with respect to the basic principle of 'respect'	
✗	Do not approach the community with an 'I know better' attitude.
✓	Be respectful.
✗	Do not approach the community with fixed ideas and projects on which they can no longer provide input.
✓	Use a respectful approach that clearly shows that there is a basis of equality and partnership based on equal opportunities and input. Offer external experts to the community as needed.
Dos & Don'ts with regard to the basic principle of 'ownership'	
✓	Give the community ownership over the project.
✓	Make agreements about ownership and intellectual property in advance that will be produced during the project, e.g. if maps are produced of the area, traditional knowledge, medicinal plants and products thereof.
✓	If it is not possible to have the project idea come entirely from the community, give them the opportunity to further develop the idea.
✓	Involve the community not only in setting up the project, but also in implementation.
Dos & Don'ts with regard to the basic principle of 'leadership'	
✓	Give the community the opportunity to make their own decisions and to consciously direct the design and implementation of the process.
✓	Use existing structures and mechanisms since they are already recognized and functional.
✓	Promote and support local decision-making processes coming from the community in accordance with their customs and traditions, even if it requires more time.
✓	Involve the traditional authority so that no individual actions are taken by individuals. All organizations must fall under the traditional authority.
✓	Take into account the 'workload' of village authorities. Multiple sessions may be required.
✓	At each step in the (project) process, consider whether the ownership for that process is sufficiently taken by the community (or its leaders) and not by the donor or executive body or an engaged consultant.
✓	Make clear agreements about who is responsible for the next steps to be taken (which must also be clearly understood by all parties to prevent any misunderstanding.)
Dos & Don'ts with regard to the basic principles of 'capacity-building and empowerment'	
✓	Strengthen/develop local capacity in a sustainable way (so not just training), to prevent any dependence.
✓	Give authority, but also knowledge and resources to the community to strengthen them and to allow them to make decisions themselves.
✓	Consider community 'involvement' as an empowerment strategy, supported by giving them the leading role, possibly in combination with coaching.
✓	Keep in mind that 'empowerment' also means that the community gets the 'power' to make its own decisions.
Dos & Don'ts based on a 'rights approach'	
✓	Plan the intervention in such a way that the result is focused on the fulfilment of a human right, e.g. the right to education, etc.
✗	Avoid the impression that the intervention or project is 'a favor' to the community.
✓	Use the intervention/project to provide the community with (more) information about its rights, for example the right to public services, such as education and healthcare, but also its right to participate effectively in decision-making and policy-making.

✓	Take into account the rights, but also the interests of right-holders.
Dos & Don'ts with regard to the basic principles 'Information, communication and transparency'	
✓	Provide complete information, also with regard to finance.
✗	Do not provide incomplete, limited or superficial information.
✓	Use comprehensible communication methods appropriate to the local language and culture.
✓	Ensure continuity of communication. Avoid a situation that nothing is heard anymore after having received information once or twice.
✓	Give practical examples to explain technical concepts.
✓	Proactively search for information and feedback from the community if it does not come spontaneously.
✓	Identify - in consultation with the community - an informant or contact person within the community who ensures the exchange of information. Ensure to allocate a budget for that purpose.
✓	Make sure the informant is well-informed.
✓	Ensure that the community (as a whole and not just a few people) is well-informed and aware of the consequences so as to give their consent (or not).
✓	Take into account that expectations are raised when information is provided. Make sure that what is said is indeed achievable.
✓	After the project, go back to the village to present the results and to make any follow-up appointments.
Dos & Don'ts focused on effective participation	
✓	Incorporate space (and budget) for effective participation at every level (executive, management, controlling) and in every phase of the intervention (planning, implementation, evaluation).
✗	Do not just consider 'attendance' as participation.
✓	Make sure there is good 'responsiveness' from the community. Strive for broad community participation.
✓	Ensure equal participation, also with regard to equal expertise from the side of the project developer and the participating communities .
✓	Provide provisions (also budget-wise) for effective information exchange, transparency and communication.
Dos & Don'ts with regard to the basic principle of 'trust'	
✓	Strengthen mutual trust; say what you do and do what you say.
✓	Be consistent in providing open, honest and complete information, solicited and especially unsolicited.
✓	Stay in contact as much as possible (by telephone, in writing or in person).
✓	Keep promises and if this is not possible, give a substantive explanation.
Dos & Don'ts for a culture sensitive approach	
✓	Try to get to know the community (better) before designing a project or intervention.
✗	Do not be biased and avoid non-considered or indiscriminate use of 'western' standards for village mechanisms or administrative structures.
✓	Focus on collective efforts and benefits, not on individual ones.
Dos & Don'ts for a gender sensitive approach	
✓	Perform a situation and/or problem analysis, in which the situation, perspectives and proposals by both men and women, boys and girls, are effectively taken into account.
✓	Ensure that both men and women have sufficient information and opportunities to discuss and evaluate a proposed intervention or project, while allowing them to give their ideas, objections or proposals about the design of the project.
✓	Consciously pay attention to the appropriateness of interventions and activities in relation to the different roles and responsibilities that women and men have within the community.
✓	When monitoring results, look specifically at the results of and for girls and women.
✓	Pay conscious attention to activities (including budgets) that create or strengthen the opportunity for girls and women to participate optimally and take advantage of all activities and results.
Dos & Don'ts for an age sensitive approach	
✓	Try to involve people of all ages in the project. If necessary (together with the community), design special activities or strategies to indeed include all age groups.
✗	Do not intentionally skip young people or older people.

x	Consciously pay attention to the appropriateness of interventions and activities in relation to the different roles and responsibilities that people of different ages have within the community.

Source: VIDS (Association of Indigenous Village Leaders

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Annex 9: Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Plan

1. Introduction

Women and men both shape the drivers and pressures on natural resources and ecosystems through their different roles and responsibilities and varied priorities and needs. Women and men also use resources in different way and influence markets, policies, incentives and behaviors that impact the health of the environment in different ways. [148] Gender underlies many inequalities of power over and access to resources and decision-making. A good understanding of positive or negative effects that project activities may have on the life and livelihoods of women and men is therefore crucial to the development of any project.

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the UN in 1997 presented the following definition of gender mainstreaming:

> "Mainstreaming gender is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetrated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality."[149]

Achieving gender equality is therefore the long-term development goal. Gender mainstreaming is a set of specific, strategic activities which are adopted in policies by public and private organizations to achieve that goal. This Gender Mainstreaming Plan (GMP) has been developed following the guidelines of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on gender equality, which seek to ensure equal opportunities for women and men to participate in, contribute to and benefit from project activities. The aim of this GMP is to identify needs and opportunities to mitigate potentially adverse effects of the project on men and women, as well as to promote gender equality and equity throughout the project.

1.1 Methodology

The first step was to identify and contact initial stakeholders in Paramaribo to find out whether any recent gender-related studies and projects had been conducted. A desk study was then carried out to identify recent policies, projects and activities which directly or indirectly aim at achieving gender equality and women's empowerment at different levels:

[148] Guidance to Advance Gender Equality in GEF Projects and Programmes, Global Environment Facility, Nov. 2017, p. 3
[149] Extract from REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL FOR 1997 (A/52/3, 18 September 1997), https://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/GMS.PDF

- The national gender policy was studied and, where possible, this Gender Mainstreaming Plan (GMP) aligns proposed initiatives with the national gender policy context of Suriname and national-level gender mainstreaming projects and initiatives.
- Organizations that had been working or are carrying out projects and activities in the two landscapes were identified during the ALS initiation workshop. Short email and telephone exchanges or meetings with representatives of these organizations were conducted if more information was needed. In November 2019: telephone conversations and emails with Sheila Ketwaru (Bureau Forum NGOs); Sharda Ganga (Projekta Foundation); Marie-Josee Artist and Carla Madsian (VIDS); meetings with Renathe Simpson (KAPMPOS); Rudi van Kanten (Tropenbos Suriname); Monique Essed-Fernandes (resource person for this GMP). Information received from Gender Affairs Bureau.

- A study of websites, as well as reports and other documents received from these organizations yielded projects and activities which have influenced participatory planning and monitoring, livelihoods development, economic empowerment of communities, women's empowerment, and gender equality and equity in the landscapes. Useful national-level gender equality initiatives of these organizations were also identified.

Short meetings and talks with representatives of the umbrella organizations of the Indigenous and Maroon peoples (KAMPOS and VIDS) and other resource persons provided a validation of the socioeconomic situation of the Indigenous and Maroon communities, gained from the desk study. A socioeconomic study on the current situation of Indigenous and Maroon peoples was thereupon conducted on the basis of the desk study and the additional information acquired. The socioeconomic study delivered material to support the preparation of the ASL project, stakeholder engagement plan, Indigenous and Maroon Engagement Planning Framework, and gender mainstreaming plan.

Information from validation workshops, available documents, and the gender analysis were used to design specific activities for the project to mainstream gender in project implementation and in results and monitoring (indicators), to promote equitable particaption of men and woman and to train different stakholder groups in gender analysis and mainstreaming. Also, opportunities were identified where project activities can promote women´s empowerment and decision making.

This Gender Mainstreaming Plan supports national policies and plans for gender mainstreaming , which are described in Suriname's National Gender Vision Policy Document for 2021 – 2035, including the strengthening of institutions and structures responsible for gender mainstreaming. It also takes into account socioeconomic situation, of the Saamaka, Matawai and Trio peoples residing in the two landscapes identified in the ASL project, including the main gender-related issues that may impact or are may be impacted by the ASL project. It recommends culturally appropriate solutions to address those issues.

2. Gender Analysis

2.1 Context and National Gender Policy

Gender mainstreaming is a comprehensive approach that pertains to all activities related to development and human rights, and ensures that both women and men can influence, participate in and benefit from these. It involves a process of assessing the implications for men and women of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes/projects at all levels and in all spheres. It makes the concerns and experiences of women and men an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects and project activities, so that women and men can benefit equally, and inequality is not perpetuated. [150]

[150] Final Report: Gender Mainstreaming Framework and Strategy. CAWA Project, FAO and IUCN, November 2017, p.2

The following is a list of international treaties and plans of action to which Suriname has committed itself in order to promote human rights and gender equality:

- CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women), 1993.
- Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA), 1995.
- Inter-American Convention on Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (Convention of Belém do Para), 2002.
- Palermo Protocol regarding the prevention and punishment of human trafficking, in particular trafficking of women and children, 2006.
- The International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), 1984.
- The optional protocols of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, 2011.
- Adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2015-2030.

At the regional level, Suriname supports the policy programmes of the Organization of American States (OAS), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the programme of action of the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UN-ECLAC), the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), which have incorporated all of the goals of the CARICOM Gender Equality Indicators (GEI) for gender equality and/or sustainable development, derived from the international framework. In Suriname, a pilot project was carried out in 2018 to identify regional gender indicators – the CARGEI – in the context of implementing the SDGs in the Caribbean. Commissioned by the Ministry of Home Affairs, this project resulted in a situation analysis, namely the National Report Situation Analysis of Women and Men in Suriname.[151]

The Global Gender Gap Index of the World Economic Forum 2018 places Suriname 79th of 149 countries. In 2017, Suriname was 86th among 144 countries.[152]. According to the Global Gender Gap Index, Suriname scores well in the areas of education (gender parity 0.991) and health (gender parity 0.973), but much remains to be done in the area of economic participation and possibilities (gender parity 0.638). As far as political empowerment is concerned, Suriname scores very badly (gender parity 0.177). The Gender Parity Index (GPI) indicates the ratio of the number of women versus the number of men for a specific indicator. GPI equal to 1 implies full gender equality, i.e. equal numbers of men and women. GPI less than 1 reflects more men; greater than 1 indicates more women.

Suriname's national commitments to gender equality are laid down in:

- The Constitution of Suriname Article 8 Clause 2:
  "No one shall be discriminated against on the basis of one's birth, sex, race, language, religion, origin, education, political convictions, economic position or social circumstances, or any other status".
- The National Development Plan 2017 – 2021 Chapter X, pp. 152-153, which states that women and men "are full partners in their families, neighborhoods and society", and formulates the strategic goal to achieve gender equality as "[Ensure] legislation and policies of public and private organizations, which guarantee the right of men and women to personal safety, freedom and equal opportunities to realize their ideals and talents without being influenced by gender stereotypes".
- The Gender Vision Policy Document 2021 – 2035, p.26, which formulates the following vision: "In 2035 Surinamese society is free of gender discrimination, gender stereotypes and gender-related violence, in the public as well as the private spheres. Gender equality and equity, shared responsibility, equal opportunities and equal access to all sectors, funds and resources, are central."

The Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for gender policy in Suriname and through its Bureau for Gender Affairs (BGA) develops policy, and coordinates, supervises and monitors the national gender policy together with a network of government and nongovernment organizations and institutions implementing projects and activities. The Gender

[151] From the Gender Vision Policy Document, p.9

[152] The Global Gender Gap Index is a framework that registers the scope and hierarchy of gender inequality and tracks developments. It standardizes national gender gaps on the basis of economic, political, educational and health criteria and classifies countries in such a way that they can be compared. The classifications are intended to make countries more aware of the challenges and possibilities which become apparent as a result of identified gender gaps. World Economic Forum, 2012, p. 3.

Vision Policy Document 2021 – 2035 takes into account the goals of the 2030 World Agenda (SDGs) and identifies the following strategic priority areas for Suriname:

- Labor, income and poverty reduction
- Education
- Health
- Power and decision-making
- Gender-related violence
- Legal and regulatory framework
- Environment and climate change

The Gender Vision employs the approach of gender mainstreaming to strengthen equality and equity of men and women. The 2019 – 2020 Gender Action Plan, which was developed simultaneously with the Gender Vision serves as an example for forthcoming annual work plans, which start at the beginning of 2021 with activities to be incorporated in the ministerial annual plans and budgets. The monitoring and evaluation process of the Planning Office of Suriname as the national planning institute will be used, so that the BGA annual work plans can be incorporated in the annual plans and budgets of the respective ministries. The planned activities will thus be incorporated in the general national annual plan and related state budget, which are presented in and approved by the National Assembly. If required, concrete five-year plans may be derived from the longer-term policy document, if governments following the general elections of 2020, 2025 and 2030 still decide to formulate mid-term development plans (five-year plans).

