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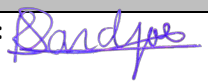
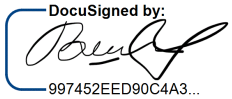
Project title: Sustainable and Inclusive Development of West Suriname (SID-WS)		
Country(ies): Suriname	**Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity):** Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)	**Execution Modality***:* Supported NIM for National Project
Contributing Outcome (UNSDCF/CPD, RPD, GPD)*:* Outcome 5: Caribbean people, communities, and institutions have enhanced their adaptive capacity for inclusive, gender-responsive disaster risk management and climate change adaptation and mitigation (Country programme document for Suriname (2022-2026)		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: substantial	**UNDP Gender Marker:** GEN2 (Gender equality as a significant objective)	
Quantum Award ID: 1382368	**Quantum Project ID:** 01004118	
UNDP PIMS ID number: 9534	**GEF Project ID number:** 11205	
LPAC meeting date: *October 18, 2024*		
Last possible date to submit to GEF: June 29th, 2024 (first submission) October 23, 2024 (resubmission)		
Latest possible CEO endorsement date: December 10, 2024		
Project duration in months: 60		
Planned start date: June 10, 2025	**Planned completion date:** June 9, 2030	
Expected date of Mid-Term Review (MTR) submission to the GEF: August 10, 2027	**Expected date of Terminal evaluation (TE) submission to the GEF:** August 9, 2030	
Expected Operational Closure Date: March 9, 2031	**Expected Financial Closure Date:** September 9, 2031	
Brief project description: The objective of the Child Project, which is part of the GEF-8 Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program Phase 3 (ASL3), is to strengthen integrated landscape conservation and sustainable management in the West Suriname intact forest landscape. This will be achieved through four interrelated components that will allow West Suriname Amazon intact forests to be effectively conserved and managed, implementing a sustainable inclusive nature-based economy, enhancing governance and landscape planning for conservation and sustainable development, and knowledge management and regional collaboration. This strategy is in line with the ASL 3 Program strategy; in		

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addition, the Child project will work with the regional Coordination Platform through planned activities under knowledge management and regional collaboration, which will include Brazil who shares the same forest. The barriers to be addressed are: insufficient institutional framework, co-management and financing in areas under different protection regimes; insufficient fund allocation, technical assistance and incentives towards sustainable livelihoods and production; weak governance and incomplete legal framework towards integrated landscape planning, PA management, and wildlife and forest conservation; and Insufficient integration of scientific traditional knowledge in decision making, knowledge sharing, and awareness. This strategy will reduce deforestation and the degradation of intact forest landscapes in West Suriname delivering global environmental benefits including 148,386 hectares (ha) of terrestrial PAs created or under improved management, 168,000 ha of landscapes under improved practices, and 16,564,051 tCO_2e of greenhouse gas emissions mitigated over 20 years. In addition, it will directly benefit 2,430 people (1,120 female; 1,310 male). The project will last 5 years with a total investment of USD 19,405,698, USD 4,742,964 of which will be provided by the Global Environment Facility.

FINANCING PLAN	
GEF Trust Fund grant	USD 4,742,964
UNDP TRAC resources	USD 0
Confirmed cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP	USD 0
1. Total Budget administered by UNDP	**USD 4,742,964**
2. Total confirmed co-financing to this project not administered by UNDP	**USD 14,662,734**
3. Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	**USD 19,405,698**

SIGNATURES:

Signature:  **Ritesh Sardjoe**	**Agreed by Implementing Partner**	**Date/Month/Year:** **7 August 2025**
Signature: DocuSigned by:  997452EED90C4A3... **Berdi Berdiyev**	**Agreed by UNDP**	**Date/Month/Year:** **7 August 2025**

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACTO	Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use
ASGM	Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining
ASL	Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program
ASL3	Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program Phase 3
BPPS NCE	Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, Nature, Climate and Energy
BGA	Bureau for Gender Affairs
CELAC	Community of Latin American and Caribbean States
CI	Conservation International
CMS	CELOS Management System
COICA	Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon River Basin
CSNR	Central Suriname Nature Reserve
CSOs	Civil Society Organization
CVA	Climate Vulnerability Assessment
DOA	Delegation of Authority
DSA	Daily subsistence allowance
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FPIC	Free prior and informed consent
GBB	Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management (Dutch acronym)
GBF	Global Biodiversity Framework
GEBs	Global environmental benefit
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse gases
ha	Hectares
HFLD	High Forest Low Deforestation
IACHR	Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
IFL	Intact Forest landscape
IP	Integrated Program
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
IPPF	Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework
IPLCs	Indigenous peoples and local communities
ITPs	Indigenous Peoples and Maroon Tribes
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
LBB	Suriname Forest Service (Dutch acronym
LDN	Land Degradation Neutrality
LOA	Letter of Agreement
LVG	Low-value grant
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool

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MLPFM	Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management
MNR	Ministry of Natural Resources
MSPE	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment
MTR	Mid-term Review
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
NbS	Nature-based Solutions
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCD	Nature Conservation Division
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	Non-governmental organizations
NIM	National Implementation Modality
NIMOS	National Institute for Environment and Development (Dutch acronym)
NTFP	Non-timber Forest Products
OAS	Organization of American States
OECM	Other effective conservation measure
OFP	Operational Focal Point
PA	Protected areas
PIR	GEF Project Implementation Report
PM	Project Manager
PMC	Project Management Cost
PMU	Project Management Unit
POPP	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PRF	Project Results Framework
RBX	Regional Bureaux
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RMSAP	Responsible Mining Strategy and Action Plan
SAAB	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
SBB	Forest Management and Production Control (Dutch acronym)
SCF	Suriname Conservation Foundation
SDSN	UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network
SEA	Sexual exploitation and sexual abuse
SELA	Latin American and the Caribbean Economic System
SES	Social and Environmental Standards
SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Procedure
SESA	Scoped Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SFM	Sustainable forest management
SH	Sexual harassment
SID-WS	Sustainable and Inclusive Development of West Suriname
SSC/TrC	South-South and Triangular Cooperation
TBWP	Total Budget and Work Plan
TE	Terminal Evaluation

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STAP	GEF Scientific Technical Advisory Panel
ToC	Theory of Change
TSA	Targeted Scenario Analysis
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

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DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

1. Suriname, with a land surface of 163,800 km^2, boasts a substantially intact Amazon forest with close to 93% forest cover; it is part of the Amazon biome, which is shared with Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, and Venezuela. Large areas of the country are characterized by primary tropical rainforests that support high floristic and faunal biodiversity, containing numerous endemic and threatened species.. Suriname's intact forest landscapes (IFL) have substantial levels of globally important biodiversity, including 102 amphibian species, 175 reptile species, 730 bird species, 450 fresh water fish species, and 6,044 plant species and high endemism levels.[1] Suriname has multiple endangered species including mammals (9 species), birds (9 species), reptiles (6 species), amphibians (1 specie), fish (30 species), other invertebrates (1 specie) and plants (27 species).[2] The forests in Suriname have an important part in global carbon cycling that goes on since they act as big carbon sinks. Its multiple intact rivers are an important part to global water cycle. To the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ITPs), the forests are very important since they provide a connection to their cultural and spiritual values and the livelihoods of the ITPs depend on healthy forest and rivers

2. Suriname is classified as a High Forest Low Deforestation (HFLD) country and has played a leading role in advancing this agenda globally. For example, Suriname hosted the first HFLD Conference on Climate Finance Mobilization, which led to the adoption of the "Krutu of Paramaribo Joint Declaration on HFLD Climate Finance Mobilization." In December 2017, during the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) COP23, the government of Suriname pledged to cap its forest cover at 93%. Compared to other Amazon countries, particular those in the Southern Amazon and Andean Amazon, Suriname has very limited deforestation with approximately 93% tropical forest cover.

3. Suriname has allocated about 4.5 million ha of the forest for production purposes and a forest area of 8.5 million ha, in the southern part of the country has the status of temporarily maintained forest. Fourteen percent (2.3 million hectares) of its landmass has been designated as protected areas (PAs)[3], including eleven Nature Reserves, one Nature Park, and four Multiple Use Management Areas, with two proposed Nature Reserves (Kaboeri and Nani) and two forest reserves (Mac Clemen and Snake Kreek).

4. Suriname's forests store 13.1 Gt CO_2e.[4] Suriname contributed a total of 3,591.5 Gg CO_2eq of greenhouse gases (GHG) to the atmosphere in 2017, primarily from the Energy and Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sectors. However, since it is one of the most forested countries in the world, with the ability to act as a huge sink of carbon, the country is net carbon negative in terms of GHG emissions including the removals[5].

5. The vast majority of the intact forest is located in the Interior, which is home to approximately 15% of the population—mostly indigenous peoples (4%) and maroon tribes (11%) (ITPs). Local community forest use and traditional uses are mostly associated with non-timber forest products (NTFP), with women highly involved in their production, marketing, and sales. Forest resource use also includes forest for agriculture, medicinal plants, fruit, and stove wood by both women and men. Intact forests also serve as hunting grounds. Women comprise the majority of

[1] 6th National Report to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity. Republic of Suriname. 2019.

[2] Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control. 2017. In: Government of the Republic of Suriname (2023). Third National Communication of the Republic Suriname to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

[3] Format for reporting on progress towards the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030, the United Nations forest instrument and voluntary national contribution. 2019. Global Forest Goals. Available at: https://www.un.org/esa/forests/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Suriname.pdf.

[4] The Republic of Suriname. Nationally Determined Contribution 2020. Submitted December 2019 in fulfillment of obligations under the Paris Agreement on climate change.

[5] Government of the Republic of Suriname (2023). Third National Communication of the Republic Suriname to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

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small-scale farmers (shifting cultivation) within the interior of Suriname and men are more involved as owners and laborers in the timber industry.[6]

6. The project landscape (i.e., West Suriname see Annex 3) is a region of significant ecological importance, encompassing diverse ecosystems that contribute to the overall biodiversity of the country. West Suriname is home to over 5,000 plants species, at least 37 species of medium and large mammals, 452 species of birds, and 113 fish species including many rare and endemic varieties, particularly within its rainforests and savanna forests. The rainforests feature towering canopies up to 50 meters high, providing habitats for numerous orchids and tree species, while the savanna forests, with trees reaching up to 30 meters, have a more modest species diversity Intact forests in West Suriname have an important role in global carbon cycling as they act as big carbon sinks; in addition, they contribute to hydrological balance, support water regulation, prevent soil erosion prevention, and serve as habitat to biodiversity. To the ITPs living in these forests, they provide a connection to their cultural and spiritual values, and are the main sources for their livelihoods. Areas such as Mac Clemen, Snake Creek, and Kaboeri Creek (noted for its high plant diversity due to its ecosystems of the Old Coastal Plain and Savanna Belt) in West Suriname are among those of highest importance for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem service provision. West Suriname is covered in its entirety by continuous primary tropical forest (both montane and lowland primary tropical forest including sections of the Guyana Highlands) (Figure 1). It includes the part of the Central Suriname Nature Reserve (CSNR) that was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2000 for its pristine tropical rainforest ecosystem. CSNR showcases exceptional plant diversity, with areas like Raleighvallen/Voltzberg, Tafelberg, and the Wilhelmina Mountains hosting numerous specimens and rare and endemic species. There are also areas of swamp forest and savannah. While large parts of the Guiana Shield and Amazon regions are rapidly being transformed by logging, hunting, mining and settlement, the Central Suriname Nature Reserve and other parts of West Suriname can still be characterized as an intact forest of a large scale.