The Gender Vision Policy Document 2021-2035 focuses the need to bring the legal and regulatory framework in line with CEDAW and other conventions, and on national-level capacity strengthening to be able to coordinate the implementation of activities in the priority areas. It also emphasizes the need to collaborate with organizations and political parties to ensure that more women are nominated as candidates for the general elections in May 2020, so as to have more women in the National Assembly and in the Cabinet. It also calls attention to the further development of the priority area Environment and climate change, since this is a newly added area of interest. At the national level, the Gender Bureau receives assistance to implement its Gender Vision Document through projects developed and financed through UN cooperation and through a number of bilateral agreements between Suriname and friendly nations to ensure updating legislation and policies, and the establishment of a gender data management system. The Gender Bureau has a coordinating function: it coordinates annual gender work plans on the basis of the priority areas identified, which are implemented by a variety of government institutions. Currently the Gender Bureau is building a network of government and non-government organizations to ensure gender mainstreaming throughout policies and activities. The bureau has the knowledge and capacity to conduct the necessary analyses and provide gender training for government decision-makers in the different priority areas, but its capacity to communicate with and manage formal and informal networks and alliances, which are needed to ensure gender mainstreaming, is a field that requires strengthening.

2.2 Equality, Control and Decision-Making of Men and Women among Indigenous and Maroon Peoples

The Analysis of the Status of Indigenous and Maroon Women's Rights in Suriname, commissioned in 2008 by UNIFEM and conducted by three cultural anthropologists[153], gives an analysis of the challenges faced by Indigenous and Maroon women and the specific needs and aspirations expressed by them. Not much has changed on availability of reliable quantitative data in the ten years since the analysis was carried out, even though the last census[154] did provide more demographic information, and specific Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) have meanwhile been conducted to gain more knowledge of the health and wellbeing of vulnerable people in Suriname in general and primarily on women and children.

The labor migration of men and young persons from the interior to urban coastal areas or gold mining areas in search of employment, better income, secondary and higher education, has resulted in women becoming heads of

[153] Analysis of the Status of Indigenous and Maroon Women's Rights in Suriname, Zaïre van Arkel, Marie-Josee Artist & Carla Madsian, UNIFEM, 2008

[154] The last census in Suriname was conducted in 2012.

households and sole income earners in the interior. The traditional systems of subsistence farming have come under pressure, since the women are faced with an increased workload and increased responsibilities. The women are vulnerable to poverty and often cannot afford to pay for services to clear the land for planting or the education of their children.[155]

According to the non-government organization Bureau Forum for NGOs (BFN), production activities in both Maroon and Indigenous villages take place beside the women's traditional daily tasks of food production and care of the family: prepare and maintain the agricultural plot, plant, harvest, process and conserve produce, fish and game, collect firewood and water, and so forth. In fact, women's tasks seem more numerous and time consuming than those of men. Women try to make money to purchase necessary goods. Almost all women produced more than they needed, so that they can sell surplus cassava, cassava bread, oil pressed from nuts gathered in the forest, rice, clothing (*panyi*), calabashes made for drinking and eating, and crafts. When asked if they then had sufficient time to explicitly make products for sale – that is, commercialize their knowledge and skills through micro-enterprise development – the women said it was no problem and that they would work in groups to be able to produce commercially. [156]

Extensive legal and illegal gold mining not only impacts the areas where miners work. It also affects the rivers and creeks along which the Indigenous and Maroon peoples live, as well as the down-river and down-wind pristine areas such as nature reserves. As a result of the gold mining activities, communities in the interior have no alternative than consuming food and drinking water which are contaminated. According to MICS 2018, access to piped water into the dwelling or the yard in the interior is enjoyed by 19.5% of the surveyed population, while 14.1% of the surveyed population in Sipaliwini and 1.2% in Brokopondo collect surface water from creeks and rivers. Rainwater collection is by far the most important improved drinking water source in the interior (67.1%), Whenever water needs to be collected, women were mostly responsible for this (51.8% women vs. 29.4% men). When children (under 15 years of age) collected water, male children were tasked more often than female children (4.4% male vs. 0.5% female).[157]

2.2.1 The Trio Indigenous People

The sustainable semi-nomadic lifestyle of the Trio was abandoned in favor of a more permanent settlement in the early 1960s and although this radical transition had many advantages, including better healthcare, a substantial increase in life expectancy, literacy and education, there have also been disadvantages. Just one generation ago, people dealt with threats to diminishing wildlife, depleted agricultural plots, or crops being attacked by fire ants by packing up and moving to another site. The Trio still face problems of adjusting to a sedentary life, for example, how to ensure sufficient protein for an increasing population without over-hunting and over-fishing, and how to rotate crops or introduce (semi-)permanent agriculture instead of clearing the forest for new plots every year.[158]

Community members possess a vast store of indigenous knowledge, which they use to exploit the rainforest for survival, but over the past 50 years the people have also had to learn to participate in a cash economy, with social changes inherent in the concept of working to earn an income to purchase food and goods. Some villagers – predominantly men - work in government or government-subsidized jobs, mainly in the education and health sectors, while village leaders receive a government stipend. Early on the wildlife trade became the most significant source of cash income, as the community turned to their natural resources to earn money. The introduction of the money economy has had a significant effect on individual ownership of equipment (outboard engines, chainsaws, and other material resources), and this is now an important dimension of social and economic life and status. Western-style administrative structures and procedures have been introduced throughout the years to manage public goods, such as utilities, education and health care, and to manage local governance. But there is little understanding of political, legal, economic and social systems.

[155] Suriname Population Situation Analysis 2019, UNFPA, not yet published

[156] Memo genderstrategie voor projecten en programma's binnenland, Bureau Forum for NGOs (not dated)

[157] Suriname's Population Situation Analysis 2019, UNFPA, not yet published.

[158] Analysis of the Status of Indigenous and Maroon Women's Rights in Suriname, Zaïre van Arkel, Marie-Josee Artist & Carla Madsian, UNIFEM, 2008

The structure of the Trio village council of Kwamalasamutu (the residence of the Trio granman) was introduced when the different (sub-) groups came to live together in the early 1960s, but important decisions are still discussed and taken within the different tribal and family structures. Thus, while official decisions are the sole authority of the village council, successful implementation of activities is more often decided by who stands behind the idea, on his/her position and standing in the own tribe, and on whether or not he/she has informal authority in the village itself. Daily leadership used to be organized primarily at the level of the household or small conglomerate of households, but over the course of time, leadership among the different groups has been reshaped.[159] The nuclear family - with the father as family head - is still considered "the most productive and reproductive unit in Indigenous communities, although the extended family is also important. Male and female activities are traditionally different and complementary in the communities. By tradition this division also applies to the social, political and ritual organization".[160]

The Indigenous people who live in the coastal area and in the more accessible areas near the urban area managed to educate and develop themselves and make use of political and economic opportunities offered. Throughout the years, some Indigenous men from these areas have managed to be elected as members of the National Assembly. At present, there are 2 Indigenous women from the coastal area seated in the National Assembly, but no Indigenous men. The Indigenous population of southern Suriname, including those living in the proposed ASL landscape of Coeroeni-Paroe, however, live in fairly remote areas, only accessible by small aircraft. A very small number of Trio youngsters have found their way to Paramaribo in the past years and have managed to pursue secondary education. Even fewer have managed to graduate. The biggest challenges for them is language (Dutch is the language of education), the generally lower level of primary education in comparison with the coastal area, and the high costs involved in sending and keeping the youngsters in Paramaribo.

Social change in the Trio villages is influenced by developments in the capital of Paramaribo, as increasing numbers of Trio travel to the coast, settle in the city, and have children in schools there. The formal education level is at the very best primary school level, but relatively few youngsters manage to acquire their primary school certificate. Local health workers provide care in all Medical Mission clinics, while acute cases have to be flown to Paramaribo.
There is little time for recreation in the Western sense among the Trio, although soccer has become quite popular among the men; women in the Trio villages consider their mutual visits or group meetings to help one another with their household tasks as a pastime.

The interaction of the Trio leadership with the community, as well as between the Trio and outsiders is dynamic, as people come and go in the village, and as power relations within the community and with working and visiting outsiders[161] keep changing. A good example of change in the Trio communities is the recent appointment of a female captain of one of the sub-tribes in Kwamalasamutu to the village council and a woman of another sub-tribe is currently being trained.

2.2.2 The Saamaka and Matawai Maroon Peoples

Maroon societies have a matrilineal kinship structure, i.e. descent is set by the female line and matrilineal kinfolk of the community are at the core of every village. This structure has considerable consequences for social relations, settlement patterns, ownership over land and the division of political and religious functions in the community. Maroon society is organized as follows:[162]

- *ini osu*, composed by the father, mother, children and grandchildren;

[159] Idem
[160] P. Riviere, quoted in Analysis of the Status of Indigenous and Maroon Women's Rights in Suriname, pp. 9/10
[161] Both the Amazon Conservation Team (ACT) and Conservation International (CI) have projects in the area and visit their projects regularly. The Medical Mission flies in physicians when necessary, while representatives of Paramaribo-based government and non-government organizations fly in now and then to implement small projects, conduct studies, or maintain telecommunications facilities. Political parties are known to send scores of representatives to this area when campaigning for general elections every 5 years with promises and to carry out adhoc activities.
[162] Mac Intosch, S., Het Traditioneel Gezag van de Inheemsen in Suriname. Een verkennend onderzoek naar het traditioneel gezag van de inheemsen in het kustgebied Scriptie ter verkrijging van de graad van doctorandus in de Public Administration,

- *bëë*, composed by the descendants of matrilineal kin up to the sixth grade;
- *lö,* with its origin in a shared group of slaves who ran away together from a certain plantation area and descendants of the female offspring of one shared female ancestor;
- the *tribe,* which is composed of matriclans. The tribe consists of groups of people who feel connected by a (true or imagined) kinship tie which is older than the existence of the settlements in Suriname's interior. Their most important characteristic is their shared dialect.

In most villages different *lö* groups are present, subdivided in various *bëë*. In general, people who belong to the same *bëë* live together in a certain part of the village and relations among *bëë* members are tight. "However, Maroon societies, being part of the wider Surinamese and global society, find themselves in a continuous process of change. Within this process traditional gender roles are constantly questioned and Maroon women have to find and negotiate their position in the communities. This is most evident in the current situation where in most villages women are overrepresented, which is due to the labor migration of Maroon men that started in the 20th century and continues until present".[163]

Traditionally, polygamic relations among Maroon men was quite common. Each of the wives had their own home and household and had their own financial responsibility. The man contributed in the costs of basic needs, such as oil, soap, sugar, clothing, hammocks.[164] According to Amoksi[165], in traditional Maroon communities a young man used to start in a monogamous relationship, but as he grew older having two wives became almost the norm. Even a man with three wives used to be quite common. There are different reasons why officially accepted polygamy among the Maroons is declining: the influence of Christianity in the interior; women who grow more (financially) independent and become better educated no longer accept being in a polygamous relationship; and urbanization to Paramaribo and employment in companies whose human resources programmes do not accept more than one officially registered partner for health insurance and pension plans. Among the Matawai, polygamy has almost disappeared.

After the period of internal war in Suriname in the 1980s, the migration of Maroon men increased. Men left to look for work in Paramaribo and French Guiana.[166] "The effects of the labor migration of Maroon men on various aspects of social life in the villages are substantial. For example, according to tradition, the mother's brother is responsible for the education of her sons after they have reached the age of eleven. The absence of men, including the mother's brothers, gives mothers new and challenging responsibilities. Moreover, the absence of many men in the villages makes women even more crucial actors in community development and therefore improved support for and empowerment of these women is crucial."[167] Nevertheless, local notions of the roles and tasks of women and men may still be an obstacle to change and breaking through male dominance in decision-making positions will be a long process. One of the reasons for this is women's tasks and responsibilities for family and food security, which is a labor intensive and time-consuming process. [168]

The *gaamá (*or *granman), ede kabiteni, kabiteni* and *basya* are all considered traditional leaders. The most important traditional political institutions of the Saamaka are: the *lanti u lio*, in which the granman represent his lö; the *lanti u konde,* represented by the *kabiteni* and his assistants (*basyas*); and the *gaanwa*, i.e. the council of elders. Men dominate in these positions and structures, while the influence of women (wife and her kin) is most significant within the household. Women thus influence decisions on the community level and are often important informal leaders.

Anton de Kom Universiteit van Suriname, quoted in Anaysis of the Status of Indigenous and Maroon Women's Rights in Suriname

[163] Analysis of the Status of Indigenous and Maroon Women's Rights in Suriname, Zaïre van Arkel, Marie-Josee Artist & Carla Madsian, UNIFEM, 2008, pp.7/8

[164] Suriname's Population Situation Analysis 2019, UNFPA, not yet published

[165] Martina Amoksi, De Marronvrouw in de stad. Een historische analyse van de gevolgen van de urbanizatie voor de Marronvrouwen in Suriname. NiNsee/Amrit, Amsterdam/Den Haag 2009

[166] Suriname's Population Situation Analysis 2019, UNFPA, not yet published

[167] Analysis of the Status of Indigenous and Maroon Women's Rights in Suriname, Zaïre van Arkel, Marie-Josee Artist & Carla Madsian, UNIFEM, 2008, p.8

[168] Memo genderstrategie Programmemema's en projecten binnenland. Bureau Forum for NGOs (not dated)

Village or council meetings (*kuútu*) are arenas for the resolution of social problems, while consensus is always found through negotiation. However, there have always been female *basya* appointed in the traditional leadership of the villages, but they were responsible for 'women's issues'. A new development is now the appointment of women captains in a few villages. The improved formal education of Maroon women and their visibility in government and traditional decision-making positions will undoubtedly influence traditional governance and decision-making, but no studies have so far been made with regard thereto.