[6] Government of the Republic of Suriname (2023). Third National Communication of the Republic Suriname to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

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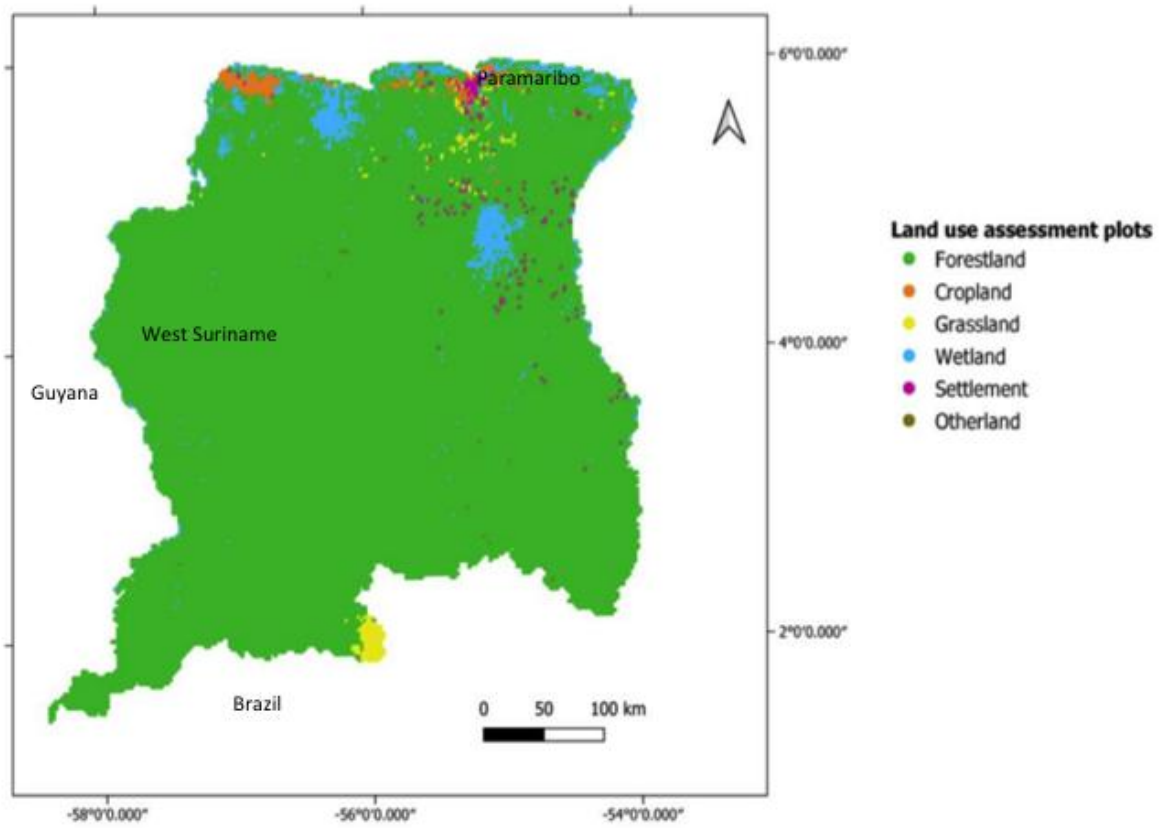


Figure 1. Land Use Assessment plots for 2021 representing IPCC classes (Source: Government of Suriname. (2024). Forest Reference Level of Suriname: 2022-2030. Paramaribo, Suriname).

7. The region includes part of the Central Suriname Nature Reserve (CSNR) and the Bakhuys Mountains, a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) of international significance.[7] West Suriname also comprises the following villages that are home to ITPs: Apoera, Washabo, Section, Sand Landing, Kaaimanston, and Witagron. These ITPs are from different tribes of which the most important ones are the Kari'na, Lokono, Trio and the Kwinti and are strongly connected with these natural landscapes, engage in traditional practices such as slash-and-burn agriculture, hunting, fishing, and the utilization NTFP, such as *krappa* (*Carapa guianensis*). The targeted project landscape mainly consists of pristine forest, with some deforestation around the villages and the area around the village Apoera, where there are economic activities, such as agriculture, gravel mining, and logging. The protection of West Suriname's forests contributes to the overall regional conservation efforts of the Amazon, which is crucial for global biodiversity and climate regulation.

8. Compared to other regions in Suriname, the project landscape is one of the most biodiverse yet vulnerable areas due to its rich ecosystems and relatively limited human presence historically. Other areas in Suriname, like the coastal plains, face similar threats but may have more infrastructure and human activity, leading to different types and higher levels of environmental impact. Central and eastern regions of Suriname are partly situated in the Greenstone Belt and uncontrolled (artisanal) gold mining activities have caused deforestation and polluted numerous rivers and creeks with sediments and mercury; uncontrolled gold mining can potentially become a threat in West Suriname. The selection of the project area for the SID-WS project is based on its high biodiversity value, significant environmental threats, potential for conservation impact, socio-economic importance, alignment with national and international goals, and existing investments and stakeholder engagement. In addition, the central and eastern regions of Suriname already benefiting from the ongoing GEF Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program (ASL2) project.

[7] https://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/site/factsheet/23533

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Global environmental problem

9. Although biodiversity still experiences little pressure in Suriname due to low population, strong policies, and limited sectoral development, the main threats in the target geography (i.e., West Suriname) are deforestation, forest degradation, overexploitation of species, and loss of ecosystem services vital to locals in particular surrounding the Apoera Village located in the northern part of the project landscape. These are driven by unsustainable practices related to large and small-scale logging, mining of aggregates (and potentially bauxite and gold), hunting, and overexploitation of NTFPs. There are also potential near future threats associated with oil and gas developments including roads, bridges, and industrial and port infrastructure, which could also lead to increased mining of aggregates and bauxite[8]. The region is also vulnerable to climate change, in particular to flooding and drought including forest fires.

10. The most important economic activity in the targeted project area is commercial logging. These activities occur north of the 4° N latitude within the Forestry belt, covering an area of 4.5 million hectares; approximately 40% of the Forestry Belt is situated in the project area. The project area faces impact from numerous logging companies operating nearby, particularly endangering the Krappa tree (*Carapa guianensis*), which holds significant importance for the communities of West Suriname. The logging of fruit-producing trees, such as Bolletrie or Rubber tree (*Hevea brasiliensis*) can have profound impacts on ecosystems and significantly affect the availability of game for Indigenous peoples.[9] The increase in accessibility to ecosystems through logging roads can have significant impacts, both ecological and socio-economic including habitat Fragmentation, increased poaching and hunting, introduction of invasive species, changes in hydrology, soil compaction and erosion, GHG emissions due to disturbance of forest soils and vegetation, and changes in land use.

11. Bauxite mining in West Suriname, led by BHP Billiton, Suralco, and the Surinamese government, was initially explored in the Bakhuis area through Memorandums of Understanding signed in 2003, but negotiations failed by 2008. Despite this setback, a recent invitation in November 2023 by the Surinamese government for the development of West Suriname bauxite resources reignited interest, potentially impacting the Bakhuis Gebergte and surrounding rivers including those flowing into the CSNR. The potential for pollution from increased runoff and waste threatens the reserve's aquatic ecosystem and biodiversity, compounded by risks of commercial hunting, fishing, wildlife trade, and illegal logging. Similarly, gold mining, particularly prevalent along the Saramacca River and its tributaries, poses environmental hazards such as erosion, sedimentation, and mercury contamination, with potential impacts extending to CSNR's boundaries. In West Suriname, small-scale gold mining activities, presumably extending to areas in the South like the Tigri region, poses ongoing risks of river pollution. Gravel mining operations are on-going near Apoera and in the Kabalebo River area by the aggregate mining company Baitali N.V, which has operations in a 400-ha concession in the Kabalebo area and 280 ha in the Apoera area.

12. Overexploitation of natural resources, including illegal hunting, threatens the survival of numerous species, particularly those already facing habitat loss and degradation. Suriname has been identified as both a source and transit country for the illegal wildlife trade. Despite having a relatively liberal regime for the export of wildlife, which places the country among the largest exporters of live wild-sourced reptiles and birds from Latin America, Suriname faces significant challenges in controlling illegal wildlife trade activities.[10] The illegal trade encompasses a variety of species, including jaguars, birds, reptiles, and sea turtles, significantly impacting the biodiversity and ecosystem health of the region. A notable aspect of Suriname's illegal wildlife trade is the trafficking of jaguar parts, particularly bones and teeth, driven largely by foreigners living in the country. This trade poses a direct threat to the jaguar population in Suriname. The illegal trade in live animals for the pet trade is prevalent, with reptiles and birds being smuggled through various routes for domestic and international markets.[11] Commercial bush meat trade contributes

[8] Suriname was, for a long time, one of the main bauxite and alumina producers in the world. Significant bauxite deposits remain in Suriname, estimated at approximately 64,6 million Mt, but they have been unexploited for the past years (https://sita.sr/sectors/natural-resources/).

[9] Ray, D., Behera, M.D. & Jacob, J. (2016). Predicting the distribution of rubber trees (*Hevea brasiliensis*) through ecological niche modeling with climate, soil, topography and socioeconomic factors. Ecol Res 31, 75–91. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11284-015-1318-7

[10] Verheij, P. (2019). An assessment of wildlife poaching and trafficking in Bolivia and Suriname. IUCN NL, Amsterdam.

[11] IUCN NL (2023). Operation Jaguar: Final Report. March 2023

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to the depletion of local wildlife populations and biodiversity. Activities such as gold mining and timber logging promote the illegal wildlife trade by disturbing habitats and creating demand for bush meat and other wildlife products.

13. The specific border issues at the boundary with Guyana, the only country with which the project landscape shares a border, include: a) Illegal Mining/Gold Mining: The border region with Guyana, particularly along the Corantijn River, could be heavily impacted by illegal gold mining once it becomes clear that gold is found in the area; b) Resource Exploitation: The porous border allows for the uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources. The potential influx of miners from Guyana will increase the impact of gold mining once the activities start in the border areas; c) Cross-border Wildlife Trade: The border with Guyana is one of the routes for the illegal trade of wildlife. Animals and animal parts, such as jaguar skins and other high-value species (songbirds), are trafficked across the border. The demand for these species in international markets drives illegal hunting, threatening local wildlife populations; d) Bush meat Trade: The ease of crossing the border also facilitates the illegal bush meat trade; hunters from Guyana may enter Suriname to hunt and transport wildlife back across the border for sale; e) Deforestation: Illegal logging activities are occurring in the border region; trees are cut down and transported across the border, contributing to habitat loss and biodiversity decline. The lack of effective border control makes it difficult to monitor and prevent these activities, the remote and difficult-to-access border regions pose challenges for law enforcement agencies; in addition, limited resources and personnel make it hard to monitor and control illegal activities effectively. Continuous illegal activities at the border could lead to habitat fragmentation, affecting the ecological integrity of the region. The fragmented landscapes could disrupt wildlife corridors and the ability of species to move freely across their natural range. The presence of illegal miners and hunters can lead to conflicts with ITPs who depend on the forest for their livelihoods. Illegal mining, logging and hunting operations often bring with them social issues, including health and safety risks for local communities. The use of mercury in gold mining, for instance, poses significant health risks to nearby populations through contamination of water sources

14. Historically, Suriname's climate has seen fluctuations in temperature, rainfall patterns, and extreme weather events, which have been more pronounced in the interior regions due to their isolation and dense forest cover. The interior has experienced increased temperatures and changes in rainfall distribution, affecting both the biodiversity and the indigenous communities living there. Future climate projections indicate that these trends are likely to continue, with higher temperatures and more intense rainfall events interspersed with longer dry periods. Such changes pose risks to the unique ecosystems of the interior, including its vast rainforests and river systems, which are crucial for both the local wildlife and the communities that depend on them for their livelihoods.[12] Forest fires, while a natural part of some ecosystems, can have devastating impacts when they occur in areas not adapted to frequent burning or when they burn uncontrollably. With climate change and predictions of longer dry periods, especially in the interior of Suriname,[13] forest fires will become a more serious threat. The main systemic challenges include weak forest governance; lack of enforcement of regulations; limited capacity and incentives for the sustainable use of forests and effective PA management; and limited recognition of indigenous peoples and demarcation of their lands.

15. To address the growing pressures that threaten the intact forests of West Suriname, the country relies on a policy framework for integrated environmental management that comprises multiple laws and regulations framework and provides the basis for the preservation of the country's forests, biodiversity, and carbon stocks. Suriname has a rich history of nature conservation, evident through the establishment of its Nature Conservation Commission in 1948 and the enactment of the Nature Protection Act in 1954. The Nature Conservation Act provides for nature conservation in Suriname, including the procedure for declaring natural reserves and entrusting their administration to the Chief National Forestry Management who shall be counseled by the Nature Conservation Commission. Last revised in 1992, it lacks provisions for transparent procedures, stakeholder engagement, and environmental impact assessments necessary for effective conservation in the country. To overcome these limitations a Sustainable Nature Management Act is being proposed aiming to create a robust and modern legal framework aligned with international standards and tailored to future conservation needs. Key provisions of the Sustainable

[12] Solaun, K., Resomardono, C., Hess, K., Antich, H., Alleng, G., & Flores, A. (2021). State of the Climate Report, Suriname: Summary for Policy Makers. Inter-American Development Bank. Technical Note IDB-TN-02205 (https://publications.iadb.org)
[13] Idem

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Nature Management Act include defining conservation policies, institutional arrangements, and financial mechanisms. It introduces a comprehensive categorization of protected areas, ensuring transparent decision-making processes and public participation.[14]

16. The Game Act (1954) regulates hunting for protected animal species and specifies the other categories of animals that may be subject to hunting at certain conditions. The Forest Management Act (1992) governs the use, conservation, and management of forest resources in Suriname; it can influence the designation of forested areas within PAs or as other effective conservation measures (OECMs) based on areas and outline the sustainable use of these resources. The Environmental Framework Law (2020) provides a comprehensive legal framework for environmental management and protection, encompassing aspects related to biodiversity conservation, pollution control, and sustainable development. It includes provisions regarding free prior and informed consent (FPIC) and tasks of the National Environmental Authority for "ensuring that the FPIC principle is applied in decision-making processes affecting the residential and habitat of the indigenous and tribal peoples." In addition, it provides for the implementation and carrying into effect of obligations deriving from the membership of Suriname to international agreements, including the UNFCCC, the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and the Paris Agreement. The Planning Law of 1973 deals with land use and spatial planning, which are crucial for delineating the boundaries of PAs and OECMs, ensuring they are integrated into national and regional development plans.

17. Other relevant legislation includes the Mining Law (1986), which controls the exploration and exploitation of mineral resources and often is not align with environment protection goals; the Agriculture Law (1937) governs agricultural activities and land use within the country and guides and distribution to ensure orderly agricultural development and to promote sustainable farming practices; agriculture is a major driver of land-use change in the country. The Decree on the Allocation of Domain Land (1982) governs the distribution and management of state-owned land, also referred to as "domain land." Suriname has not enacted a specific law recognizing the rights of ITPs, despite the fact that the country is signatory of international agreements and declarations such as ILO Convention 169 and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The legal recognition of the ITP's land tenure rights is an ongoing process to which Suriname is committed under its Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) strategy and recognizing these rights are particularly relevant in the context of land designation for conservation, as these groups often inhabit biodiversity-rich and intact forest areas.

18. Suriname recently reaffirmed its commitment to preserving its HFLD status, and its second Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 2020 included a target of maintaining forest cover at 93%. The implementation of best practices for biodiversity and forest protection and governance is supported by the country´s National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), different forest policies, and the REDD+ strategy, which endorse the sustainable management and expansion of an ecologically representative network of PAs. Suriname has also developed a National Climate Change Policy Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2021, a key policy of the Environmental Policy Plan which will provide the legal basis for integrating climate change into the national development planning and resource allocation mechanisms for Suriname.

19. Suriname's institutional framework includes the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE), responsible for spatial planning and environmental policy coordination, supported by the National Institute for Environment and Development (NIMOS, Dutch acronym) for environmental policy implementation. The Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB, Dutch acronym) is responsible for forest, PAs, and wildlife management, working with the Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB, Dutch acronym) and the Suriname Forest Service (LBB, Dutch acronym). SBB, established in 1998 by the Minister of Natural Resource, is entrusted with the crucial task of ensuring the sustainable and rational utilization of Suriname's forest.[15] In accordance with the Forest Management Act, forest concessions are granted for areas varying in size (up to 150,000 ha.) and with duration of up to 20 years. On the other hand, LBB (established in 1947) is responsible for forestry matters and is part of the GBB. The LBB encompasses various departments, including wildlife management, forestry, and NTFP regulation; among these, the Nature Conservation Division that plays a pivotal role in enforcing wildlife conservation laws and is responsible for representing Suriname in international conventions and coordinating international networks related to nature management and biodiversity. The country´s institutional structure for environmental management has

[14] https://dna.sr/

[15] Suriname's Constitution (1987) states that all forested land, except privately owned land, belongs to the state.

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been strengthened since 2020 and will further benefit from the transition underway of NIMOS to a Nature Management Authority as an autonomous body responsible for nature conservation. The country has a National Forest Monitoring System, geospatial data portal, and a forestry statistical data platform.

20. The Ministry of Natural Resources is responsible for managing the mining, water, and energy sectors. It is in charge of the development and implementation of national policies and regulations for the energy and natural resources sectors (excluding forestry). Suriname is rich in natural resources including gold, which has been extracted in the eastern part of country, within the Greenstone Belt, since it was first discovered in 2004; however, reserves are also available in the west. Crushed stone (e.g., granite, gneiss, amphibolite and greenstone) are readily available in the interior of Suriname and aggregate mining is an on-going activity in West Suriname.[16] Within the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Geological Mining Department is responsible for geological mapping and producing geological maps, conducting mineral inventories in the country, and overseeing third-party mining activities (mine inspection), among others.

21. Suriname's investment framework for safeguarding its intact Amazon forest includes the ongoing GEF Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program (ASL)-2 project, with an integrated PA and sectoral approach that includes land use planning. It also includes the GEF GOLD+ project to reduce mercury use in artisanal and small-scale gold mining. Surinam is also participating in the Green Climate Fund's Amazon Bioeconomy Fund to reduce GHG emissions and increase the resilience of targeted value chains and ecosystems. Suriname REDD+ strategies will allow the country to continue being a HFLD country and receive compensation to invest in economic diversification, and to enhance forest governance and land use planning, as well as the conservation of forests (including PAs) and their rehabilitation when degraded.[17] The project will add value to these and other baseline investments estimated at $19,264,652 to improve integrated landscape conservation and sustainable management in the West Suriname IFL.

22. The private sector, especially logging and mining companies, plays an important role in governance and incentives for sustainable development and conservation. These companies invest in endeavors that promote sustainable land use and resource extraction, typically within a public-private partnership framework.

23. Despite Suriname's efforts to safeguard the IFL of West Suriname, these measures are not sufficient to reduce the various threats currently facing the area, which put their long-term survival at risk. Thus, the long-term solution consists of implementing a strategy that will enhance biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and reduce land degradation through strengthening different protection regimes, promoting sustainable livelihoods and production, strengthening territorial governance and landscape planning, and building national and local capacities through regional and interinstitutional cooperation. However, currently there are barriers that prevent this objective from being achieved.

Insufficient institutional framework, co-management and financing in areas under different protection regimes	• Limited institutional enforcement and monitoring conducive to a high-risk environment for forests, biodiversity, and indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) • Limited budgets for intact forest conservation through protect areas • Lack participation of IPLCs in PA management and species monitoring (PA co-management with IPLCs is not covered by Suriname legislation) • Limited recognition of OECMs as a strategy for conservation based on area
Insufficient fund allocation, technical assistance and incentives towards sustainable livelihoods and production	• Lack of articulation, access to markets and innovation for sustainable value chains for socio-biodiversity products with local benefits • Lack of incentives, financial products to support NTFP, community forestry, and ecotourism • Insufficient technical assistance and technology
Weak governance and incomplete legal framework towards integrated	• Weak national and subnational institutional presence and coordination to enforce policy and regulations

[16] https://sita.sr/sectors/natural-resources/

[17] Government of Suriname (2019). National REDD+ Strategy of Suriname. Paramaribo, Suriname.

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landscape planning, PA management, and wildlife and forest conservation	• Limited participation of IPLCs in landscape planning and decision-making • Lack of legislation for the establishment of PA under other management categories other than Nature Reserve (IUCN I) • Unchecked presence of multiple actors in the region promoting unsustainable activities
Insufficient integration of scientific traditional knowledge in decision making, knowledge sharing, and awareness	• Lack of mechanism for knowledge management, communication, and information sharing • Lack of awareness locally (ITPs, private sector) about the importance of biodiversity and intact forest conservation • Limited transectoral coordination • Limited transnational cooperation to solve joint issues for Amazon intact forest conservation

24. Suriname is party to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) since 11 April 1996. Suriname developed the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2012-2016 and is in the process of updating the NBSAP with GEF financing, and submitted the Sixth National Report to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity in 2019. It has also adopted the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and its 23 targets. The project is fully consistent with these national strategies and plans under the UNCBD and will contribute to biodiversity conservation by effective managing protected areas, promoting biodiversity-friendly production practices, and reducing forest degradation.

25. Suriname is a Non-Annex I Party to UNFCCC, which it ratified on 14 October 1997; it also ratified the Paris Agreement on 13 February 2019. Suriname presented the Third National Communication to the Convention in 2023 and the Nationally Determined Contribution in 2020. As part of its nationally determined contribution under the Paris Agreement for the period 2020 – 2030, Suriname has outline a cost-effective pathway to decarbonization of sustainable economic development, maintaining the integrity of natural forest acting as a carbon sink, and strengthening resilience so as to enable adaptation and mitigation action. Accordingly, Suriname maintains its contribution as a HFLD country committed to maintaining 93% forest cover; the project fully aligns with this goal and will contribute to the protection and conservation of IFL in West Suriname and project will contribute to reduce GHG missions from the AFOLU sector by addressing forest degradation in West Suriname.

26. Suriname ratified the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) on 6 January 2000. A considerable percentage of the total landmass of Suriname is susceptible to land degradation that could result from eventual mining, forest exploitation and within the limits of shifting cultivation (slash and burn). Suriname completed its seventh reporting process in 2023 (Prais 4 platform) and has agreed that its voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets will most likely be achieved by 2030. Among Suriname's national voluntary LDN targets and measures under the UNCCD and directly related to West Suriname, the country is committed to maintaining the percentage of the land cover category of forest cover from 2015 by 2030. The country is also committed to reduce the conversion of forested areas to other land use classes by improving land use planning practices, particularly within the mining/extractive sectors. This includes enforcing existing land management legislation, updating and formulating land use policies, and enhancing inter-agency cooperation. The project will contribute to these goals by preserving the forest cover in West Suriname and supporting low-impact agriculture (mostly slash and burn). It will also enhance the enforcement of forestry regulations and monitoring capacities of institutions and ITPs. Additionally, the project will promote biodiversity mainstreaming into the Responsible Mining Strategy and Action Plan (RMSAP) for aggregate mine planning, as well as review and update private sector plans, focusing on their environmental components to minimize impacts on intact forest.