Traditional Maroon communities rely on rain-fed subsistence agriculture, which is considered highly vulnerable to climate change. Changes in temperature and rainfall and drought spells are reducing crop output and freshwater availability. Population growth in combination with a lack of formal land (use) rights and increased investments for the development of economic activities (such as tourism, infrastructure, logging, and mining), lead to increased pressure on the forest. Commercial agriculture is currently limited due to a lack of tradition with commercial agriculture, high transportation costs and a lack of market, but ongoing improvements of the road network, especially in the Matawai and Saamaka living areas, will likely increase these activities.

Outside influences through education, religion, politics, economic empowerment initiatives, and improved communication and infrastructure, have naturally brought changes in traditions. As a result, some villages have rapidly become more 'urbanized' while other villages still adhere to a more traditional way of life. Nowadays, community-based organizations (CBOs) play an important role, in particular together with the Paramaribo-based NGOs working in the hinterland.[169] Outside influences through education, religion, politics, economic empowerment initiatives, and improved communication and infrastructure, have naturally brought changes in traditions. As a result, some villages have rapidly become more 'urbanized' while other villages still adhere to a more traditional way of life. Better education available to the younger generation in Paramaribo has furthermore resulted in the first Maroon male and female graduates of the Anton de Kom University of Suriname. Maroon men and women are now found in better paid jobs offered by government and the private sector, while new Maroon-led political parties in the past thirty years have resulted in 7 Maroon men and 5 Maroon women currently holding seats in the National Assembly. The first Maroon female cabinet Minister was appointed in 2005. The current cabinet has two men with a Maroon heritage, but no Maroon women.

Most of the communities of the Brokopondo district are so-called transmigration villages, which were created by the government when the Afobaka hydroelectric dam was constructed in the early nineteen sixties. The communities that were inundated by the lake were moved to the transmigration villages. The total population of Brokopondo shows more men than women[170]. A good asphalt road makes Brokopondo easily accessible and (young) people who work in Paramaribo can simply return to their communities in the weekends. Men also remain in the communities or seek work here because of employment opportunities offered by extensive gold mining activities in this district. For example, Brownsweg lies adjacent to several legal and illegal gold mining activities, which attract persons who want to earn a living, and especially (young) men. But Brokopondo is also where the Rosebel goldmine is located, owned for 95% by the Canadian company Iamgold and 5% by the government of Suriname. The mining concession covers 170 square kilometres and employs around 1,000 persons. Commercial production started in 2004 and by the end of 2016 had produced 4.4 million ounces of gold. Annual production at the end of 2018 amounted to 287,000 ounces. Rosebel's concession has been extended to 2042 and the company expects to improve ore deliveries from new mine development in the second half of 2020.[171]

The higher numbers of women relative to men in the Upper Suriname River area is caused by labor migration of men throughout the years. The people of the Upper Suriname River area rely on the river for transportation and on subsistence agriculture for food security. The formal education provided in the villages along the Upper Suriname River is primary level. Children who complete primary school move to family and boarding schools in Paramaribo or other coastal districts to follow secondary education. Many villages along the Upper Suriname River have built small

[169] Analysis of the Status of Indigenous and Maroon Women's Rights in Suriname, Zaïre van Arkel, Marie-Josee Artist & Carla Madsian, UNIFEM, 2008, p.9

[170] Only Marchallkreek and Klaaskreek have slightly more women according to the 2012 census.

[171] https://www.iamgold.com/English/operations/operating-mines/rosebel-gold-mines-suriname/default.aspx

and medium-sized tourist facilities to accommodate increasing numbers of visitors from the coastal area and from abroad. Tourism has become well established throughout the years, but it is still relatively low-end.

The transition of the Saamaka people is also evident in the new governance structures which the Saamaka granman is building to better manage developments in the tribal communities. In 2017, it was decided during the annual *lio kuutu*, the meeting of clan leaders, that a council of all the clans would be installed. In the 2020 *lio kuutu* in February 2020, this council was installed, and a cooperative association has been officially set up as the implementing organization of the council. The granman also has a secretariat, officially called 'bureau of the granman', the staff of which is temporarily made available by the Ministry of Regional Development. The granman and his bureau have developed a draft development plan for the Saamaka tribe, of which the component for alternative agricultural techniques and methods is now in the early phase of implementation.

The Upper Saramacca River area is the living area of the Matawai people. Historically, after the peace accord between the Saamaka tribe and the colonial government was signed in 1762, a group of separated from the Saamaka tribe, moved to the next river and became what is now known as the Matawai tribe. The Saamaka and Matawai therefore speak variants of the same language and have a shared cultural background. Between the 1970s and 1990s, there was a general migration of the Matawai to the coastal area, which has left some villages deserted. Like Brownsweg, the Upper Saramacca River area has more men than women, which indicates that there is currently no labor migration of men and that men are involved in economically viable activities. The Upper Saramacca River area may even experience an influx of Matawai and other men due to gold mining and logging activities, although this has not been studied.

Traditionally the Matawai subsist primarily on fishing, agriculture, and hunting, but they also participate in trade in Paramaribo. The northern part of the Matawai territory has been affected by small-scale gold mining. In the southern part of the territory there are no gold mining activities and the Matawai granman has emphasized that no mining activities will be permitted in that region for the time being. A road has been built to link with the national transportation network, while a community forest zone was granted to the Matawai community by the government in late 2015, giving them management rights over a 100,000-hectare region.

In 2016, the ten villages along the upper Saramacca River outlined their future expectations and formulated activities for the desired development of their area. The Amazon Conservation Team (ACT) provided an industrial pepper mill for a dedicated group of Matawai women who were cultivating and processing pepper to generate an income. This has resulted in larger quantities of pepper being cultivated in the villages, as well as the production of dried red pepper, which is marketed in professionally labelled bottles in Paramaribo.[172]

2.2.3 Women's economic empowerment and sustainable livelihoods initiatives in the interior

Besides the national level gender policy, a number of gender equality and gender mainstreaming initiatives have been undertaken in Suriname in various districts and communities by different government and nongovernmental organizations and institutions, either as part of projects being prepared and implemented or as specific (women's) empowerment projects. The gender mainstreaming initiatives provide valuable examples for this Gender Mainstreaming Plan and are also useful for the development of project activities for the ASL, and the identification of potential partners in the field.

The Bureau for Gender Affairs (BGA) has developed a good working relationship with the umbrella organizations of Indigenous and Maroon peoples (VIDS and KAMPOS), which were also stakeholders in the consultation process to formulate the country´s Gender Vision document. This collaboration resulted in a workshop in October 2019, where Indigenous and Maroon women discussed the principles of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), as well as the roles of men and women in communities and engagement processes, and gender in decision-making. Although Indigenous and Maroon communities now have female village heads and *basyas*, the women pointed out during the workshop that separate meetings might nevertheless be needed in villages where women are not accustomed to

[172] https://www.amazonteam.org/mapping-the-traditional-lands-of-the-matawai-maroons-in-suriname-one-creek-at-a-time/ - accessed on 15 January 2020

participating in community meetings. Separate women's meetings (also facilitated by a woman) would ensure that the voices and concerns of women would indeed be heard. They furthermore advised to inform and involve the umbrella organizations of Indigenous and Maroon peoples in all engagement processes, since they could play an important role in the organization of meetings and participation of women through their local networks. Moreover, their role in an accountability mechanism would also be indispensable.

Civil society organizations have provided services to help tackle problems faced by people of the interior. The focus of these activities has often been on women. Activities have included introducing commercial agriculture and assisting in developing non-agricultural economic activities, strengthening entrepreneurship, the establishment of local credit facilities, increased access to loans from formal credit institutions, and access to markets and networks. The Government, in collaboration with development partners, civil society organizations and the private sector (banks, credit cooperatives), has also invested in the provision of microfinance credits to address immediate household needs of low-income households, support women to develop micro-enterprises and increase access of (women) entrepreneurs to credits. Nowadays, community-based organizations (CBOs) operating in the villages also play an important role, in particular when they cooperate with the Paramaribo-based NGOs working in the hinterland.[173]

The Shared Resources, Joint Solutions (SRJS) Programme of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Guianas focuses on safeguarding ecosystem-based International Public Goods (IPGs), climate resilience, and water and food security. The intention is to work towards sustainably managed landscapes that provide the most essential ecosystem services on which local communities and the broader economy depend. The Programme implementation occurs through civil society organizations and local communities, but also with public and private sector stakeholders.[174] In 2019 the Projekta Foundation, one of the SRJS partner organizations[175], together with IUCN gender trainers conducted a gender training for the SRJS partners. Projekta has developed materials for the partners, including a gender checklist, to help the partner organizations to include gender mainstreaming in their activities. The organization also collaborated with the Bureau of Gender Affairs (BGA) to provide gender training for government officials, using the materials developed.

The umbrella Indigenous organization VIDS has promoted female leadership for years. There are currently 11 elected female captains of villages in the coastal area. During the consultation meeting held in Kwamalasamutu, about a third of the participants in the meeting were women, who did not always participate in village meetings in the past.

The Bureau Forum for NGOs (BFN) has formulated a gender strategy to be used for its own programmes and projects in the interior of Suriname and for those of partner organizations. The strategy states that projects need to be based on equitable economic development from a perspective that human rights are women's rights and that the principle of equality must be an integral part of all components of projects and programmes. The organization's GenderPlus project, funded by the European Union under the EuropeAid Programme and implemented[176] with European partner NGOs Arrimage Good'iles (France/Guadeloupe) and Tamat (Italy) between 2017 and 2019, used a women's and human rights approach to achieve an inclusive society, focusing on vulnerable communities - (young) women in particular - to be more productive and self-sufficient and help build their social/civic/entrepreneurial competences. The project worked with local civil society organizations, university students, and Indigenous and Maroon women to strengthen awareness of gender equity and implement gender training both at the decision-making level and for community members involved in the project. Together with Indigenous, Matawai and Saamaka organizations and individuals, the project helped community members to develop projects, manage micro-enterprises, identify markets for their products, and sell their products.

[173] Analysis of the Status of Indigenous and Maroon Women's Rights in Suriname, Zaïre van Arkel, Marie-Josee Artist & Carla Madsian, UNIFEM, 2008, p.9

[174] SRJS Project: http://www.wwfguianas.org/our_work/Programmememes/srjs_project/?

[175] The partners of the SRJS Programme in Suriname are the Projekta Foundation, Amazon Conservation Team (ACT), Green Heritage Fund, Kuluwayak (local Wayamna organization) , VIDS, Tropenbos Suriname, and the Nature Conservation Department (Land Policy and Forest Management (ROGB)

[176] The official name is *Bureau voor de Diesntverlening aan NGO's* = Bureau for rendering services to NGOs

One of the challenges identified during the implementation of the GenderPlus project was the lack of credit facilities for micro-enterprises to further grow and develop. While the law in Suriname does not have impediments for men and women to take out a loan if they meet the conditions (e.g., hold a permanent job and/or collateral), it should be noted that residents of the interior often work in the informal sector, are self-sufficient in agriculture and small-scale gold mining, or are self-employed (e.g., boatmen). Moreover, they do not hold rights to the land where they live and thus cannot provide collateral. The GenderPlus project offered the Bureau for NGOs the opportunity to provide micro-grants as an extension of the micro-crediting system the organization was already managing. Micro-grants were provided to individuals – both women and men - who were trained in the project and had to make a 5% contribution of their own, while the Bureau for NGOs monitored and gave guidance where necessary. The organization continues to run a micro-loans program which is available to persons trained during BFN projects. It also collaborates with the Godo Cooperative Bank when larger loans are required. The Godo Bank is the only bank operating in the interior with small branch-offices in two villages along the Upper Suriname River.Besides promoting micro-loans to individuals and micro- enterprises, the bank and has also agricultural production in the area, issued loans for further study in Paramaribo and provided information on career development.[177]

Tropenbos Suriname implemented a participatory three-dimensional mapping project in the Upper Suriname River basin[178] in collaboration with the Association of Saamaka Traditional Leaders (VSG) and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Guianas program in 2018 – 2019 in support of land use planning and decision making. The 3-D map identifies villages, agriculture camps, gold mining camps, hunting camps, home gardens, fallow fields, tourism lodges, cemeteries, airstrips, roads and trails. It also shows the river, river arms, creeks, sand banks, primary forest, secondary forest, grasslands, swamps, and large and small rapids. Although no specific gender assessment or analysis was conducted before or during this project, the participation of women was ensured for information gathering and actual mapping activities, while schoolchildren were involved in the creation of the 3-D map.

The BFN and Tropenbos projects are recent initiatives, but for many years the Upper Suriname River has been an area where commercial and social projects and accompanying training initiatives have been carried out by government and non-government organizations: health, education, hygiene, drinking water, agriculture, forestry, and small enterprise development (focusing on women). For example, an agricultural project financed and implemented by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), a peanut cultivation project implemented by the National Women's Movement (NVB) and financed by UNICEF, and water sanitation projects in many of the villages implemented by the Ministry of Regional Development (RO) and financed by UNICEF.

2.2.4 Gender analysis in the REDD+ program in Suriname

The REDD+[179] program in Suriname is funded by the Readiness Fund of the Forest Carbon Partnership. Suriname is currently still executing activities in the readiness phase. The process to prepare for REDD+ is the first large-scale engagement with the Indigenous and Maroon peoples who live in the interior of Suriname. It was also the first time that gender surveys were conducted among participants of a national multistakeholder workshop as well as in Maroon and Indigenous communities. The results of these surveys give an overview of the general knowledge of gender in relation to access to natural resources, forest degradation and deforestation, traditional forest use, and income generating activities in the interior, and provide a good basis for the gender analysis of the ASL project, since the stakeholders of the REDD+ project and the ASL project include the same government, non-government and academic institutions and organizations, as well as more or less the same Indigenous and Maroon communities. The first National REDD+ Strategy Workshop in Suriname in early 2017 conducted a basic gender survey among the

[177] https://www.godo.sr/over-ons/godo-nieuws

[178] The villages of Pikin Pada, Banavookonde, Bekiokonde, Baikotoe, Duwatra (all between Brownsweg and Pokigron), Pokigron, Amakakondre, Abenaston, Ginginston, Pamboko, Kajapati, Jaw Jaw, Lespansi I and Lespansi II.