27. At the regional level, Suriname is an active member of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO). The Treaty facilitates cross-border harmonization of conservation efforts for the sustainable management of the Amazon Basin via data exchange on environmental, social, and economic issues to governments to improve public

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management processes, strengthen knowledge management, and facilitate the exchange of information between the Amazon countries. Suriname´s commitment to transboundary conservation and cooperation is also demonstrated by its membership in the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) to seek peace, socio-economic development, integration for the region, and climate action; the Latin American and the Caribbean Economic System (SELA), which promotes economic cooperation and social development between Latin American and the Caribbean countries; as well as its signature of the Letitia Pact (2019) to strengthen coordinated actions for the preservation of the Amazon´s natural resources.

STRATEGY

28. The project objective (development challenge) is to strengthen integrated landscape conservation and sustainable management in the West Suriname intact forest through effectively conserved and managed intact forests, a sustainable inclusive nature-based economy, enhance governance and landscape planning, and knowledge management and regional collaboration. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) investment will reduce threats to biodiversity and intact forests landscapes by implementing an integrated approach through conservation, sustainable production, effective governance, and knowledge management that together will deliver global environmental benefits (GEBs). The proposed integrated approach consists of five components as follows.

29. **Component 1: Strengthening conservation under different protection regimes.** This component will allow the effective conservation and management of the West Suriname IFL, through the creation of new PAs or OECMs, enhancing the management effectiveness of PAs with the participation of ITPs and their participation in surveillance and control, and the participatory monitoring of populations of key species.

30. **Component 2: Enhancing sustainable livelihoods and production.** This component will strengthen integrated land use planning with ITPs´ participation and will develop an enabling governance environment to promote sustainable forestry, responsible mining, and wildlife conservation through strengthened regulations and enforcement (e.g., Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment, scenario analysis, support for implementation of forest code, etc.).

31. **Component 3: Reinforcing the enabling environment.** This component will support a sustainable and inclusive nature-based economy focusing on livelihoods of ITPs (including women) through sustainable use of NTFPs, community forestry, and ecotourism and low-impact agriculture value chains. United Nations Development Programme ‘s (UNDP) Social and Environmental Standards (SES) risk mitigation strategy will also be implemented.

32. **Component 4: Promoting capacity building, communication, and regional cooperation.** This component will strengthen the capacity of ITPs and institutions (including women) for integrated landscape conservation and management, as well as knowledge-sharing and collaboration through South-South cooperation and the ASL Program Knowledge Management Strategy.

33. **Component 5: Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E).** This component will assess project impact and will guide adaptive management through the project’s M&E plan.

34. The project’s integrated approach is fully aligned with GEF-8 ASL3 strategy/Theory of Change (ToC). With the World Bank as the Lead Agency, the ASL3 aims to improve regional collaboration and national investments towards integrated landscape conservation and sustainable management in targeted areas, including primary forests, in the Amazon region. The Child Project’s ToC (Figure 2) describes the strategy to deliver GEBs through four impact pathways: a) area-based conservation pathway; b) sustainable livelihoods and production pathway; c) governance and planning pathway; and d) knowledge management pathway. A central aspect to achieving the project’s objective will be to directly collaborate with key public, private sector, and civil society (including women and ITPs) stakeholders. To this end, a comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan and a gender action plan will be implemented with stakeholder participation and women´s involvement and empowerment embedded throughout all the impact pathways. The identified four barriers described above and the causal pathways are as follows.

35. Barrier 1: Insufficient institutional framework, co-management and financing in areas under different protection regimes. *Causal pathway 1*: Strengthened administration, technical, and financial capacities to improve

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area-based-conservation together, including new protected areas with sustainable use of natural resources, and participatory species monitoring, results in effectively conserved and managed intact forest.

36. Barrier 2: Insufficient fund allocation, technical assistance and incentives towards sustainable livelihoods and production. *Causal pathway 2*: technical support, financial incentives, and rural innovation for sustainable production and strengthened value chains, promote a nature-based economy with environmental and social benefits.

37. Barrier 3: Weak governance and incomplete legal framework towards integrated landscape planning, PA management, and wildlife and forest conservation. *Causal pathway 3*: Inclusive/ multi-stakeholder integrated land-use and planning coupled with a strengthened forest and wildlife conservation legal framework and more effective enforcement and monitoring, leads to strengthened intact forest planning and governance and incentives for conservation and sustainable development.

38. Barrier 4: Insufficient integration of scientific traditional knowledge in decision-making, knowledge sharing, and awareness. *Causal pathway 4*: The development of knowledge management mechanisms to share project-related best conservation and sustainable livelihoods and production practices, jointly with the systematization of traditional knowledge and scientific information, and the participation of project beneficiaries in South-South technical exchanges and the ASL Program and other similar platforms results in improved knowledge management and strengthened transboundary collaboration for Amazon forest and biodiversity conservation.

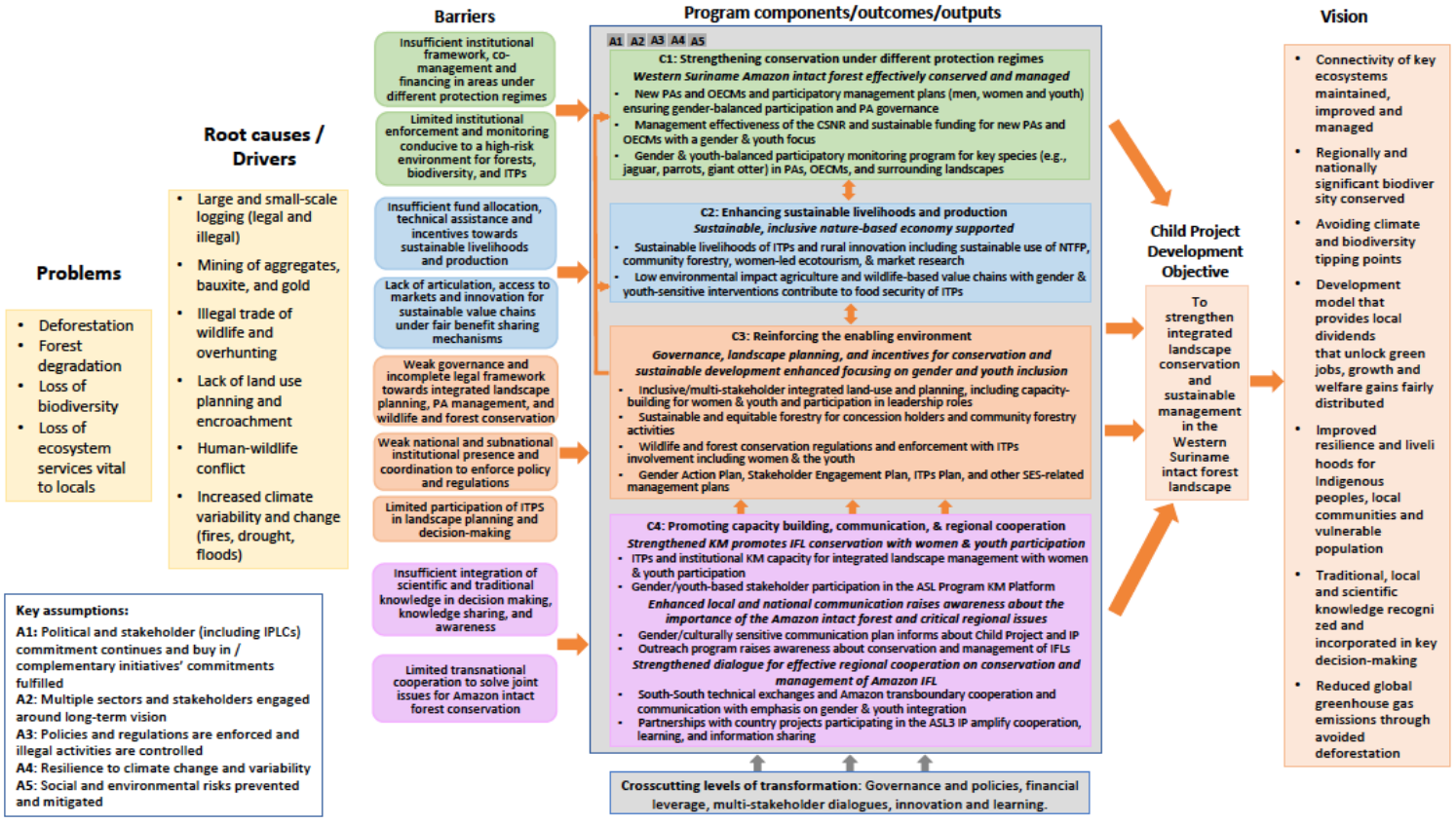


Figure 2. Theory of Change

39. The project will be implemented under the following assumptions: A1 – Continuing political and stakeholder (including ITPs and other local communities) commitment and buy-in / complementary initiatives' commitments fulfilled; A2 – Multiple sectors and stakeholders engaged around long-term vision; A3 – Polices and regulations are

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enforced and illegal activities are controlled; A4 – Resilience to climate change and variability from stakeholders and natural systems; and A5 – Social and environmental risks prevented and mitigated. The identified pathways are based on the analysis of threats/root causes and barriers. The supporting outputs and outcomes for each pathway, and the assumptions that they are built upon, will properly address the problems and barriers described above, allowing for the conservation of biodiversity, climate change mitigation, and the integrated management of intact forest landscapes in the West Suriname.

40. In addition, the project supports transformational change in line with the GEF-8 Policy Directions and Strategic Positioning Frameworks and the 4 levers of transformation outlined by the GEF that can support systemic change as follows. Enhanced **policy coherence and land use planning** will allow mainstreaming biodiversity, climate change, and land degradation considerations in sectoral practices for sustainable forest management (SFM) and effective management of PAs and OECMs. Strengthened **institutional governance** will improve monitoring and enforcement of regulations, including mining (aggregate mining and potentially gold and bauxite mining), hunting of key forest species (jaguar parts, and otters), and forestry (forest concessions and community forestry). **Stakeholder engagement** of ITPs and other local communities in all project activities, including through integrated land-use planning and PA management (and potentially co-management), and the private sector (transportation, forestry, tourism, logging, and mining) will ensure sustainability and increase financing for ITPs and other local communities. Regional **multi-stakeholder dialogue and knowledge exchange** through Suriname´s participation in regional fora and the ASL Program will enhance capacities and build awareness about the value of IFLs and promote behavioral change. **Learning and knowledge management** will support implementation of best practices and will lay the foundations for replication and scaling-up.

41. The project's ToC considers the active participation of public, private, and civil society stakeholders, as well as actions to contribute to gender equality and the empowerment of women and the active participation of ITPs and other local communities in the lands that they inhabit in West Suriname (Annex 3). In addition, this chosen strategy will result in respecting the needs of ITPs and other vulnerable groups, as well as bringing together a variety of stakeholders with different interests to achieve the same goals for safeguarding livelihoods, biodiversity, and native forests in the West Suriname. The ToC is a dynamic framework that will be continually managed and appraised during project implementation.[18] This strategy will deliver GEBs as well as social and economic benefits at the local level. The interrelated components described above will be the means through which this is achieved.

42. The GEBs to be delivered are:

- 148,386 ha of terrestrial PAs under improved management.
- 168,000 ha of landscapes under improved practices.
- 16,564,051 tCO_2e of greenhouse gas emissions mitigated.[19]
- 2,430 people (1,120 female; 1,310 male) benefited directly.

43. The project has been designed to ensure resilience to future changes by addressing drivers of biodiversity loss, deforestation, and forest degradation in particular to a large and small-scale logging, mining of aggregates and potentially bauxite and gold, illegal trade of wildlife and overhunting, lack of land use planning, and climate change. The project design considers different future scenarios with changes in climate change and changes in demand for forest and other related resources. The future with accelerated climate change is likely to see a significant increase in flooding during the raining season and drought and forest fires during the dry season. These changes could undermine government planning and investment capacity in biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, and sustainable land management efforts. A future with slower demand for forest resources and services (e.g., NTFP and ecotourism) will lead to uncertain livelihoods for ITPs, increasing pressure on intact forest (for example, increase in agriculture production) and limited interest in the creation of new PAs as local communities seek alternative and rapid economic solutions. This scenario could also result in heightened social conflict over access to forest resources and land, in particularly as land rights for ITPs in West Suriname are yet to be recognized. A future with slower climate

[18] The ToC was constructed following the recommendations of the Theory of Change Primer (STAP document 2019).
[19] This target was updated during the PPG. See details in Annex 12(2).

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change and higher demand for forest resources will lead to economic growth and will create opportunities to enhance ecosystem resilience through increased investment in strengthening PAs, OECMs, and connectivity, along with incentives to promote sustainable production and higher participation of comminutes in value chains of local importance. In addition, there will be opportunities for increased multi-stakeholder and cross-sectoral dialogues for effective IFL governance, land use planning, and participatory monitoring facilitating adaptation to changing conditions and ensuring enduring outcomes

44. The project will contribute to transformational change for integrated landscape conservation and sustainable management in West Suriname while delivering GEBs.

45. The project is aligned with the GEF-8 Biodiversity Focal Area Strategy, more specifically with Objective 1: To improve conservation, sustainable use, and restoration of natural ecosystems. The project is also aligned with the GEF-8 Climate Change Focal Area Strategy, more specifically with Objective 1.4: Promote Nature-based Solutions with high mitigation potential. In addition, the project is aligned with the GEF-8 Land Degradation Focal Area Strategy, in particular with Objective 1. Avoid and reduce land degradation through sustainable land management. Finally, this is a Child Project under the GEF-8 Amazon, Congo, and Critical Forest Biomes Integrated Program (IP) that aims to maintain the integrity of the globally important critical tropical forests in order to maximize multiple GEBs related to carbon and biodiversity. More specifically, the project will contribute to the ASL3 IP in the different components as these are aligned with the ASL3 Program Framework Document (PFD) including its Project Results Framework and Theory of Change.

46. The project will contribute to achieving the following GBF targets: 1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23. In addition, the project will contribute to achieving the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Goal 1: No poverty; Goal 2: Zero hunger; Goal 5: Gender equality; Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production; Goal 13: Climate change; Goal 15: Life on land; Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals.

RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results*:*

Component 1: Strengthening conservation under different protection regimes

Outcome 1.1: West Suriname Amazon intact forest effectively conserved and managed with inclusive approaches.

Output 1.1.1. New PAs (Mac Clemen and Snake Creek) and OECMs (Kaboeri Creek) with management plans developed together with local stakeholders including men, women and youth, ensuring gender-balanced participation and PA governance.

47. The project will invest in the establishment of new PAs (Mac Clemen and Snake Creek) and/or OECMs (Kaboeri Creek) following existing and new regulation under development that will allow for the more effective management of PA and increased representation within the national system of PAs. This will be done working in close collaboration of ITPs and other local communities', including women and the youth, that are expected to play an increased role in PA management and species monitoring. In addition, this will contribute to the ASL3 IP goal of establishing a representative, effective, connected and climatically resilient network of Amazon areas under different protection regimes, and with activities on the ground at subnational, national and regional levels. The following activities will be implemented:

1.1.1.1. Obtain consent about the creation of new PAs from ITPs (no land rights currently) in all project areas, while taking FPIC principles into account (an in line with Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework [IPPF], Annex 9) and ensure that this covers both the initiation of the project and the conditions under which they operate: there is interest in conservation but consideration is being given to a management category that will allow continued living in the area and the sustainable use of the natural resources (e.g., IUCN Category V and/or IUCN Category VI).

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1.1.1.2. Follow-up on efforts already carried out as part of the GEF-7 ASL2 project *Strengthening management of protected and productive landscapes in the Surinamese Amazon* (GEF Project ID 10252). This includes updating the new Sustainable Nature Management Act and actively lobbying decision makers to secure its approval, taking into account the ruling of the Inter-American Human Rights Court /OAS. In addition, collaboratively synchronize efforts with the ASL2 project for optimal use of resources and exchange of information to maximize project outcomes. In addition, the creation of new PAs will be aligned with the country's updated NBSAP.

1.1.1.3. Conduct awareness-raising at local and national level (Nation Conservation Division/Ministry of Land and Forest Management) about the new law and OECMs, highlighting their important roles in preserving biodiversity and supporting local communities.

1.1.1.4. Conduct participatory baseline studies (socioeconomic, legal, biological, ITP land/natural resources mapping, etc.) for each proposed area, considering IPLCs and women and the youth related information.

1.1.1.5. Actively involve ITPs, including women and the youth, about PA creation process and potential co-management strategies following international standards/examples, dependent on the approval of the Sustainable Nature Management Act, while conducting a feasibility study to assess the potential of co-management of the CSNR with ITPs.

1.1.1.6. Draft, with the participation of IPLCs, including women and the youth, PA creation proposals, present them to the authorities (Parliament) and lobby decision makers.

1.1.1.7. Conduct a legal and technical feasibility study to establish OECMs within ITPs territories, ensuring consent from the ITPs in those areas, as well as obtaining permission from landowners for establishing OECMs in rented lands for ecotourism companies.

1.1.1.8. Conduct training activities at the local level regarding biodiversity and forest conservation and their sustainable use, sustainable ecotourism, and wildlife conservation for relevant stakeholders, including women and the youth, in support of PA and OECM management.

Output 1.1.2. Effective management of the Central Suriname Nature Reserve, including participatory updating of CSNR management plan and designation of ITPs as park rangers and monitoring, law enforcement, and sustainable funding for new PAs and OECMs and with a focus on gender and youth integration in conservation management.

48. The project will invest in enhancing the management effectiveness of the CSNR focusing in aspects three aspects principally: updating the management plan, active involvement of ITPs in monitoring and patrolling, including women and the youth, and increase financing for sustainability. This will be done in close collaboration with the ASL2 project, which also includes the CSNR but in only in its eastern portion. To this end the following activities will de conducted:

1.1.2.1. Conduct additional baseline studies (socioeconomic, legal, biological, ITP land/natural resources mapping, etc.) in order to collect essential data and updates on the CSNR management plan.

1.1.2.2. Draft the updated management plan with full participation of ITPs and other stakeholders (e.g., ecotourism operators, local community members including women and the youth, responsible government agencies, non-governmental organizations [NGOs]) and considering developments under the ASL2 project.

1.1.2.3. Submit plan to be approved by the Nation Conservation Division/Ministry of Land and Forest Management).

1.1.2.4. Publish the updated management plan across multiple platforms, including government websites and social media, and inform stakeholders, including the IPLCs, and the public during information sessions and seminars.

1.1.2.5. Equip and assist with logistics for monitoring and control as well as other activities such as upgrading the PA ranger station; visitors center, among others.

1.1.2.6. Create new and/or fill existing ranger positions for ITPs, including women, through transparent recruitment processes, while respecting and complying with their traditional authority structures.

1.1.2.7. Train existing and future staff including ITPs and women in PA monitoring and patrolling and other topics such as wildlife identification and monitoring, biodiversity and threats, GIS, and remote sensing techniques.

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1.1.2.8. Develop and implement sustainable funding mechanisms for PA management (especially control and patrolling) and species monitoring, including development of an Action Plan/Business Plan (e.g., ecotourism/public-private partnerships for both the CSNR and potential OECMs, including agrotourism; fees from forestry concessions; increasing Government budget allocation to PA management through biodiversity credits; and environment fund through the oil/gas industry, among others).

1.1.2.9. Conduct a Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) analysis halfway into the project and at the end for mid-term and terminal evaluations of conservation management effectiveness, informing decision-making and adaptation strategies. During the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase a METT for the CSNR was completed with a score of 42, which will be used as a baseline for comparison.

Output 1.1.3. Gender and youth-balanced participatory monitoring program for key species and their habitat in PAs, OECMs, and surrounding landscapes (e.g., jaguar, parrots, and giant otters).

49. Under this project output, investment will be directed the participatory monitoring of populations of key species present in West Suriname prioritizing endangered and/or threatened species, and species that are of cultural and socioeconomic importance for ITPs. Monitoring efforts will be based on the active participation of member of ITPs (including women and the youth), which during the PPG phase expressed their high interest in knowing the current state of some populations of bird and mammal species that inhabit their territories in order to develop strategies to reduce their existing threats. This will be achieved through the following activities:

1.1.3.1. Conduct consultation and obtain FPIC from ITPs /Kwinti people to actively participate in monitoring activities while taking FPIC principles into account, and identify the training needs and equipment

1.1.3.2. Establish monitoring teams and train community members (ITPs/Kwinti people in West Suriname, including women and the youth) in coordination with existing initiatives for key species monitoring (e.g., Wildlife & People Suriname and Nature Conservation Division)

1.1.3.3. Develop the monitoring plan with full participation/decision-making of ITPs, including women and the youth, and considering traditional knowledge about species, including an ITP-led expedition to the southern portion of the project target landscape where hunting threats have been detected, and provide baseline information on the status of key species such as the jaguar and giant otter and based on their vulnerability and importance within the ecosystem.

1.1.3.4. Implement the monitoring plan including an evaluation of the current status of the population of key species, their habitat, and threats (illegal hunting, infrastructure development, water contamination, etc.).

1.1.3.5. Develop a data management system for tabulation data, reporting, and assisting decision-making for species protection. The data management system will be housed in the MSPE and will include links to other biodiversity information systems in the country and will make use of financial mechanisms developed under Output 1.1.2 for its sustainability.

Component 2: Enhancing sustainable livelihoods and production.

Outcome 2.1: Sustainable, inclusive nature-based economy supported

Output 2.1.1. Sustainable livelihoods of ITPs and rural innovation, including sustainable use of non-timber forest products - NTFP (e.g., carapa oil [*Carapa guianensis*] and palm fibers), community forestry and women-led ecotourism, and market research.

50. The project will bolster economic opportunities of ITPs, through nature-based solutions (NbS) including the sustainable harvesting and production of NTFPs, community forestry, and women-led ecotourism. This will be done considering land use planning, capital access, supply chain management, and skill development. In addition, this output (and output 2.1.2, se below) will contribute to the ASL3 IP goal of promoting and scaling up sustainable management practices and strengthening value chains for socio-biodiversity products. To this end, the following activities will be implemented.

2.1.1.1. Implement training activities for ITPs and other local community members, including women and the youth, focusing on land use planning and management as a basis for implementing community forestry

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and the development of women-led ecotourism. There will be a specific focus on female ITP entrepreneurs, the importance of biodiversity and sustainable use of natural resources, and the implementation of NbS based on intact forest as an important source of carbon storage and associated activities with high mitigation potential.

2.1.1.2. Assist ITPs in developing community forest management plans that include mapping of forest resources, zoning for different uses (e.g., conservation, sustainable harvesting), and setting up monitoring systems.