[179] REDD+ = Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation. According to the EDD+ programme, "REDD+ is a UN program to reduce the effects of climate change. It involves the adoption of policies and creating positive reasons that lead to the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest damage in developing countries. Now the role of conservation has been added with the sustainable management of forests and enhancement of carbon storage of the forest." (https://www.surinameredd.org/en/reddplus/)

stakeholders who attended the meeting in Paramaribo. The survey addressed some of the main issues with regard to gender knowledge and capacity, equality and participation, and equal access to resources. A summary of the most relevant survey results is given in Table 1 below.

Table 1	**Summary Results Gender Survey National Multistakeholder Workshop**
General	Cohort: 103 W=55.8% M=42.3%
Gender Knowledge/Capacity and including gender in project activities	58% had never participated in a training/workshop on gender equality, gender mainstreaming and/or women's empowerment. Of the 39% that received training, twice as many women as men participated.
	Half of the women trained were from government institutions. Representatives of traditional authorities (all men), REDD+ Assistants and ITP related expert groups were the most likely, besides government participants, to have received some kind of gender training.
	More than 50% of the participants felt that they have a fair to good level of understanding of gender equality and women's empowerment
	A majority said that they understand that gender roles change over time and vary according to regions and cultures (W:M ratio=2:1)
	About 40% were of the opinion that they have a fair to good understanding of how to integrate gender considerations and women's empowerment principles into (REDD+) projects and activities. Of these, women comprise 62% compared to men 38%
	Almost two-thirds of the participants were unsure whether Suriname's REDD+ National Programme contains gender considerations (W: M ratio= 3:2).
	Almost 50% of the participants thought that a programme or project cannot be effective and sustainable without addressing gender inequalities.
Equality and participation	Almost two-thirds of the participants felt that women and men do not participate in equal numbers in decision-making processes in the country as a whole,
	Almost half of the participants (3x more women) were unsure whether men and women participated in equal numbers in planning processes. 40% said yes (2x more men)
	About 65% of the participants believe that all phases of a project should take gender considerations into account. Over 90% believed this was most important in the planning/design phase.
Equal access	● Education and health services scored highest (resp. 74% and 73%) ● Equal access to timber resources scored lowest (22%) ● 57% believed there is equal access to land, while 25% believed men have more access. (Similar percentages for agricultural resources) ● About one-third of the participants believed men have more access to credit, capital and employment. ● Non-timber forest products scored highest where women's access is concerned.

The community gender survey of the REDD+ project was conducted during consultations in twelve communities in both Indigenous and Maroon living areas. The total survey cohort covered 219 participants, of which 51% were

women. Community consultations were finalized in October 2017 and Table 2 below gives an overview of the information that became available.

Table 2	**Summary Gender Survey Community Consultations (12 communities)**
General	Cohort: 219 W=51% M=49%
	The mean age distribution for all communities shows the largest group to be in the 31-50 age range (48%), while one-third is in the 51-60+ age range (31%) and only 21% in the younger age group 20-30 years
	In 5 of the 12 communities, a significant number of respondents (30 – 60%) had no formal schooling. Four of these are Maroon communities and overall 76% are women. In nine communities 33-75% had primary schooling, well below the national average. Women equaled or outnumbered men in primary education in eight villages. Only two communities had a significant number of secondary/high school educated respondents; of these women comprised respectively 59% and 80%.
Main problems identified	Overall, lack of employment was considered to be one of the three main problems, as well as lack of electricity and clean water (pollution, sanitation, access to clean water). Both women and men are concerned about health care and lack of education opportunities. Women also have specific concerns regarding their means of income and food security.
Effects of deforestation	The main effect of deforestation as perceived by both women and men, is the threat to income generation in view of mostly traditional forest use of agriculture, hunting, and cultural use. Women expressed positive effects of deforestation as easier agriculture and the creation of job opportunities. Men mentioned migration as a result of deforestation, primarily because they were no longer able to generate an income from the forest.
Effects of degradation	In the communities where effects of degradation were considered an issue (4 communities did not perceive any effects because of their distance or containment of activities), the most outstanding factor by both women and men is again considered to be the threat to income generation, while water quality is also often mentioned. Again, migration is mostly mentioned by men, possibly because there is more outmigration by men than by women.
Enabling conditions for conservation	Women and men mentioned information/education on sustainable forest use as an enabling condition for conservation of forests. Women also specifically responded with enabling conditions such as reforestation and protection of forests. Land rights, FPIC and company arrangements were also named in the responses as enabling conditions for forest conservation.
Traditional forest use	In all communities, attending agriculture plots seems to be a major traditional use of forest land by both women and men. This is possibly linked to the food and income importance of forests, especially in those communities which have a market link across the border or to areas where there is significant gold mining activity. Obtaining medicinal plants, harvesting wild fruits, collecting firewood and even harvesting timber are activities conducted by both women and men. Only fishing and hunting seem to remain dominantly in the activity domain of men.

Source of income	Women and men both often mentioned "Other" as a source of income. This often has to do with the fact that many villages sell produce across the border in French Guiana and/or conduct a variety of economic activities. A surprising number of respondents is also dependent on government jobs, pensions, social support, possibly due to the lack of employment opportunities in most of these areas. Where there are opportunities in the tourism or gold mining sector, it is mostly the men who formally work in these sectors. There is no mention of women's contribution to the tourism sector, although anecdotal evidence indicates their involvement, through cooking, cleaning and entertainment in the least.
Access to ecosystem services/ natural resources	There is almost equal access of men and women to most ecosystem services, except in gold mining areas, where there are more men than women and therefore their access to natural resources is greater.

2.3 Additional Information from ASL Field Consultations

During the preparation phase of the ASL project consultations were held in February 2020 in four Saamaka Maroon locations and one Trio Indigenous location. A total of ca. 206 persons participated in these meetings (see also Annex 7 Stakeholder Engagement Plan for complete number of stakeholders and community participants who participated in the design phase of the ASL project).

- Brownsweg with village leaders, elders and representatives of villages of the Brokopondo district (total 45 persons, 26M/ 19F);
- Kajapaati with village leaders, elders and representatives of the surrounding villages (total 40 persons)[180]);
- Pikin Slee with village leaders, elders and representatives of surrounding villages (total 66 persons, 28M/38F);
- Nieuw-Aurora with village leaders, elders and representatives of surrounding villages (total 31 persons, 18M/13F);
- Kwamalasamutu with the Trio granman, village leaders, elders, religious leaders and community members (total 24 persons, 16M/9F).

The PPG team was accompanied by a representative of the office of the President and the UNDP local office for the Saamaka consultations. The meetings were organized by the Association of Saamaka Traditional Leaders (VSG) and interpretation was provided at each location by local persons. In the Saamaka meetings, the traditional protocol for engagement was followed, namely the participants retreated after the presentation to first discuss everything among themselves. When they returned to the meeting house, one person appointed by the participants presented the outcome of their discussion and an interactive session ensued, depending on the response from the PPG team and from issues brought up by the Saamaka participants.

For the Kwamalasamutu consultation, the PPG team was accompanied only by a Trio interpreter from Paramaribo, who originally comes from Kwamalasamutu. The Amazon Conservation team (ACT), which has been working with the Trio villages since the 1990s, was the intermediary with the Trio granman to explain to him why the PPG team wanted to meet and to help determine a date. The Trio granman organized the meeting, which was attended by village and religious leaders, and interested villagers. The meeting was continuously interactive, with persons asking questions and putting forward ideas.

To ensure that the information presented was the same in all communities, the standard presentation of the inception workshop was adapted in simple Dutch language and prepared on flipcharts, since the PPG team was aware of conditions in the field: no electricity and 'open' venues (i.e. village meeting houses without walls). The programme sequence was also the same: first the presentation, followed by clarification questions from the participants and then discussions.

[180] Unfortunately it was noticed too late that not all participants had indicated their gender by filling out M or F.

To facilitate discussions, the following questions were also posed:

- Do you agree or not with the ASL project goals and the benefits? What other benefits/ advantages do you see for your communities, and for men/women in the communities through this project? (What do women/ men do to earn an income?) What are possible negative impacts and risks and how should these be mitigated?
- What are the possibilities for reforestation? (Or is there no problem in the area?)
- Would you like to remove any of the proposed activities or do you have any suggestions or ideas which might be added? These can only be included if they fit with what the ASL project would like to attain.
- Are there active women's organizations, youth organizations or community organizations in your village? Can you list them and give the name of a contact person? Are there any organizations from Paramaribo that work in your village or in this area?
- Tourism: do the women sell their produce to the tourist lodges? How could the women produce more or earn a better living from agriculture? Have there been any initiatives to improve the crops or do you yourself have any ideas?
- NTFPs: what NTFPs are traditionally used by women/ men? What do they make? Do you have any suggestions or ideas about how their production can be improved or how to market the products?
- Agroforestry: Is there any interest in agroforestry or to improve what is already being done?
- What means do you think are necessary to voice your concerns should any possible problems arise with the project or if you are not experiencing the expected benefits?
- Any other questions or remarks

The consultations yielded quite some ideas for the ASL project, which are listed in Annex 8, the Indigenous and Maroon Engagement Planning Framework, paragraph 2.2. The same paragraph also mentions the challenges brought up by the participants during the meetings. Participants in all meetings said that they understood what the ASL project was trying to achieve and they agreed that it could yield benefits for the communities and for the women and men of these communities. They requested a representation in the management of the ASL project, so that they 'can see for themselves what is being done'. However, in all meetings it was pointed out that outsiders generally come to the community and talk about projects and ask what the community wants. The community spends a lot of time to meet with these people, but they never receive any feedback or know what is included in the project, nor has the community experienced any real benefits from projects when they are implemented.

The outcome of the consultations is more or less the same as the findings of surveys of the 2017 REDD+ Strategy Workshop and community meetings. Table 3 below gives summary of the gender-related issues specific to the ASL identified landscapes. The information is derived from the 4 consultations held in the Saamaka-Matawai landscape and 1 consultation in Kwamalasamutu in the Coeroeni-Paroe landscape (for details, see annex 7).

Table 3	**Summary of Community Consultations**
Main problems	Men and women both mentioned the following: - Lack of employment or lack of regular income - Electricity (dependent on diesel generators) - Water (pollution, sanitation, access to clean water). - Low education and no educational opportunities
Education	Junior secondary education: - Brokopondo-Centrum, the district's local administrative seat, has a junior secondary school. - Atjoni, the so-called gateway to the Upper Suriname River, has a junior secondary school and a boarding-school, which was established specifically to accommodate the children from the Upper Suriname River area (No data available on enrolment of boys and girls)

	Primary education: The highest form of formal education provided in all other villages. Girls and boys equally attend school in the village; no impediments raised to attendance of girls in schools in the villages. The level of education is lower than that of the coastal area. In Kwamalasamutu only the head of the school is qualified; the school at Sipaliwini has no qualified teachers.
	General level of education of villagers: Either no formal education or only primary education. Persons with higher levels of education usually do not return to the villages owing to a lack of employment there. The people of the Coeroeni-Paroe landscape (Indigenous area) have generally received a lower level of education than the Saamaka-Matawai (Maroon) area, which is nearer the coastal area, more accessible to outside influences, and has had primary education schools much longer. Children who successfully complete primary school need to be sent to the coastal area, but the costs are usually too high for this. In Kwamalasamutu, hardly any students successfully complete primary school (In 2018, graduation was 0%). Even if children complete primary school, parents are afraid that the girls sent to Paramaribo will return pregnant (past experiences). Moreover, the costs involved are high and the success rate is extremely low.
Healthcare	Healthcare in the entire interior is provided by the Medische Zending Primary Health Care (MZPHC), which operated full polyclinics in the larger villages and smaller basic clinics in the smaller villages. Health assistants from the interior, preferably the own village, receive training and operate the clinics. Physicians from Paramaribo are sent in in accordance with a schedule, and acute or seriously ill patients are sent to Paramaribo. In the Saamaka-Matawai landscape, passengers can be transported by boat and road to Paramaribo. In the Coeroeni-Paroe landscape the only way to transport patients to Paramaribo is by air, which is done by the MAF Suriname (*Surinaamse Zendings Vliegdienst*).
Water	Traditionally, both Maroon and Indigenous women are responsible for collecting water for the household. In most villages, there is currently a system of piped water to communal faucets and sometimes to houses. Kwamalasamutu has spring water that is piped to the village.
Agriculture	Traditionally, men are responsible for clearing the traditional plots and women are responsible for planting and caring for the crops. Harvesting is either a joint effort or the responsibility of women and their children. In some Saamaka villages, there are now also men involved in agriculture, and there are even men's agricultural organizations. This might imply a gradual change of traditional living patterns. (No studies found on this). Saamaka women wanted water pumps, small agricultural equipment, rice mills and cassava mills to make their work easier. They also asked for a central place to sell their produce – even though there is currently already a market in Atjoni, which does not seem to be used – and for a system to be able to sell to the tourist lodges. Plots are cleared at further distances from villages than before. (This was especially mentioned in Kwamalasamutu). In Kwamalasamutu, both men and women go to the plots because of the distance from the village. Men use the opportunity to hunt while the women care for the crops, but there is no real division in labor there anymore. Women also fish to prepare the meals for their family.