2.1.1.3. Establish nurseries and seed banks (with native species) to support NbS such as agroforestry and reforestation in areas of sustainable timber harvesting as part of community forestry efforts with women and the youth as active participants.

2.1.1.4. Implement agroforestry systems using native species to promote product diversification and climate change mitigation. Agroforestry systems will also integrate NTFP cultivation to improve land use practices and biodiversity conservation. Local communities will be provided with toolkits and equipment such as GPS devices for mapping, pruning and planting tools, and protective gear, etc., necessary for sustainable community forestry practices.

2.1.1.5. Identify financial institutions to put in place Garmeen banking (micro-financing) infrastructure to provide capital access for ITPs focused on NTFP and women-led ecotourism related ventures with emphasis on female entrepreneurs. This will include developing tailored microfinance products together with interested financial institution with favorable terms such as low-interest rates, risks, and grace periods considering the harvest cycles of NTFPs. The essence of Garmeen banking is that there is no collateral (i.e., the collateral is essentially the relationship / trust between the bank and the borrower) and since the amounts loaned are relatively small, the probability of default is low. Once the microfinance products are developed, the financial institutions will implement them and finance the ITPs and other local communities interested.

2.1.1.6. Utilize mobile banking solutions to provide financial services in remote areas and particularly for women, enabling easier transactions and access to finance.

2.1.1.7. Create digital platforms for crowdfunding where ITPs can present their NTFPs and women-led ecotourism projects and receive funds from global supporters. This should be facilitated by reliable and reputable partners such as banks, and development agencies, and government (e.g., MSPE).

2.1.1.8. Create a small grant program to fund innovation in NTFP processing and value addition and innovative ecotourism concepts, particularly for women entrepreneurs. The program will include low-value grants (LVGs) supported with GEF funding and following UNDP's Policy on LVGs. Small grants may also include funding through NGOs and the international cooperation.

2.1.1.9. Assist ITPs and other local communities, including women, in applying for various funding sources, including microfinancing, LVGs and other small grants options, donations, government sponsored funding, solidarity funding. This will involve creating awareness about funding options and providing support to help them qualify and apply.

2.1.1.10. Support the development of business plans making NTFP and women-led ecotourism initiatives. Financial literacy and management workshops for ITPs will be conducted as part of this assistance.

2.1.1.11. Establish partnerships with private sectors to create markets for NTFPs and women-led ecotourism such as fair-trade organizations and ethical supply chains to secure premium pricing for sustainably harvested NTFPs, thus ensuring greater income for reinvestment. An information management platform will be established to promote and follow-up ITP and private/public sectors partnerships.

2.1.1.12. Conduct market assessment to identify demand for various NTFPs and women-led ecotourism services both locally and internationally. Perform feasibility studies to assess the viability of different NTFP and women-led ecotourism ventures, considering factors such as market trends, competition, and potential profitability.

2.1.1.13. Develop a comprehensive capacity-building and benchmarking program for NTFPs focusing on sustainable harvesting techniques, value-added processing, and quality control with a gender focus. This activity involves reviewing existing NTFP practices and identifying areas for improvement by comparing them with successful practices in countries like Brazil, Peru, and Bolivia. Enhancing production processes and ensuring high-quality standards will boost efficiency and sustainability of NTFP initiatives.

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Output 2.1.2. Low environmental impact agriculture and wildlife-based value chains (e.g., manioc), including traceability mechanisms, training, and gender and youth-sensitive interventions contributing to food security of ITPs and other local communities.

51. Investments will be directed to promoting and implementing of NbS such as low-impact agriculture to enhance local economic development as well as food security. This will entail the development of capacity in the ITP community and improving value chains to obtain better access to markets and develop nature-based brands, agro-ecological methods, and approaches, including land conservation agriculture. Activities to be implemented are as follows:

2.1.2.1. Train farmers, including women and the youth, in sustainable low-impact agricultural and wildlife practices that reduce environmental impact and to build resilience to climate change. In doing so, conserve and promote the use of indigenous knowledge and practices that have been proven to be environmentally friendly.

2.1.2.2. Support low-impact agriculture including the cultivation of a diverse range of crops, including traditional and underutilized species that are well-adapted to local conditions, resilient to climate change, and contribute to dietary diversity. Examples include manioc, pineapple (not plantation), highland rice, and elephant ear.

2.1.2.3. Encourage the sustainable harvesting and utilization of a diverse range of wildlife products that contribute to local economies and cultural practices.

2.1.2.4. Develop and implement traceability systems for low-impact agricultural and wildlife-based products. This is to ensure that they are sourced sustainably and to add value to the final product. The tracking system is to be based on QR codes and will allow tracking from origin to the consumer.

2.1.2.5. Develop direct connections between producers and buyers, bypassing intermediaries to improve profit margins for farmers and reduce the carbon footprint associated with product distribution. This will be done by establishing digital marketplaces, where ITPs can sell their products directly.

2.1.2.6. Invest in product development to create value-added products from raw low-impact agricultural materials, such as turning manioc into gluten-free flour or tapioca, with women and the youth participation.

2.1.2.7. Develop branding and marketing strategies that highlight the low environmental impact and cultural significance of the products, aiming to attract eco-conscious consumers and markets valuing cultural heritage.

Component 3: Reinforcing the enabling environment.

Outcome 3.1: Governance, landscape planning, and incentives for conservation and sustainable development enhanced builds coherence with other policies and ministries and with a focus on gender and youth inclusion.

52. Component 3 of the SID-WS project will build coherence between national policies and different ministries objectives and will be aligned with policies that will contribute to the durability of GEBs, including: a) Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment: Alignment with the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and alignment with Suriname Aligned National Action Programme to Combat Land Degradation (2023−2030) (NAP) goals, integrating biodiversity and land degradation considerations into national spatial planning and governance frameworks; Component 3 includes activities regarding land-use and planning at local and subnational levels that will incorporate biodiversity conservation and reduction of land degradation objectives; b) Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fisheries: this Ministry promotes sustainable and climate-smart agricultural practices that are aligned with national food security and environmental conservation goals; Component 3 is aligned with this objective by supporting land-use planning at local and subnational levels that considers climate change mitigation and that will guide the implementation through Component 2 of related nature-based solutions (low-impact agriculture, agroforestry, and NTFP); c) Ministry of Regional Development and Sport: This Ministry promotes the involvement of ITPs in governance, ensuring that their rights and traditional knowledge are respected and integrated into land-use planning; Component 3 will support the development and/or update of the environmental components of District/Ressort development plans and village land use plans and will enhance the enforcement of regulations and strengthening of monitoring capacities of institutions and ITPs, which will contribute to aligning subnational and local planning with environmental objectives and to supporting governance structures as an integral

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part of governance coherence; c) Ministry of Natural Resources: This Ministry promotes responsible resource extraction, including the development of Responsible Mining Strategy and Action Plans (RMSAP); Component 3 supports the drafting of the RMSAP for the aggregate mining sector in West Suriname ensuring that forest and biodiversity conservation considerations are fully integrated and aligning its investments coherently with environmental outcomes; and d) Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management: This Ministry is responsible for promoting sustainable forest management (implemented through the Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB); Component 3 includes activities to support the implementation of best practices including advocating for updating regulatory frameworks and the implementation of the code of conduct for sustainable forest management, which will strength forestry policy coherence and contribute to aligning the investments of the forestry sector coherently with environmental outcomes.

53. Local concertation committees will be established to involve multiple stakeholders in decision-making regarding actions fro reinforcing the enabling environment for sustainable land and natural resource conservation and use. In line with the ASL3 IP, this component supports implementation of both Component 1 and Component 2 and will contribute to strengthening institutional and community governance and overall, promoting an enabling multisectoral environment for sustainable land and natural resource conservation and use at local, subnational, and national levels.

3.1.1. Inclusive/multi-stakeholder integrated land-use and planning, including capacity-building for women and youth and their participation in leadership roles.

54. The project will invest in involving multiple stakeholders from government, the private sector, and civil society including ITPs, women, and the youth, to strengthen landscape governance and planning to reduce existing and potential environmental pressures in West Suriname. This will involve assessing the value of ecosystems to inform policy-makers and evaluate management impacts and compare a costs and benefits of development policies and plans for West Suriname, particularly related to future agricultural expansion. It will also entail working closely with the mining and forestry industries to promote and enforce responsible practices that will reduce the impact of their operation on intact forests and biodiversity. The project will also support land use mapping of lands where ITPs have traditionally lived to inform decision makers about for better planning and permitting of conservation and development initiatives in these territories. The following activities will be conducted:

55. **a) Scoped Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) for project related upstream actions, *vis a vis* related current policies, plans, and activities.**

56. A SESA will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's SES policy and the UNDP SES Guidance Note on Assessment and Management to identify and assess social and environmental impacts of associated with the legal and technical feasibility studies related to Output 1.1.1 and in line with the Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF) (Annex 9). To this end, the following activities will be conducted:

3.1.1.1. Draft Terms of Reference for conducting the SESA by independent experts.
3.1.1.2. Assessment of the related-legal framework.
3.1.1.3. Conduct consultations with ITPs and other local stakeholders, including FPIC needs and considering the Stakeholder Analysis and the Comprehensive Stakeholder Action Plan (Annex 8).
3.1.1.4. Identify risks and potential impacts of the project actions with upstream implications and define the baseline of environmental and social conditions for each.
3.1.1.5. Evaluate impacts and define mitigation strategies and update related SES plans.
3.1.1.6. Draft report on the findings of the SESA and budgeting of mitigation measures.
3.1.1.7. Share SESA with key stakeholders, including ITPs, for comments.
3.1.1.8. Use the SESA for decision-making to mitigate potential impacts.
3.1.1.9. Monitor and evaluate SESA implementation following an M&E Plan.

57. **b) Targeted Scenario Analysis (TSA) of the benefits of Fresh Water Ecosystem Services to the Agricultural sector**.

3.1.1.10. Conduct a targeted scenario analysis to compare business-as-usual versus sustainable use options. Focus this analysis on the benefits of the Fresh Water Ecosystem Services of the Kabalebo and Upper Nickerie River to the agricultural sector in the districts of Nickerie and Coronie. The TSA is a valuation

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method that seeks to illustrate the value of ecosystem services, however goes beyond traditional cost-benefit analysis and standard economic valuation methodologies to compare the implications of different management strategies or policy options.

3.1.1.11. Develop an inclusive/multi-stakeholders strategic action plan: in support of sustainable use options; collaborations for integrated water use management and integrated land use planning (deforestation and forest degradation vs. reduced deforestation and forest degradation) between key stakeholders such as ITPs (including women and the youth), government institutions (e.g., GBB, SBB, Districts/Ressorts[20]) and the private sector.

3.1.1.12. Identify activities to optimize the benefits of the freshwater ecosystem and reduce opportunity costs locally and nationally - economic analysis of lost revenues vs. alternatives (payment for standing forest, increase tourism, international image/recognition); and opportunity costs for ITPS and other local communities (including women and the youth) - access to financing to cover opportunity costs (e.g., guarantee-fund, private-public partnerships, micro-loans).

3.1.1.13. Share information to support decision-making nationally and locally. Information gathered will be shared through multiple channels, including community meetings, dedicated online (social media) platforms, and printed materials, ensuring accessibility and inclusivity.

58. **c) Indigenous Peoples traditional land use practices and stakeholder mapping**.

3.1.1.14. Collect existing land use maps and other information related to traditional land use practices (e.g., hunting, fishing, medicinal plant collection, old cemeteries, etc.) of ITPs, including those of women and the role of the youth.

3.1.1.15. Identify the full range of stakeholders in the landscapes to be included in the land use mapping process, including women and the youth, and establish local community concertation committees with ITPs representatives (village leaders, community-based organizations).

3.1.1.16. Update/develop land use maps of Washabo, Apoera, Section, Sand Landing, Witagron, and Kaaimanston.

3.1.1.17. Make information available with respect of traditional knowledge: publish information (hard copies for traditional leaders, social media for local communities, web-based for government and other national stakeholders).

3.1.1.18. Use information to support the creation and management of PAs (e.g., buffer zones, PA category) under Output 1.1.1, and for decision-making at government level for logging (Output 3.1.2) and mining (see below).

59. **d) Biodiversity mainstreaming into the Responsible Mining Strategy and Action Plan (RMSAP) for West Suriname (aggregate mine planning**).

3.1.1.19. Assess the status of aggregate mining in West Surinam and its environmental impacts.

3.1.1.20. Assess related experiences in Suriname regarding the development of RMSAPs in the mining industry including the GEF-6 Project *Improving Environmental Management in the Mining Sector of Suriname, with Emphasis on Gold Mining* (GEF Project ID 9288) and draw lesson from their implementation.

3.1.1.21. Conduct consultation and facilitate discussions and develop consensus among key stakeholders, including women, on which areas in the project target landscape should be developed for aggregate mining and which should be maintained for conservation and where aggregate mining operations should be avoided

3.1.1.22. Establish a concertation committee (representatives from key ministries, district commissioners, local council members, and aggregate mining representatives) and seek to formalize the institutional setting for the identification, reduction and mitigation of aggregate mining related impacts, such as for example clarifying legal responsibilities among concessionaires, miners, national and local government, and other key stakeholders

3.1.1.23. Draft the RMSAP ensuring that forest and biodiversity conservation considerations are fully integrated.

[20] Equivalent to a municipality.

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3.1.1.24. Support implementation of the RMSAP by providing technical guidance, policy advocacy, and informational support to NIMOS, focusing on sustainable mining practices that embrace biodiversity principles and minimize the environmental impact of aggregate mining.

3.1.1.25. Define monitoring and enforcement arrangements, including detail resource requirements at all levels.

60. **e) Environmental sections of sector plans, regional plans, and village plans**.

3.1.1.26. Establish a concertation committee and review and update plans of private sector as needed, focusing on their environmental components to minimize impacts on intact forest: Mining (Baitali N.V, Goldline), forestry, tourism, agriculture, infrastructure development (roads). Additional private sector companies will be identified during project implementation.

3.1.1.27. Establish a concertation committee (district commissioners, local council members, private representatives; ITPs representatives, and representatives of NGOs and community-based organizations) and review and update of District/Ressort Development Plans (Sipaliwini/Kabalebo Ressort and Boven-Coppename Ressort; and Nickerie, southern part) focusing on their environmental components (waste management, nature and wildlife management, advice for forestry and mining concession request, reduction of land degradation, climate change mitigation, etc.).

3.1.1.28. Develop participatory (men, women, and the youth) village environmental land use plans for Washabo, Apoera, Section, Sand Landing, Witagron and Kaaimanston.

3.1.1.29. Publish and share the updated plans to enable policy and decision-making. These updated plans will be published in both Dutch and Sranan Tongo, utilizing various media including online (social media) platforms for broad dissemination and hard copies for local community and district commissioner (government) access.

3.1.2. Sustainable and equitable forestry for concession holders and community forestry activities, include:

61. **a) Enforcement of regulations and monitoring capacities of institutions and ITPs**.

3.1.2.1. Conduct a detailed baseline study to capture current forestry practices, the extent of compliance with existing forestry regulations, and the state of forest health across different regions.

3.1.2.2. Develop and launch targeted awareness campaigns aimed at all forestry stakeholders, including loggers, forest managers, local communities, and government agencies. These campaigns will focus on informing stakeholders about the code of conduct, the importance of sustainable forestry practices, and the specific regulations that govern forest use. Use multimedia platforms, workshops, and printed materials in multiple languages to ensure broad reach and comprehension.

3.1.2.3. Analyze the data collected from the baseline study to identify hotspots where violations are most frequent or where environmental impact is severe. This analysis will help focus enforcement efforts and resource allocation to areas most in need of intervention.

3.1.2.4. Conduct sustainable forestry training activities for forest rangers, local enforcement officials, and community members, including women, to equip them with the necessary skills to monitor compliance and enforce regulations effectively (training topics such as legal frameworks, sustainable management practices, and the use of technology in monitoring and reporting).

3.1.2.5. Establish a mechanism for periodic updates to the baseline data to track the progress of interventions and the effectiveness of the code of conduct to refine enforcement strategies, update training programs, and revise regulations as necessary to adapt to changing conditions and emerging challenges.

3.1.2.6. Facilitate regular meetings with stakeholders including women, to discuss the outcomes of enforcement activities, gather feedback and develop solutions for any new challenges that arise

3.1.2.7. Provide equipment and supplies to SBB to enhance monitoring and law enforcement.

62. **b) Sustainable forestry best practices**

3.1.2.8. Advocate for development and formalization of supportive policies from government, including updating regulatory frameworks to facilitate effective implementation of the code of conduct and to make it mandatory for all logging activities to promote SFM, the use of the CELOS Management System (CMS) for harvesting tropical rainforests which aims to cause minimal disturbance to the ecosystem

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while also providing economic return[21], and other best practices. The project would consider learned regarding SFM from International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) - sponsored initiatives in Suriname.

3.1.2.9. Provide feedback to forestry companies on the effectiveness of the implementation of the code of conduct. This feedback would be used to continually refine and improve best practice guidelines and support mechanisms.

3.1.2.10. Engage in international fora, workshops, and conventions to share and learn from regional and global best practices. This can also include participation in global certification programs that promote sustainable forestry practices.

63. **c) Code of conduct for forest concessions to ensure the conservation of biodiversity**

3.1.2.11. Strengthen the enforcement of sustainable forestry regulations by establishing the existing code of practice for sustainable forest management as a mandatory code of conduct for all forest concessions.

3.1.2.12. Increase awareness and information at the community level (men, women, and the youth) about the forestry legal framework, including the code of conduct for forest concessions, SFM, and CMS, to assist in the implementation of the logging operations of companies who often rent and exploit community forests.

3.1.2.13. Develop and implement demonstration projects in a commercial logging concession and a community forest in the project area that showcase successful sustainable forestry practices. These projects can serve as practical examples for forestry professionals and communities, highlighting the benefits and processes involved in best practices.

3.1.2.14. Setup networks or fora where concession holders and community leaders, including women, can share experiences, challenges, and best practices related to the implementation of the code of conduct.

3.1.2.15. Support the strict implementation of the code of conduct for forest concessions by identifying and mitigating perverse incentives that hinder sustainable practices.

64. **d) Incentives for different stakeholders, especially logging companies to adopt best practices**

3.1.2.16. Work together with logging companies and communities to establish financial incentive structures that promote adherence to the sustainable forestry code of conduct, including potential tax breaks, subsidies, or enhanced market access for compliance.

3.1.2.17. Provide technical support and capacity building to logging companies and communities that want to implement and monitor best forest management practices.

3.1.3. Wildlife and forest conservation regulations and enforcement with ITPs involvement, including women and the youth.

65. Investment through this output will allow filling existing gaps regarding the wildlife and forest legal framework. Effort will be directed principally to updating the Hunting Law of 1954 and strengthening the capacity of environmental authorities for enforcement in collaboration with ITPs. This will include the following activities:

3.1.3.1. Conduct game species population assessments with the participation o women and the youth, including use of traditional knowledge on wildlife populations in the project landscape to enable review of current hunting/trapping seasons and bag limits/trapping quotas regulated by the Hunting Law of 1954, which was last updated in 2002.

3.1.3.2. Review of hunting/trapping seasons and bag limits/trapping quotas and develop a proposal in coordination with GBB for updating the Hunting Decree of 1954/2002.

3.1.3.3. Support the Nature Conservation Division (NCD), which is responsible for wildlife and PA management enforcement with monitoring equipment, maintenance of vehicles, fuel, safety gear for game wardens, food supplies, communication equipment to enhance the enforcement of regulations and laws in the field.

[21] https://www.tropenbos.org/news/the+celos+management+system:+a+contribution+to+improved+forest+management

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3.1.3.4. Training of NCD game wardens and ITPs to enable increased and more effective patrolling and monitoring efforts and to strengthen the role of ITPs, including women and the youth, in conservation efforts, leading to greater community buy-in and participation and conservation stewards
3.1.3.5. Implement an awareness raising strategy in West Suriname to promote wildlife and intact forest conservation.

3.1.4. Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Plan, and other SES-related management plans.

66. Social and environmental safeguards risk management has been incorporated into the project design in line with the risk assessment conducted using UNDP's SESP and the ESMF developed during the PPG. Appropriate risk management measures have been defined and the additional risk assessments needed have been identified in line with UNDP's SES. FPIC was begun during PPG and will continue during project implementation with the aim of achieving consent from the specific rights-holders, as needed. Project activities that cannot start until specific risk mitigation measures are in place (e.g., Environmental and Social Impact Assessment [ESIA], Environmental and Social Management Plan [ESMP], and Indigenous Peoples Plan [IPP]) and that are required to comply with FPIC and other stakeholder participation requirements have been identified as part of the ESMF and in the Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan developed during the PPG. These steps will ensure that all activities under Components 1-4 of the project will be in compliance with UNDP and GEF requirements regarding social and environmental safeguards. In addition, the project will seek to reduce gender inequalities in access to and control over resources and the benefits of development, and will ensure that both women and men are able to participate meaningfully and equitably, have equitable access to project resources, and receive comparable social and economic benefits. To this end, the following activities will be implemented.

3.1.4.1. Update of SESP periodically.
3.1.4.2. Develop a scoped ESIA/ESMP for eco-tourism activities under Output 2.1.1, and the IPP in line with the ESMF/IPPF (Annex 9).
3.1.4.3. Update the Gender Action Plan and Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan, as needed.
3.1.4.4. Fully design, operationalize, and disseminate the project Grievance Redress Mechanism.
3.1.4.5. Conduct and develop Economic Displacement Risk Assessments and Livelihoods Action Plans included in the ESIA, as needed focusing on the potential impacts of Output 1.1.1.
3.1.4.6. Openly disclose and disseminate the ESMP(s).
3.1.4.7. Periodically monitor and evaluate all risk management measures as part of the project's M&E Plan (Section VII).

Component 4: Promoting capacity building, communication, and regional cooperation.

67. This component is closely aligned with the global framework for the ASL Program to promote South-South learning and sharing, foster cooperation, and to synthesize experiences. The project will actively engage with the GEF-8 ASL Program on regional coordination and knowledge management. The project will take advantage of ASL-sponsored knowledge management events (peer learning, training, field visits, mentorship, etc.) regarding IFL protection and management, and will share knowledge products about best practices and the online repository for program documents and publications. In addition, it will continuously engage in collaboration and coordination activities through the ASL Program's communication and awareness-raising strategy. Suriname will continue to participate in the ASL Program Steering Committee and annual conference.

Outcome 4.1: Strengthened knowledge management (KM) promotes intact forest conservation locally and nationally, with women and youth participation

4.1.1. ITPs and institutional knowledge management capacity for integrated landscape conservation and sustainable management, including targeted strategies to increase women and youth participation in technical and leadership roles.