Forestry	Only in Brokopondo was large-scale degradation noticeable owing to gold mining activities. Primarily men are involved in actual gold mining. In some meetings along the upper Suriname River, they mentioned that timber concessions are issued to outsiders. Community forests were sometimes seen as negative, because they could either not be managed properly, or the people concerned did not understand the rules and regulations issued by SBB. Timber harvesting is predominantly a male activity, but women sometimes help. Saamaka men use certain kinds of timber for traditional carved woodwork and for more modern smooth woodwork (in Pikin Slee)
NTFPs	Medicinal plants, harvesting wild fruits and collecting firewood are activities conducted by both women and men. Saamaka women plant and use calabashes as traditional bowls, but these calabashes are now also made into marketable products. In Pikin Slee there is a men's organization that produces professionally designed wood products for sale in Paramaribo (and possibly abroad?), and a professionally established women's organization that produces *panyi* and other textile products and decorative calabashes for sale in Paramaribo. In Kwamalasamutu: - Women make jewelry from seeds; some men still have the knowledge to make bamboo flutes and other instruments, but this is gradually being lost. - ACT has developed a project where 12 women are involved in a producing teas. Drying and bulk packaging takes place locally. Professional packaging is done in Paramaribo. - ACT is also in the process of further developing a project for honey - Community members pointed out that there are a lot of *maripa* palms in and around the village, the nuts of which are used to extract oil. They mentioned that as a possible project, comparable with what CI is doing in Alalapadu with other palm nuts.
Tourism	The Upper Suriname River area has become a popular tourism area, with lodges in many of the villages, even as far as the Pikin Rio - Gran Rio area. Most are owned and run by locals; there are some owned and run by outsiders. Saamaka men earn a living from boat transportation for tourists and related activities. Women are usually employed as cooks. Both women and men perform in cultural activities for the lodges. Kwamalasamutu and Sipaliwini have tried tourism in the past, but costs are too high. They asked to develop a possibility to market their crafts centrally through a reliable channel in Paramaribo, so that they could still earn from tourism.
Source of income	Saamaka men and women sell agricultural produce, conduct other micro-enterprise economic activities (boatmen, selling *panyi* and other items), or are employed by government, the Medical Mission and in schools. Where there are opportunities in the tourism or gold mining sector, it is mostly the men who formally work in these sectors. There is no mention of women's contribution to the tourist sector, although anecdotal evidence indicates their involvement, through cooking, cleaning, entertainment and prostitution. Social benefits are also paid: pensions, child allowances and other social benefits. In the Saamaka-Matawai landscape, training has been provided throughout the years to both men and women to set up and handle micro-enterprises. Most of the projects were women's economic empowerment projects, but the sustainability of these projects is not clear (in the present project, this will be improved through value-chain development). Individual women and men, as well as local organizations seemed to have benefitted from micro-grants and

	micro-loans to strengthen businesses, while the Good Cooperative Bank is located in Atjoni and Nieuw Aurora, which is an indication of a thriving money economy. Maroon and Indigenous women alike decide themselves how they will spend the money they earn from the sale of their products. Most of their earnings is spent on themselves and their children, while part of their income is saved at home.
Equality and participation	Both men and women are found in the traditional governance structures of the villages, but female basyas are generally responsible for women's issues, organization of social events and cleaning of the village. However, there are now a handful of female captains among the Saamaka and one in Kwamalasamutu. This recent development will probably influence decision-making, but needs to be studied. In general, women and men do not participate equally in formal meetings. In some villages women were present and very vocal (e.g. in Nieuw-Aurora). In some villages they were present, discussed matters among themselves and presented through a basya. And in some villages women were present, but did not give their views publicly (e.g. Kwamalasamutu).

In summary, the national gender policy of Suriname, now developed for a period 2021 – 2035 instead of the usual 5-year periods, has a good understanding of what needs to be done to ensure gender mainstreaming. There are also increasing numbers of women in decision-making positions in government service (permanent secretaries and middle-management positions), while civil society organizations are led predominantly by women. At the last general elections, the number of women candidates nominated by the different political parties was higher, and the representation of women in the National Assembly will probably be more than the current 30%. However, the institutions at the national level often lack the funding and capacity to implement their annual work plans, while their capacity to organize and manage the necessary structures is weak, which leads, among other things, to a lack of communication at the national level with non-government institutions. The ASL project will take into account the approved Gender Vision Policy Document and support capacity strengthening in the necessary areas and coordinate with other projects that provide similar capacity-strengthening efforts.

In the Indigenous and Tribal communities women are playing increasingly more important roles in decision-making processes, besides their traditional roles in agriculture and care of their family. There are now more women in traditional authority structures, and more women in local government structures and local councils. Women who earn an income from livelihoods can decide independently on how to spend the money, although this is usually based on family needs. Their contribution to economic activities that yield a higher income (such as tourism) is usually in line with their traditional roles and not in management, ownership or decision-making. The Gender Plan below outlines proposed activities.

2. Gender Plan

2.1 General Strategies

The target beneficiaries of the ASL project are the staff of the Implementing Partner (GBB) and the Responsible Parties, the Suriname Forest Service (LBB), including Nature Conservation Division, and the Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB), as well as the men and women of the communities of the two identified landscapes.

The following key points[181] will be taken into account to ensure gender mainstreaming in this project:

1. The roles of men and women are interdependent and complementary, therefore one cannot be changed without also affecting the other;

[181] Final Report: Gender Mainstreaming Framework and Strategy. CAWA Project, FAO and IUCN, November 2017 p. 2, Adapted from 'Mainstreaming gender into project cycle management in the fisheries sector (FAO, 2011).

2. Gender issues are not confined to one sector but must be addressed as part of an integrated approach;
3. Gender issues are not confined to the population of project "beneficiaries" but must be addressed also at macro (policy) and meso (institutional/delivery systems) levels;
4. Gender issues must be addressed at every stage in the project cycle, beginning with identification and formulation, and continuing through implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

At the national level, institutional arrangements and capacity building activities in the ASL project to improve the general management of protected areas or support policies, legislation, and so forth, should include the Bureau of Gender Affairs within the Ministry of Home Affairs, which has developed a vision for 2021 – 2035 and is currently building a network of stakeholders to help achieve gender equality. The Gender Vision document recognizes that the full and effective participation of women requires continued equal inclusion and consultation of women and men in all activities and measures. It also acknowledges that women's role in decision making processes will have to be strengthened through capacity building of both women and men. Moreover, the ASL project should link gender mainstreaming activities with the earlier mentioned EnGenDER project for which the Bureau for Gender Affairs is the focal point.

2.2 Proposed Activities

The proposed activities below are incorporated in the monitoring plan (see Annex 3), which mentions the components to which they will respond and provides a more detailed description of indicators and targets, means of verification and any risks and assumptions.

Activities	**Indicators**
Gender awareness and analysis training	
A gender awareness training for the Project Board, staff of PMU and Technical Working Group of the ASL project and as a component in all training activities provided in the ASL project [This will ensure that gender mainstreaming in the project can be realised.]	Total #men and women in Project Board, PMU and Technical Working Group # Men and women trained Project Board, PMU and Technical Working Group understand the significance of gender Gender is mainstreamed in all activities implemented in the ASL project
Gender awareness and gender analysis training in capacity building offered to the Indigenous and Maroon umbrella organizations and the governance structures of the Saamaka and Trio leadership [Gender training encourages women's empowerment and participation in decision-making, especially when new concepts and structures are introduced.]	# men and women in each group (umbrella organizations, new Saamaka authority structures) # men and women trained (total and per group) # persons in Maroon and Indigenous umbrella organizations and governance structures of the Saamaka and Trio granman trained # women and men in decision-making in Maroon and Indigenous communities at end of project.
Gender-responsive assessments	
A survey of specific women's and men's knowledge and skills for the development of livelihoods in both landscapes. [There is a significant level of non-schooling and low formal education in the interior in general. At the same time, traditional knowledge and skills are just as important, if not more valuable when sustainable livelihoods are developed. The survey should not give a detailed description of such knowledge, since this might infringe on the intellectual property rights of traditional or indigenous knowledge.]	# men and women surveyed List of women's knowledge/ skills (per livelihood) List of men's knowledge and skills (per livelihood) List of probable sustainable livelihoods per women/ men
A survey to recognize shifts in the division of labor between women and men in the Saamaka-Matawai landscape.	List of traditional labor division between men and women (Saamaka and Matawai)

[Throughout the years such shifts seem to have taken place, but no studies have been done. Agricultural plots now sometimes seem to be worked by both women and men and there is mixed labor in most areas of traditional use of forests. A survey can easily recognize this and identify whether further gender analysis is required before or during an intervention.]	List of possible new labor division between men and women (Saamaka and Matawai) Information available on possible new trends in the division of labor among the Saamaka and Matawai communities
An assessment of the involvement of men and women in the tourism sector and the income they derive therefrom in the Upper Suriname River USR). [Women's involvement through cooking, cleaning, entertainment is evident but not often mentioned. Men's involvement is predominantly as owners, managers, boatmen, guides].	List of women's activities in tourism on USR List of men's activities in tourism on USP (average) income of women (average) income of men Information available on the contribution of men and women to the tourism sector in the USR. Baseline data on the income of men and women in tourism activities in the USR and a comparison of income.
(Women's) economic empowerment/ sustainable livelihoods	
Economic empowerment interventions in both landscapes for women and men to develop or strengthen livelihoods (e.g. in agroforestry, NTFP and tourism). [Training interventions should include the process of setting up of micro-enterprises /micro-cooperatives, accounting practices, managing loans and repayment schemes, basic project planning and management, planning, monitoring, budgeting, manage production chains; negotiate with outsiders on prices and delivery, etc.]	List of economic empowerment interventions among Saamaka, Matawai and Trio and # of men and women for each # men and women trained and involved in each economic empowerment intervention for each group # men and women in each group who followed and completed entire training cycle (training + guidance) # Saamaka, Matawai and Trio women and men who have set up feasible micro-enterprises / micro-cooperatives on the basis of identified sustainable livelihoods. # men and women who understand and are able to manage production processes, supply and demand, pricing, cash flows, profits # women in both landscapes who are in decision-making positions at the end of the project

2.3 Monitoring and Evaluation

Developing and using participatory or community-based monitoring and evaluation methodologies for interventions with full participation of women and men help to create interest and maintain the buy-in from communities. It also allows the input of women to be equally valued to that of men, even when the input comes from separate male and female meetings. Targets for each intervention to be implemented should be discussed with the communities at the start of the intervention, making sure that gender is taken in to account and mainstreamed.

<u>The following indicators are suggested to monitor the ASL project as a whole, and have been included as a separate table in the project's monitoring plan (Annex 3):</u>
Total # direct and indirect project beneficiaries, disaggregated by gender
men and women trained for (co-)management of protected landscapes (includes all capacity building activities at all levels to improve management of nature reserves, nature parks and other protected areas)
men and women involved in formal management of protected areas
men and women trained for management of productive landscapes (includes all capacity building activities at all levels of traditional authority structures and new structures to enable efficient management of productive areas)

new micro-enterprises or micro-cooperatives set up during project and # men and women involved [OR: # new economic activities initiated during the project and # men and women involved]
men and women involved in agroforestry, NTFP and tourism initiatives implemented during the ASL project.

3. BUDGET

Activities	Timeline and budget allocation
Gender awareness and analysis training	
A gender awareness training for the Project Board/Steering Group, PMU and technical staff of the ASL project and as a component in all training activities provided in the ASL project	At the start of project implementation Budget allocation: USD 5,000 (includes trainer and materials)
Gender awareness and gender analysis training in capacity building offered to the Indigenous and Maroon umbrella organizations and the new governance structures introduced by the Saamaka Granman[182]	In year 1 of project implementation Budget allocation: USD 20,000 (includes trainer, materials, travel and stay for Indigenous and Maroon persons and venue for 2 – 3 days)
Gender-responsive assessments	
A survey of specific women's and men's knowledge and skills for the development of livelihoods in both landscapes.	In year 1 of project implementation Budget allocation: USD 30,000 (includes consultant, travel and stay in both landscapes as well as two following activities, but also part of this funding is included in grants for output 2.2)
A survey to recognize shifts in the division of labor between women and men in the Saamaka-Matawai landscape.	Included in activity above
An assessment of the involvement of men and women in the tourism sector and the income they derive therefrom in the Upper Suriname River USR.	Included in activity above
(Women's) economic empowerment	
Economic empowerment interventions in both landscapes for women and men to develop or strengthen livelihoods (e.g. in agroforestry, NTFP and tourism).	At end of year 1 of Project implementation Budget allocation: USD 15,000 (includes consultant, travel and stay in the three villages mentioned)

The total budget allocation for the gender-specific components for the ASL project is USD 70,000. It should be noted that gender is to be mainstreamed in all interventions during project implementation, and is therefore budgeted in the project activities and included in the project budget.

[182] See paragraph 2.2.2 above for further details.

Annex 10: Procurement Plan

	PROCUREMENT PLAN 2020
	Project: Strengthening management of protected and productive landscapes in the Surinamese Amazon
	Implementation period: 01/01/2021 - 31/12/2026
	Project Manager : (TBD)

No	Component	Description	Method	Project budget year 1 (US$)	Project budget year 2 (US$)	Project budget year 3 (US$)	Project budget year 4 (US$)	Project budget year 5 (US$)	Project budget year 6 (US$)	Estimated duration of contract (months)	Responsible person for contract	Observations
1	**1**	Contract for national consultant A (Protected Areas - training expert)	Consultancy (individual; >0) - Competitive SDP IC	9,000						6	LBB PA specialist	Consultant for capacity gaps analysis (Output 1.1)
2	**1**	Contract for a national consultant B (tourism development expert)	Consultancy (individual; >0) - Competitive SDP IC	3,000	7,500	7,500				30	Project Manager	Consultant for development of a regional tourism policy development (Output 1.3)
3	**1**	Contract for a national consultant C (tourism development expert)	Consultancy (individual; >0) - Competitive SDP IC		9,000	9,000				24	Project Manager	Consultant for developing a business plan for nature-based tourism development for the Coeroeni-Paroe landscape (Output 1.3)
4	**1**	Provide grants to selected NGO for community and ranger training (incl gender aspects)	Interinsti-tutional agreement	17,000	17,000	17,000				36	LBB PA specialist	NGO (to be selected) that will provide trainings for Output 1.1
5	**1**	Provide grant to ACT for support	Interinsti-tutional agreement	5,000	10,000	10,000	10,000			42	LBB PA specialist	ACT will ensure involvement and training of community

		community ranger program in Matawai										rangers in Matawai area (Suriname river)
6	**1**	Provide grant to CI for analysis of gaps and needs in PPP for BNP	Interinsti-tutional agreement	8,000						6	LBB PA specialist	CI will analyze the capacity needs in the PPP for BNP to identify services that can be improved by the project (1.2)
7	**1**	Agreement to STINASU for implementation of the improvement of visitor services at BNP	Interinsti-tutional agreement	20,000	20,000	20,000				36	LBB PA specialist	Improving services at BNP is under responsibility for STINASU as area managing organization. LBB specialist will supervise
8	**1**	Provide to grant to SHTTC for Regional Sustainable Tourism and Hospitality training program	Interinsti-tutional agreement	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000			48	Project Manager	SHTTC to organize training for tourism, incl costs for workshops and travel
9	**1**	Provide grant to SKK for arts and crafts training program in CP	Interinsti-tutional agreement		30,000	30,000				24	Project Manager	SKK provides arts and crafts program in Coeroeni-Paroe landscape. Incl costs of workshop and travel
10	**1**	Provide grant to LBS for enhancement of community based tourism amenities in SM	Interinsti-tutional agreement	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000		60	Project Manager	LBS will provide individual support to 4 selected tourism enterprises in revitalization of their business. Include gender aspect
11	**1**	Provide grant to Fiti A Wan for training of women in SM on food production and agrotourism	Interinsti-tutional agreement		15,000	15,000				24	Project Manager	Fiti A Wan provides training for agrotourism for women in SM landscape (include travel and workshops)
12	**1**	Agreement with HI&T for supervision of output 1.3	Interinsti-tutional agreement	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000		60	Project Manager	HI&T will supervise tourism activities for Output 1.3. Costs for supervision staff time

13	**1**	Provide grant to NGO/Research organization for rehabilitation program	Interinsti-tutional agreement	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000		60	Project Manager	Organization (TBD) that will develop rehabilitation pilot. Includes all activities for Output 1.4. PM will supervise
14	**1**	Supplies for office, trainings and field equipment	Micropurchase - Annual Value.	2,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	300	N/A	LBB PA specialist	
15	**1**	Logistics for workshops and training	Direct contract company	3,500	9,000	7,500	3,500	2,500		N/A	Project Manager	Direct contract with service providers for logistics part of workshops; logistics costs per workshop are never more 10k$
16	**2**	Contract for national consultants E (six national trainers for SFM training)	Consultancy (individual; >0) - Competitive SDP IC		18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000		48	SBB SFM specialist	Six national trainers for SFM will be trained in first year and will then be employed as trainers in years 2-5 for Output 2.1
17	**2**	Contract for national consultant F (forest economy expert)	Consultancy (individual; >0) - Competitive SDP IC	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000		60	SBB SFM specialist	Trainer for sustainable entrepreneurship for Output 2.1
18	**2**	Contract for national consultant G (forest economy expert)	Consultancy (individual; >0) - Competitive SDP IC	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000		60	SBB SFM specialist	Marketing specialist for products on SFM and NTFP, inc capacity needs assessment private sector
19	**2**	Contract for national consultant H (Project management monitoring expert)	Consultancy (individual; >0) - Competitive SDP IC	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000		60	SBB SFM specialist	Trainer for project management and monitoring support to outputs 2.1 and 2.2
20	**2**	Contract for national consultant I (Gender & stakeholder engagement expert)	Consultancy (individual; >0) - Competitive SDP IC	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000		60	SBB SFM specialist	Consultant to provide support to the grantees for Outputs 2.2, 2.4 and 1.3 on gender assessments and mainstreaming and stakeholder engagement, in support to Outputs 1.3, 2.2 and 2.4

21	**2**	Contract for national consultant K (Timber industry expert)	Consultancy (individual; >0) - Competitive SDP IC	12,000	12,000					18	SBB SFM specialist	Consultant to execute a feasibility study for wood waste processing plan (Output 2.2)
22	**2**	Provide grant to Grant to JSOOC training centrum for coordination and support to SFM trainings	Interinsti-tutional agreement	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000		60	SBB SFM specialist	JSOOC will host SFM trainings during the entire period of project for Output 2.1
23	**2**	Provide 6 grants to AdeKUS for research on NTFP and Agroforestry development	Interinsti-tutional agreement	25,000	35,000					24	SBB SFM specialist	Project will provide 6 research grants for development of NTFP and Agroforestry techniques, through AdeKUS for Output 2.2.(include travel and workshops)
24	**2**	Provide five grants to consortia of community organizations/NGO/ Academy for pilot projects on SFM/NTFP good practice	Interinsti-tutional agreement	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000		60	SBB SFM specialist	Projects will provide 5grants (competitive selection) for piloting SFM and NTFP for Output 2.2 (include travel and equipment)
25	**2**	Provide a grant to ACT for CMRV in protected landscapes	Interinsti-tutional agreement	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000		60	SBB Forest Monitorin g specialist	ACT will apply Community MRV close to protected landscapes as part of Output 2.3 (include travel and workshops)
26	**2**	Provide two grants to consortia of community organizations/NGO/ Academy for pilot projects on agroforestry good practice	Interinsti-tutional agreement	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000		60	SBB SFM specialist	Projects will provide 2grants (competitive selection) for piloting agroforestry for Output 2.4 (include travel and workshops)
27	**2**	Purchase of equipment and furniture for CMRV	Purchase by LTA -Annual Value	4,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	2,629		N/A	SBB Forest Monitorin g specialist	Field equipment for CRMV

28	**2**	Purchase of IT equipment for Forest Monitoring (>10k$)	Standard goods and services (10K-150K) - Competitive SDC	10,000	10,000	3,000	3,000	3,000		N/A	SBB Forest Monitoring specialist	Computers, GPS for CRMV in productive landscapes. Depending on the size of contract with particular provider, adequate procurement method will be applied
29	**2**	Purchase of IT equipment for Forest Monitoring (<10k$)	Micropurchase - Annual Value.									
30	**2**	Supplies for office, trainings and field equipment	Micropurchase - Annual Value.	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	750	N/A	SBB SFM specialist	
31	**2**	Contract translator for Dutch-Sranan-Saamaka-Trio	Direct contract individual	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000		N/A	SBB SFM specialist and Forest Monitoring specialist	Translation services for all workshops in both landscapes
32	**2**	Logistics for workshops and training	Direct contract company	44,500	51,000	51,000	51,000	51,000		N/A	Project Manager	Direct contract with service providers for logistics part of workshops
33	**3**	Contract for international consultant Q (expert on wildlife conservation)	Consultancy (individual; >0) - Competitive SDP IC	10,000	10,000					24	LBB PA specialist	International consultant for capacity needs assessment and training LBB in theme of Jaguar conservation (Output 3.3)
34	**3**	Contract for international consultant S (Forest IT Expert)	Consultancy (individual; >0) - Competitive SDP IC		10,000	10,000	10,000			36	SBB Forest Monitoring specialist	Consultant for updating and training in Software (Output 3.8)
35	**3**	Contract for international consultant R (Forest Information Expert)	Consultancy (individual; >0) - Competitive SDP IC	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000		60	SBB Forest Monitoring specialist	for online and mobile modules SFISS & SMART
36	**3**	Contract for national consultants J (Gender expert)	Consultancy (individual; >0) - Competitive SDP IC		3,000	3,000	3,000			36	LBB PA specialist	gender expert for training of gender analysis and mainstreaming at insti-tutional level (Output 3.6)

37	**3**	Contract for national consultants L (Environmental legal expert)	Consultancy (individual; >0) - Competitive SDP IC	7,500	7,500					24	LBB PA specialist	Updating text nature protection Law (Output 3.1)
38	**3**	Contract for national consultants M (Forestry legal expert)	Consultancy (individual; >0) - Competitive SDP IC		9,000					12	LBB PA specialist	Consultant to update SBB forest management act (Output 3.1)
39	**3**	Contract for national consultants D (Tourism development expert)	Consultancy (individual; >0) - Competitive SDP IC		6,000	6,000				24	Project Manager	Consultant to update, further develop and disseminate CoP tourism (Output 3.2)
40	**3**	Contract for national consultants N (Environmental legal expert)	Consultancy (individual; >0) - Competitive SDP IC			7,500	7,500			24	Project Manager	Consultant to update, further develop and disseminate CoP tourism (Output 3.2)
41	**3**	Agreement with HI&T for supervision of tourist CoP ,	Interinsti-tutional agreement	4,500	4,500					24	Project Manager	HI&T supervised COP development. Agreement covers staff time
42	**3**	Provide grant to NGOs for support to awareness campaign on Jaguars	Interinsti-tutional agreement	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000		60	LBB PA specialist	Support ongoing awareness campaign from (various) NGO
43	**3**	Provide grants to VIDS and ACT for support CP landscape assessment and development plan	Interinsti-tutional agreement	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000		60	Project Manager	2 grants; both VIDS and ACT support stakeholder engagement and institutional strengthening in landscape assessment and plan
44	**3**	Provide grant to AdeKUS for research in support of CP landscape assessment	Interinsti-tutional agreement		6,000	6,000				24	Project Manager	AdeKUS will support participatory landscape assessment for CP Landscape

45	**3**	Grant to SCF for training LBB on financing management plan	Interinsti-tutional agreement		5,000	5,000				24	LBB PA specialist	SCF will support training to NB to ensure funding of management plans
46	**3**	Purchase of equipment for Forest Monitoring (>10k$)	Standard goods and services (10K-150K) - Competitive SDC	10,000	10,000	7,000	2,000	2,000		N/A	SBB Forest Monitoring specialist	Equipment for patrolling (SFISS, SMART), and jaguar plan
47	**3**	Purchase of equipment for Forest Monitoring (<10k$)	Micropurchase - Annual Value.									
48	**3**	Purchase of IT equipment for Forest Monitoring (>10k$)	Standard goods and services (10K-150K) - Competitive SDC	10,000	10,000	7,000	2,000	2,000		N/A	SBB Forest Monitoring specialist	IT equipment for SFISS, SMART (Computers, GPS, tablets)
49	**3**	Purchase of IT equipment for Forest Monitoring (>10k$)	Micropurchase - Annual Value.									
50	**3**	Supplies for office, trainings and field equipment	Micropurchase - Annual Value.	4,500	5,000	4,500	4,500	4,500		N/A	Project Manager	
51	**3**	Contract translator for Dutch-Sranan-Saamaka-Trio	Direct contract individual	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000		N/A	SBB SFM specialist and Forest Monitoring specialist	Translation services for all workshops in both landscapes
52	**3**	Logistics for workshops and training	Direct contract company	41,000	33,000	22,500	27,500	17,000		N/A	Project Manager, LBB PA specialist and Forest Monitoring specialist	Direct contract with service providers for logistics part of workshops

53	**4**	Contract for two international consultants T (Evaluation Experts)	Consultancy (individual; >0) - Competitive SDP IC			25,000			25,000	2x6	Project Manager	Perform mid-term review and terminal evaluation (2 consultants)
54	**4**	Contract for two national consultants O (Evaluation Experts)	Consultancy (individual; >0) - Competitive SDP IC			9,000			9,000	2x6	Project Manager	Perform mid-term review and terminal evaluation (2 consultants)
55	**4**	Contract for national consultant P	Consultancy (individual; >0) - Competitive SDP IC	4,500		4,500		4,500		12	Project Manager	Support to the further development and monitoring of social and environmental safeguards
56	**4**	Contract for IT service provider	Standard goods and services (10K-150K) - Competitive SDC	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000		60	Project Manager	Company for design and maintenance of KM platform. Lump sum, ex equipment
57	**4**	Contract for communications service provider	Standard goods and services(>150K) - Competitive IAL	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000		60	Project Manager	Company for communication campaign, lump sum (excl printing)
58	**4**	Contract company for publication and printing	Direct contract company	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	850	N/A	Project Manager	Printed and online material for communication campaign and systematization of experiences.
59	**4**	Logistics for workshops and training	Direct contract company	17,500	10,500	10,500	7,000	3,500	10,500	N/A	Project Manager	Direct contract with service providers for logistics for workshops (space, catering, reporting).
60	**management costs**	Contract company for audits	Consultancy (company; >10K) - Competitive SDP	3,500	3,500	13,500	3,500	13,500		60	Operations manager	Perform annual HACT audit, mid-term and final audit evaluation (lump sum; incl. travel)

Annex 11: Signed letter from the Implementing Partner and GEF OFP requesting UNDP Support Services (if authorized by the GEF)

See separate file

Annex 12: GEF BD Tracking Tool

See separate file

Annex 13: Cofinancing commitment letters

Attached as PDF

Annex 14: GEF Core indicators

Core Indicator 1	**Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use**						***(Hectares)***
			Hectares (1.1+1.2)				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
			1,710,200	*1,710,200*			
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score			
				Baseline		Achieved	
					Endorsement	MTR	TE
Central Suriname Nature Reserve	*303888*		*1,592,000*		*49 (53% of maximum potential score; 2016 assessment)*		
Sipaliwini Nature Reserve	*276*		*100,000*		*26 (40% of maximum potential score; 2016 assessment)*		
Brinckheuvel Nature Reserv	*277*		*6,000*		*24 (33% of maximum potential score; 2016 assessment)*		
Brownsberg Nature Park	*279*		*12,200*		*42 (47% of maximum potential score; 2016 assessment)*		
		Sum	*1,710,200*				
Core Indicator 3	**Area of land restored**						***(Hectares)***
			Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
	Output 1.4		*500*	*300*			
Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored						
			Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
	Area in and near Brownsberg Nature Park		*500*	*300*			
Core Indicator 4	**Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)**						***(Hectares)***
			Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)				
			Expected		Expected		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
			45,000	*170,400*			
Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity						
			Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	

			30,000	*30,000*		
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			15,000	*140,400*		
Core Indicator 6	**Greenhouse gas emission mitigated**					***(Tons)***
			Tons (6.1+6.2)			
			Entered		Entered	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)		1,390,470	**11,549,077**		
	Expected CO2e (indirect)					
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector					
			Tons			
			Entered		Entered	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)		**1,390,470**	**11,549,077**		
	Expected CO2e (indirect)					
	Anticipated Year		***2040***	***2040***		
Core Indicator 11	**Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment**					***(Number)***
					Number Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Female	1,375	1150		
		Male	1,375	1150		
		Total	*2,750*	*2300*		

Annex 15: GEF 7 Taxonomy

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
☒**Influencing models**			
	☒**Transform policy and regulatory environments**		
	☒**Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making**		
	☒**Convene multi-stakeholder alliances**		
	☒**Demonstrate innovative approaches**		
	☐**Deploy innovative financial instruments**		
☒**Stakeholders**			
	☒**Indigenous Peoples**		
	☒**Private Sector**		
		☐Capital providers	
		☐Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		☐Large corporations	
		☒SMEs	
		☒Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		☐Non-Grant Pilot	
		☐Project Reflow	
	☒**Beneficiaries**		
	☒**Local Communities**		
	☒**Civil Society**		
		☒Community Based Organization	
		☒Non-Governmental Organization	
		☒Academia	
		☐Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	☒**Type of Engagement**		
		☒Information Dissemination	
		☒Partnership	
		☒Consultation	
		☒Participation	
	☒**Communications**		
		☒Awareness Raising	
		☐Education	
		☒Public Campaigns	
		☒Behavior Change	
☒**Capacity, Knowledge and Research**			
	☐**Enabling Activities**		
	☒**Capacity Development**		
	☒**Knowledge Generation and Exchange**		
	☒**Targeted Research**		
	☒**Learning**		
		☒Theory of Change	
		☒Adaptive Management	
		☒Indicators to Measure Change	
	☐**Innovation**		
	☒**Knowledge and Learning**		
		☒Knowledge Management	
		☒Innovation	

		☒Capacity Development	
		☒Learning	
	☒**Stakeholder Engagement Plan**		
☒**Gender Equality**			
	☒**Gender Mainstreaming**		
		☒Beneficiaries	
		☒Women groups	
		☒Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		☒Gender-sensitive indicators	
	☒**Gender results areas**		
		☒Access and control over natural resources	
		☒Participation and leadership	
		☒Access to benefits and services	
		☒Capacity development	
		☒Awareness raising	
		☐Knowledge generation	
☒**Focal Areas/Theme**			
	☒**Biodiversity**		
		☒Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			☒Terrestrial Protected Areas
			☐Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			☒Productive Landscapes
			☐Productive Seascapes
			☒Community Based Natural Resource Management
		☒Mainstreaming	
			☐Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			☒Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			☒Tourism
			☐Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			☐Fisheries
			☐Infrastructure
			☐Certification (National Standards)
			☐Certification (International Standards)
		☒Species	
			☒Illegal Wildlife Trade
			☒Threatened Species
			☐Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			☐Crop Wild Relatives
			☐Plant Genetic Resources
			☐Animal Genetic Resources
			☐Livestock Wild Relatives
			☐Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		☒Biomes	
			☐Mangroves
			☐Coral Reefs
			☐Sea Grasses
			☐Wetlands
			☐Rivers
			☐Lakes
			☒Tropical Rain Forests

			☐Tropical Dry Forests
			☐Temperate Forests
			☐Grasslands
			☐Paramo
			☐Desert
		☐Financial and Accounting	
			☐Payment for Ecosystem Services
			☐Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			☐Conservation Trust Funds
			☐Conservation Finance
		☐Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			☐Biosafety
			☐Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	☒**Forests**		
		☒Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			☒REDD/REDD+
		☒Forest	
			☒Amazon
			☐Congo
			☐Drylands
	☒**Land Degradation**		
		☒Sustainable Land Management	
			☒Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			☐Ecosystem Approach
			☐Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			☒Community-Based NRM
			☒Sustainable Livelihoods
			☐Income Generating Activities
			☒Sustainable Agriculture
			☐Sustainable Pasture Management
			☒Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			☐Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			☐Sustainable Fire Management
			☐Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		☐Land Degradation Neutrality	
			☐Land Productivity
			☐Land Cover and Land cover change
			☐Carbon stocks above or below ground
		☐Food Security	
	☒**Climate Change**		
		☐**Climate Change Adaptation**	
			☐Climate Finance
			☐Least Developed Countries
			☐Small Island Developing States
			☐Disaster Risk Management
			☐Sea-level rise
			☐Climate Resilience
			☐Climate information
			☒Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			☐Adaptation Tech Transfer

			☐National Adaptation Programme of Action
			☐National Adaptation Plan
			☐Mainstreaming Adaptation
			☐Private Sector
			☐Innovation
			☐Complementarity
			☐Community-based Adaptation
			☐Livelihoods
		☒**Climate Change Mitigation**	
			☒Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			☐Energy Efficiency
			☐Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			☐Technology Transfer
			☐Renewable Energy
			☐Financing
			☐Enabling Activities

Annex 16: Partners Capacity Assessment Tool and HACT assessment

See separate file.

Annex 17: UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report

See separate file.

Annex 18: LOA between UNDP and IP requesting UNDP Support Services (if required on exceptional basis and authorized by the GEF)

See separate file

Annex 19. GEF Budget

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Equipment	Equipment for Community Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (CMRV). Total: $22,629.		22,629		22,629			22,629	Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)
Equipment	Computers, GPS for CRMV in productive landscapes Total $29,000		29,000		29,000			29,000	Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)
Equipment	Equipment for patrolling (SFISS, SMART), and jaguar plan (binoculars, measurement tools, field guides). Total $31,000.			31,000	31,000			31,000	Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)
Equipment	Communications support; improved internet and cellphone connection for telemeetings. Total: $16,000 total			16,000	16,000			16,000	Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)
Equipment	Computers. Camera traps and GPS for jaguar monitoring, tablets for SMART, SFISS. Total $22,500.			22,500	22,500			22,500	Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)

Grants	Grants to selected NGO for community and ranger training (incl gender aspects) during years 1,2,3 ($ 51,000 total); Grant to ACT to support community ranger program in Matawai (years 1,2,3,4; $ 35,000 total); grant to CI for analysis of gaps and needs in PPP for BNP (yr1, $8,000 total); Grant to STINASU for implementation improvement of visitor services at BNP (years 1,2,3; $ 60,000 total); grant to SHTTC for Regional Sustainable Tourism and Hospitality training program (years 1-4, $92,000, lump sum, incl travel and workshop costs); grant to SKK for arts and crafts training program in CP (years 2,3; $ 60,000 total, lump sum, incl travel and workshop costs; Grant to LBS for enhancement of community based tourism amenities in SM (yr 1,2,3,4,5; $ 125,000, lump sum including travel, training and material); Grant to local women's association Fiti A Wan for training of women in SM on food production and agritourism (y2-3, $30000 lump sum, incl travel and workshop costs); grant to NGO/Research organization for rehabilitation program (output 1.4; years 1-5; $250,000 lump sum ,includes all travel, material, subcontracts). Grants will have to follow UNDP policy on Grants. (Total $711,000)	711,000			711,000			711,000	Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)
Grants	Grant to JSOOC training centrum for coordination and support to SFM trainings in output 2.1 ($ 4000/yr * 5 yr = $ 20,000 total); 3 research grants for NTFP development + 3 grants on agroforestry (yr 1,2; 6 grants * $ 10,000 = 60,000 total, lump sum); Grant to ACT for CMRV in protected landscapes (yr 1-5, $25,000/yr * 5 yr = $ 125,000 lump sum, incl workshops, travel and material); Five grants to consortia of community organizations/NGO/Academy for pilot projects on SFM/NTFP good practice , of 1 community concession SFM, 1 private concession SFM, 1 private sector value chain, 2 community NTFP, yr 1-5; 5 * $150,000 = $ 750,000 in total,lump sum, incl travel, workshops, material and gender assessments); Two grants to consortia of community organizations/NGO/Academy for pilot projects on agroforestry good practice (yr 1-5; 2 *$115,000 = $ 230,000 in total; lump sum, incl travel, workshops, material and gender assessments. Grants will have to follow UNDP policy on Low Value Grants. Total $1,185,000.		1,185,000		1,185,000			1,185,000	Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)
Grants	Grant to NGOs for support to awareness campaign on Jaguars (y 1-5, $6000/yr * 5 yr = 30,000 total); Grant to VIDS and ACT for support to CP landscape assessment and development plan (yr 1,2,3,4, $7000/yr * 4 yr * 2 organizations = $56,000 total; travel and workshops included in workshop budget); Grant to SCF for training LBB on financing management plan (yr 2 , 3, $ 5000/yr * 2 yr = $10,000 total). Grants will have to follow UNDP policy on Grants. Total $96,000.			96,000	96,000			96,000	Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)

Sub-contract to executing partner	Estimated cost for direct project services as requested by the Government of Suriname, e.g. (procurement services for consultants and goods, travel authorizations, etc.) Refer to annex 18. Total: $28,959.				-		28,959	28,959	Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)
Contractual services-Individual	PTA/Landscape Conservation specialist for support to LBB in PA planning, training and monitoring, (output 1.1) technical advice, supervision and training to STINASU BNP (output 1.2), In coordination with HI&T, lead activities for output 1.3 (nature-based tourism). In coordination with IICA/CELOS, lead activities for output 1.4 (rehabilitation; $4400/month, 12 month/year in yr 1-5, 40% time investment; 12 mo in yr 6, 20% = $116,160 total); Technical assistant/monitoring specialist (TAMS) for support to training events (including institutional coordination, monitoring), assist HI&T/LBS for grant implementation and technical support to rehabilitation efforts stakeholder engagement ($2500/month, 12 month/year, yr 1-5, 20% time investment = $30,000 total) LBB PA specialist for strengthening capacity of LBB/NB/Stinasu, responsible for outputs 1.1 and 1.2 and METT assessments ($2500/month; 9 month in yr 1, 12 month/year in yr 2-5, , 3 mo in yr 6; 50% time investment = $75,000 total), LBB junior assistant for METT indicator measurements and support to training of community rangers ($ 2000/month, 9 month in years 1, 12 month in yr 3 and 5; $ 66,000) Total: $287,160	287,160			287,160			287,160	Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)
Contractual services-Individual	Technical assistant for support to NTFP research grants and agroforestry grants ($2500/month, 12 month/year, yr 1-5, 10% time investment = $15,000 total) SBB SFM specialist responsible for outputs 2.1, 2.2 and 2.4 ($2500/month; 9 month in yr 1, 12 month/year in yr 2-5, 3 mo in yr 6; 100% time investment = $150,000 total), SBB forest monitoring specialist responsible for output ($2500/month,; 9 month in yr 1, 12 month/year in yr 2-5, 3 mo in yr 6; 60% time investment = $90,000 total) Total: $255,000		255,000		255,000			255,000	Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)

Contractual services-Individual	PTA/ Landscape Conservation specialist for technical advice for policy development (output 3.1) lead and coordinate with HI&T and SBB on CoP development on nature based tourism and NTFP (output 3.2), technical support to LBB for institutional capacity development (output 3.6), lead the activities for outputs 3.4 and 3.5 (CP assessment and management plan development), and 3.7 (strengthening SEIN) ($4400/month, 12 month/year in yr 1-5, 40% time investment; 12 mo in yr 6, 20% = $116,160 total); Technical assistant/monitoring specialist for support to training events (including institutional coordination, monitoring), coordinate PC assessment and plan, in with VIDS and ACT, ($2500/month, 12 month/year, 5 years, 20% time investment = $30,000 total) LBB PA specialist to lead activities for outputs 3.1 (PA legal framework), 3.3 (jaguar conservation) and 3.6 (institutional capacity ($2500/month; 9 month in yr 1, 12 month/year in yr 2-5 = $71,250 total), SBB forest monitoring specialist to lead activities for output 3.8 (log system) and provide support to 3.7 ($2500/month, ; 9 month in yr 1, 12 month/year in yr 2-5, , 3 mo in yr 6;, 40% time investment = $60,000 total); SBB junior IT specialist for support to outputs 3.7 and 3.8 ($2000/month; 9 month in yr 1, 12 month/year in yr 2-5, 3 mo in yr 6; 50% time investment = $60,000 total) Total $337,410).			337,410	337,410			337,410	Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)
Contractual services-Individual	PTA/Landscape Conservation specialist to lead activities for outputs 4.1, (KM , communication) output 2 (evaluation, monitoring, reporting) and output 4.3 (South-South information exchange ($4400/month, 12 month/year in yr 1-5, 20% time investment; 12 mo in yr 6, 10% = $58,080 total)); Technical assistant/monitoring specialist for developing and coordinating M&E and sustainability work plans, develop livelihood action plan and ESMP/updated ESMF, support to monitoring of project indicators, stakeholder involvement, ITP plan, gender and ESFM and ESMP ($2500/month, 12 month/year in year 1-5, 50% time investment = $75,000 total). Total: 133,080				-	133,080		133,080	Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)
Contractual services-Individual	Project Manager for overall project management, administrative management, review and learning on identified risks, FPIC including oversight of development of ESMP/updating ESMF, LAP etc ($2750/month; 12 month/year in year 1-5, 100%, 12 mo in yr 6, 50% Total: $181,500)				-		181,500	181,500	Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)
Contractual services-Company	Agreement with HI&T for supervision of output 1.3 (yr 1-5; $9000/yr, $ 45,000 total, lump sum)	45,000			45,000			45,000	Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)

Contractual services-Company	Agreement with HI&T for supervision of tourist CoP (y 1,2; $4500/yr, * 2 yr = 9,000); agreement with AdeKUS for research in support of CP landscape assessment (y 2, 3; $6000/yr * 2 yr = $ 12,000 total). Total: $21,000			21,000	21,000			21,000	Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)
Contractual services-Company	Company for establishing and managing KM platform (y 1-5, $6000/yr in yrs $30,000 total lump sum, incl materials and equipment - including communication needs for inland communities that have no regular internet access), Company to design, implement communications campaign (y 1-5, $ 7000/yr * 5 yr = $35000 total, lump sum; excl printed material). Total: $65,000.				-	65,000		65,000	Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)
International Consultants	International consultant for capacity needs assessment and training LBB on theme of jaguar conservation (yr 1,2; $500/day* 20 day /yr * 2 yr = $ 20,000); Consultant for updating and training Software (yr 2,3,4; $500/day * 20 days/yr * 3 years = $ 30,000 total); International consultant for online and mobile modules SFISS & SMART (yr 1-5; $500/day * 30 day/yr * 5 yr = 75,000 total) Total $125,000			125,000	125,000			125,000	Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)
International Consultants	International consultant for mid term review and terminal evaluation (yr 3,6; $500/day * 50 d * 2 yr = Total: 50,000)				-	50,000		50,000	Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)
Local Consultants	National consultants for capacity gap analysis ($300*30d; $9000, y1) Develop Regional tourism development policy for Brokopondo-Boven Suriname (y1,2,3; $300*60d = $18000 total) Business plan development for Coroeni-Paroe ($300*60 days = $18000, yr 2,3) Total: $45,000	45,000			45,000			45,000	Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)
Local Consultants	Six national trainers for SFM will be trained in first year and will then be employed as trainers in years 2-5 with payment $300 * 10d/year * 4 years * 6 trainers; $72,000 total); Trainer for sustainable entrepreneurship ($ 300/d * 20d/yr * 5 yr = $30,000 total); Gender & stakeholder engagement specialist for support, incl survey of specific women's and men's knowledge and skills for the development of livelihoods for outputs 2.1 and 2.2 ($ 300/d * 20d/yr * 5 yr = $30,000 total), Pilot Project Monitoring expert as trainer for project proposal development, project management and monitoring support to outputs 2.1 and 2.2 ($ 300/d * 30d/yr * 5 yr = $45,000 total); Marketing specialist for products on SFM and NTFP incl capacity needs assessment for private sector (yr 1-5; $ 300/d * 40d/yr * 5 yr = $60,000 total); Timber industry expert for feasibility study for wood waste processing plant(yr 1,2; $ 300/d * 40d/yr *2 yr = $24,000 total) Total: $261,000		261,000		261,000			261,000	Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)

Local Consultants	National consultant to update text of nature protection law (y1,2; $300/day * 25 d/yr* 2 yr = $15,000); Consultant to update Forest Management Act (yr2; $300/day * 30 d = $9000); Consultant to update, further develop and disseminate CoP tourism (y2,3; $300/day * 20 d/yr* 2 yr = $12,000); Consultant to develop and validate CoP NTFP (y3,4; $300/day * 25 d/yr* 2 yr = $15,000) ; gender expert for training of gender analysis and mainstreaming at institutional level (yr 2,3,4$300/day * 10 d/yr* 3 yr = $9,000. Total $60,000			60,000	60,000			60,000	Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)
Local Consultants	National consultant for mid term review and terminal evaluation (yr 3,6; $300/day * 30 d * 2 yr = Total: 18,000) National consultant for support to monitoring Social and Environmental Safeguards (yr 1, 3 , 5; $300/day; 15 day/year * 3 yr = $ 13,500). Total = $31,500				-	31,500		31,500	Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops for METT and PA management (others are included in grants) required for METT assessment with national partners (Paramaribo) and local stakeholders. Two standard workshops in Paramaribo (year 1 and 4; $3500 each; $ 7,000 total), two standard workshops in SM landscape (yr 2, 5; $ 2500 each; $5,000 total), 1 standard workshop in CP landscape area (y3; $4,000 total) . For regional tourism policy: 1 extended workshops in SM landscape and one standard workshop in Paramaribo (year 2; $6,500; year 3: $3,500; 10,000). Total: $26,000. NB: Throughout the budget, costs for workshop/trainings are based on a standard estimate for different workshops at different locations, including food, lodging, materials (including personal protection items if COVID19 measures are in place), translation, notetaker, equipment and venue: standard workshop Paramaribo (1 day, 20 people from the city) $3500; Standard workshop CP landscape (1 day, 40 p): $4,000, Standard workshop SM landscape (1 day, 40 p, people from Paramaribo and other villages, for exchange of experiences, boating in): $2500; Extended workshop Paramaribo (2 days, 40 people from the city. Representatives from landscapes fly and boating in for exchange of experiences,) $10,500; Extended workshop CP landscape (2 days, 40 p, people from Paramaribo and other villages flying in for exchange of experiences,): $5,500; extended workshop SM landscape (2 days, 50 people from Paramaribo and other villages boating in): $6,500. Travel costs for participants are included in the travel budget. Detailed cost estimates available upon request.	26,000			26,000			26,000	Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)

Training, Workshops, Meetings	10 train-the-trainers workshops for output 2.1: one extended workshop/yr in Paramaribo at JSOOC ($10,500*5 yr = $52,500) + one extended workshop/yr in SM landscape ($6,500/yr * 5 yr = $ 32,500 total) $85,000 total; One workshop/yr to create awareness and capacity for sustainable entrepreneurship on SFM/NTFP value chains; at JSOOC for output 2.1 (one extended workshop in Paramaribo JSOOC $10,500/yr * 5 yr = $52,500 total). Training for local stakeholders to create capacities in CMRV in productive landscapes for output 2.3 one extended workshop/yr in Paramaribo at JSOOC ($10,500/yr * 5 yr = $52,500) + one extended workshop/yr in SM landscape ($6,500/yr * 5 yr = $ 32,500 total) $85,000 total; Four training workshops on agroforestry to local stakeholders (1 extended workshop per year in MS area/year, y 2-5; $6,500 * 4 yr = $26,000) Total $248,500		248,500		248,500			248,500	Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops for the dissemination of policy frameworks (extended workshop Paramaribo; $10,500); field validation code of practice (2 Extended workshops in SM landscape; $6,500; yr 1,2; $13,000 total) ; Workshops to establish a Jaguar Conservation Plan (2 standard workshops Paramaribo; $3500*2=$7,000); 1 extended workshop with local stakeholders and community leaders in CP for the landscape assessment ($5,500; yr 2), 1 Standard workshop and 1 extended workshop in CP to establish the CP landscape plan ($4,000 in year 2 and $5,500; y3; total 9,500) ; One extended Paramaribo for Trio landscape plan (y 4; $10,500). One extended workshop/year in Paramaribo and one extended workshop/year in SM landscape for training in SFISS and SMART($10,500*5 yr + $6,500/year * 5 yr = $85,000) Total: 141,000			141,000	141,000			141,000	Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Inception workshop to validate workplan of project (yr 1, Extended Workshop Paramaribo; $10,500; include reporting), Workshops of intersectoral platform/tech advisory committee for technical support of project management (y 1-5; 1 in yr 1 and 5, 2 in other years; $3500/meeting * 8 meetings = $28,000 total); Training workshops for PMU on project management, procurement, health & Safety (y1,2,3; 1 standard workshops in Paramaribo/yr * $3500 * 3 yr = Total: 10,500 total). Final presentation workshop for dissemination of project results and lessons (yr 6; Extended workshop Paramaribo, $10,500 total) Total: $59,500.				-	59,500		59,500	Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)

Travel	Travel for coordination: PTA/ Conservation specialist, technical assistant, LBB PA Specialist and METT consultant: All 1 trip/year to Saamaka-Matawai (SM) landscape ($ 500 * 4 * 5 years = $ 10000); In total, 1 trip/year to Coeroeni-Paroe (CP) landscape (LBB specialist, METT assistant $ 1000 * 5 years = $ 5000 total); 2 trips PC/yr for Business Plan consultant (2*1000, year 1,2; $4000 total) 6 trips SM for Policy plan development consultant (2 in yr 1, 2,3, $500*6= $3000 in total) Total: $22,000. Monitoring visits in year 6: 2 trips to SM landscape and 1 trip to CP landscape; $ 3000 total. Travel of participants to workshops: two standard workshops in SM landscape (yr 2, 5; $ 3500 each; $7000 total) 1 standard workshop in CP landscape area (y3; $7000 total) 1 extended workshops in SM landscape ($2500 total). Total: 41,500. NB: Throughout the budget, travel costs are based on a general cost per trip to Saamaka-Matawai landscape or to Coeroeni-Paroe landscape, based on road/boat (SM) or airline (CP) travel, stay for 5 (SM) or 8 (CP) days incl lodging and food. For travel of participants to workshops, it is assumed that 7 trips are needed for participants who will boat in (SM landscape) or fly in (CP landscape). Therefore, standard travel costs for workshops in SM landscape: $3500; CP landscape: $7000. For extended workshop in Paramaribo, $4500. Standard workshops in Paramaribo do not include travel costs. Detailed cost estimates available upon request	41,500			41,500			41,500	Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)
Travel	Travel for coordination: SBB SFM specialist (8 trips/year to SM: $500/trip * 8 * 5 yr = $ 20,000 & 1 trip/yr to CA landscape; $1000/trip* 5yr = $5000; total $25,000); SBB CMRV specialist (4 trips/year to SM: $500/trip * 4 * 5 yr = $ 10,000 total) Additional trips to SM for all 11 consultants ($500/trip * 2 trips/yr * 5 yr * 11 consultants $55,000 total). Travel costs of participants to workshops: 10 train-the-trainers workshops for output 2.1: one extended workshop/yr in Paramaribo at JSOOC ($4500*5 yr = $22,500) + one extended workshop/yr in SM landscape ($3,500/yr * 5 yr = $ 17,500 total) $40,000 total; One awareness and sustainable entrepreneurship/yr workshops on SFM/NTFP value chains at JSOOC for output 2.1 (one extended workshop in Paramaribo JSOOC $4500/yr * 5 yr = $22,500 total); training for CMRV in productive landscapes for output 2.3: one extended workshop/yr in Paramaribo at JSOOC ($4500*5 yr = $22,500) + one extended workshop/yr in SM landscape ($3,500/yr * 5 yr = $ 17,500 total) $40,000 total; Four training on agroforestry (1 extended workshop per year in MS landscape area/year * 4 yr * 3,500 = $14,000) Total: $206,500		206,500		206,500			206,500	Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)

Travel	Coordination travel: PTA/Conservation Specialist & tech assistant; 3 trips/year to SM plus 1 trip/yr to CA ($500 * 3 trips * 5 yr * 2 persons + $1000/trip *2 persons * 5 yr= $25,000 total); LBB SFISS specialist: 4 trips/year to SM + 1 trip/yr to CA = ($500/trip * 4 trips * 5 yr + $1000/trip * 5 yr= $15,000 total); SBB IT junior staff 2 2 trip/year to SM, 1 trip to CP/yr ($500/trip * 5 yr + $1000/trip * 5 yr= $7500 total); International travel for international consultants (1trip/yr, $3500trip,* 5 yr = $17500 total). Travel of participants to workshops: dissemination workshops for policy frameworks (extended workshop Paramaribo; $4,000); field validation code of practice (2 Extended workshops in SM landscape; $3,500; yr 1,2; $7,000 total); 1 extended workshop in CP for landscape assessment ($7,000; yr 2), 1 Standard workshop and 1 extended workshop in CP for landscape plan ($6,000 in year 2 and $6,000; y3; total 12,000) ; One extended Paramaribo for Trio landscape plan (y 4; $7,000). One extended workshop/year in Paramaribo and one extended workshop/year in SM landscape for SFISS and SMART($4,500*5 yr + $3,500/year * 5 yr = $40,000) Total $142,000.			142,000	142,000			142,000	Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)
Travel	International travel within the region for exchange of information and experience with other ASL countries ($2500/trip * 4 trips/yr* 5 year * 2 persons= 100,000 total), International travel for evaluation consultant ($3500 * 2 trips = $7000 total). Travel for participants to workshops: Inception workshop (yr 1, Extended Workshop Paramaribo; $4,500); Final presentation workshop (yr 5; Extended workshop Paramaribo, $4,500 total). Total $116,000.				-	116,000		116,000	Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)
Office Supplies	Office supplies, personal field equipment (protective clothing, life vests, binoculars, torches, jackknives, GPS, etc.) Total: $10,800	10,800			10,800			10,800	Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)
Office Supplies	Office supplies, personal field equipment (protective clothing, life vests, binoculars, torches, jackknives, GPS, etc) Total: $10,750		10,750		10,750			10,750	Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)
Office Supplies	Office supplies, personal field equipment (protective clothing, life vests, binoculars, torches, jackknives, GPS, etc) . Total $23,000.			23,000	23,000			23,000	Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)

Other Operating Costs	Translation services for in all extended workshops; 40 days/yr, 100/day = $4000* 5yrs . Total: $20,000.		20,000		20,000			20,000	Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)
Other Operating Costs	Translation services for in all extended workshops; 265 days during 6 years project$100/day. Total: $26,500.			26,500	26,500			26,500	Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)
Other Operating Costs	Printed and online material for communication campaign and systematization of experiences. Total: $17850.				-	17,850		17,850	Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)
Other Operating Costs	1 HACT audit/ year, y 1-5 ($3500/audit * 5 yr = $17,500 total); Mid term (yr 3) and final (y6) complete audit evaluation ($9,000/evaluation * 2 = $18,000 total) Total $35,500.				-		35,500	35,500	Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)
Grand Total		**1,166,460**	**2,238,379**	**1,041,410**	**4,446,249**	**472,930**	**245,959**	**5,165,138**	