68. Knowledge and learning are critical elements of the project and have a crosscutting effect on all project components. Through this output the project will invest in sharing, learning, and disseminating best practices and lessons regarding working on conservation of PAs; promoting sustainable livelihoods that bring concrete cultural and socio-economic benefits, including for women through ecotourism and other initiatives, and that contribute to the

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conservation of intact forest and other ecosystems; and enhancing governance and landscape planning and proving incentives for the conservation, and sustainable use of the Amazon biome. The ASL3 project builds on the participative approach of ASL1 and ASL2 and will involve new and different stakeholders in West Suriname including women and the youth. To promote knowledge and learning, the following activities will be implemented.

4.1.1.1. Establish a web-based information management platform for the project (West Suriname) that will serve as repository of information (including scientific information on key species and their habitat) from and to transfer experiences and best practices among national level stakeholders, including state public agencies, NGOs, the private sector, members of academia and research, etc. The information management platform will have links to other related platforms including the ASL IP and will be housed within the MSPE during and after project completion.

4.1.1.2. Publicize the project's information management platform and develop a user's guide for sharing and accessing information.

4.1.1.3. Make use of other mechanisms such as seminars, workshops, newsletters, technical reports, publications, and social media for information sharing and to support decision-making and interinstitutional collaboration.

4.1.1.4. Implement knowledge and learning mechanisms of best practices specifically for ITPs and with a gender perspective and the youth, which will focus on: a) sharing information on best practices and lessons related to all project components in both Dutch and indigenous languages and using locally accepted communication methods (e.g., community fora, local language materials, visual displays, and social media), and in line with the project's Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan (Annex 8); and b) documenting traditional knowledge regarding biodiversity and intact forest management and use (documenting traditional knowledge will be done in line with the IPPF, Annex 9).

4.1.2. Participation of local and national stakeholders, including women and the youth, in the ASL Program Knowledge Management Platform.

69. The child project team, as well as the key stakeholders (including women and the youth), will benefit from knowledge management and training actions to strengthen capacity and coordination for improved integrated landscape management and conservation in the Amazon. The child project team may request strategic support from the ASL Regional Team led by the World Bank to implement national activities, including the use of tools, training, and strategic approaches for each of the four project components, as well as for project M&E. In addition, child project stakeholders (men, women and the youth) will be able to make use of opportunities that the ASL3 Regional Project will facilitate for the exchange of experiences between key Amazon stakeholders through the development of exchanges between peers and other mechanisms. The child project team and key stakeholders (men, women and the youth) will participate in other regional and global knowledge management platforms. Specific activities under this output are as follows.

4.1.3.1. Participate in the ASL Annual Conference organized by the ASL Regional Team and the host country (the host country will rotate) to exchange information, share progress and lessons learned, strengthen capacities and plan and prioritize actions; the participation of women will be prioritized.

4.1.3.2. Participate in up to three specific topic events per year organized by the ASL Regional Team, and other face-to-face and virtual events, specific workshops, and study tours to provide program/project beneficiaries with opportunities to learn and share knowledge; the participation of women will be prioritized.

4.1.3.3. Make use of knowledge management (publications, website/ASL Community of Practice[22], C4D, interactive data portal, social media, newsletter, etc.) developed by the ASL Regional Team to promote learning and exchange of key information about the Amazon region and to raise awareness and disseminate program/project results among project teams, partner institutions, and the general public.

4.1.3.4. Contribute to monitoring, evaluation, and learning, including data generation and compilation of related common indicators (GEF Core Indicators, Transformational Indicators, and GBF targets) and

[22] https://collaboration.worldbank.org/content/sites/collaboration-for-development/en/groups/amazon-sustainable-landscapes-program-cop.html.html

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project specific indicators; and, child project evaluation (Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation) and reporting (project reports, annual reports, technical reports, etc.).

4.1.3.5. Participate in other knowledge management platforms such as the Mechanisms for Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity,[23] the Panorama Portal "PANORAMA: Solutions for a Healthy Planet,"[24] the Community of Good Growth Practices,[25] and the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN),[26] among others.

Outcome 4.2. Enhanced local and national communication raises awareness about the importance of the Amazon intact forest and critical regional issues

4.2.1. Gender and culturally sensitive communication plan for local and national stakeholders inform about Child Project and IP progress and impacts.

70. This output will complement program-wide communication efforts and will focus on targeted stakeholders national and locally. Through a communication action plan and different communication methods the project will effectively communicated to target audiences at every level about project implementation progress and key lessons and best practices in order to promote replication of successful approaches. In addition, it will contribute to stakeholder engagement in line with the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 8). The specific activities to be implement are:

4.2.1.1. Define target audiences (e.g., government agency staff, private sector companies, and IPLC leaders, including women leaders).

4.2.1.2. Define appropriate and gender-sensitive communications channels and methods of communication (e.g., website, blogs and feature stories, social media, radio, etc.), tools, and materials.

4.2.1.3. Develop and implement a participatory communication action plan, including: a) define key messages for specific audiences to promote project's activities and increase information dissemination; b) document and communicate lessons learned; c) disseminate general project documentation; d) engage "community champions" at the local level as an effective way for communicating project related information and promote behavioral change (e.g., reduction of threats, adoption of sustainable production practices); and e) strengthen internal project communication (Project Management Unit [PMU]) for improving and facilitating the exchange of information and coordination among project staff.

4.2.1.4. Assess the impact and improve the communication plan.

4.2.2. Public outreach program raises awareness about conservation and management of IFL and related local regional issues, and engages partners on the ground including women and the youth.

71. Through this output, an outreach program will be implemented to build public awareness, increase knowledge, and promote stewardship for biodiversity and intact forest conservation, and climate change mitigation in West Suriname. The outreach program will also be an engagement and a two-way communication strategy between the project and the public. The specific activities to be implemented are:

4.2.2.1. Identify outreach audiences (e.g., local schools, producer and women groups, and village members).

4.2.1.2. Conduct outreach face-to-face communication events including school presentations, workshops, public meetings and education courses, and field visits, among others.

4.2.1.3. Publish a regular project newsletter in Dutch and local language featuring articles and reports on resources, management activities, best management practices, and interviews with ITPs and other local community members, etc.

4.2.1.4. Assess the impact of the outreach program through interviews (individuals and focal groups) and document recommendations to improve the impact of future outreach activities.

[23] https://www.cbd.int/mechanisms/KM
[24] https://panorama.solutions/en
[25] https://goodgrowthpartnership.org
[26] https://www.unsdsn.org

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Outcome 4.3: Strengthened dialogue for effective regional cooperation on conservation and management of Amazon IFL.

4.3.1. South-South technical exchanges and Amazon transboundary cooperation with emphasis on gender and youth integration.

72. Cooperation between countries to promote dialogue for the conservation and effective governance the Amazon biome South-South dialogue with other countries around the world will be achieved through various means. Activities include:

4.1.2.1. Review existing bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements with neighboring (Guyana and Brazil) and other Amazon countries in support of the conservation of biodiversity and intact forest landscapes and the reduction of transboundary illegal activities (logging, wildlife and bush meat trade, and potentially mining).
4.1.2.2. Contribute to building synergies with regional organizations such as ACTO and the Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon River Basin (COICA), among others.
4.1.2.3. Establish partnership with other institutions and regional projects, including other GEF-funded IPs such as the Food Systems IP, the Ecosystem Restoration IP, the Wildlife Conservation for Development IP, and the Mesoamerica Critical Forest Biomes IP.
4.1.2.4. Make use of available information sharing mechanisms to promote cooperation among countries such as the UN South-South Galaxy knowledge-sharing platform.[27]

4.3.2. Partnerships with country projects participating in the ASL3 IP amplify cooperation, learning, and information sharing.

73. Partnerships will be established through the interaction of the project with the ASL Regional Knowledge Platform, which brings together the other seven countries participating in the IP (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana Peru, and Venezuela) and with the participation of project team members, government counterparts, ITPs (including women and the youth), the private sector, and other key stakeholders. Activities will include:

4.3.2.1. Promote the participation of the project team (PMU, Board members, and beneficiaries) in the ASL Community of Practice to encourage the collaboration and sharing of information with other Child project teams.
4.3.2.2. Renew efforts to exchange information in topics that are of particular interest to Suriname such as co-management between PAs and indigenous peoples, sustainable production, NbS including ecotourism and NTFP, and PA and conservation financing, as well as other information such as gestational data and species mapping and monitoring best practices, etc.
4.3.2.3. Explore options for establishing binational conservation agreements (particularly with Guyana in the West Suriname boarder) with the participation of ITPs and other local communities on both sides of the boarder.
4.3.2.4. Promote other exchanges such as study tours, webinars, establishment of knowledge management subgroups, women and youth-based solutions, among others.

Component 5: Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E).

Outcome 5.1: M&E assesses project impact and guides adaptive management.

5.1.1. M&E Plan implemented.

74. Child Project monitoring will be guided the project's M&E Plan included in Section VII of this Project Document, which was developed in compliance with UNDP requirements for project-level M&E. The implementation of the Child Project will be launched through an Inception Workshop with the participation of the key project stakeholders from the national and local government, the private sector, academia, NGOs, and IPLCs, among others. Project results as described in the Project Results Framework (PRF; Section VI) will be monitored annually and periodically evaluated during project implementation to ensure that the project achieves these results, including

[27] https://www.southsouth-galaxy.org/home-page/

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gender-related indicators. The M&E Plan will inform adaptive management by integrating experiences and lessons learned resulting from the implementation of activities into the annual project programming, including the adaptation of the PRF (including indicators and targets), organizational structure and/or PMU, gender and stakeholder participation approach, timelines and work plans, and of priorities as a result of changes in context and needs, including evolving and/or new social and environmental risks or other risks.

75. Annual GEF Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) will be delivered, which will allow for periodically monitoring of project progress toward its development objective/outcomes and implementation, including gender mainstreaming and progress in the implementation of the Gender Action Plan. In addition, they will allow the identification of difficulties as they arise during implementation, ensuring that the required corrective actions are taken. An independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and an independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) will be conducted at mid-point and end of Child Project implementation, respectively, with all tracking tools, core indicators, and financial indicators assessed, including gender-based indicators and the Gender Action Plan.

76. Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of the 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 per relevant policies, notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy[28] and the GEF policy on public involvement[29].

Resources required to achieve the expected result:

77. The PMU will consist of a fulltime Project Manager (PM), who will also provide technical support for the implementation of components 1, 2, and 3, a full-time Project Finance/Administrative Assistant, and full-time M&E Officer. In addition, a Protected Areas and Biodiversity Specialist will provide technical support for the implementation of components 1 and a Sustainable Production Specialist for Component 2. A Gender and Safeguards Expert and an Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Specialist will implement all safeguards plans, as appropriate (ESMP/IPPF; Gender Action Plan; Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, etc.). A Knowledge Management and Communications Assistant will coordinate activities with the GEF- ASL3 IP Team, will promote the use of IP knowledge management and communication tools, and will contribute to monitoring, evaluation, and learning. Indicative terms of reference (ToR) of the project staff are included in Annex 7. In addition, individual consultants and consulting firms will be contracted to implement specific aspects of the project. The PMU will be housed by the MSPE. The Total Budget and Work Plan (TBWP; Section X) includes a detailed description of all people, purchases, and expenses needed for the successful implementation of the project. Finally, a procurement plan for the first year of implementation is included as Annex 11, which details a list of goods and services required for implementation and budget; procurement will follow a competitive contracting process as per MSPE and UNDP requirements and standards.

78. UNDP staff time from the country, region, and headquarter (HQ) level will be covered through the Agency Fee. In addition, the Implementing Partner and GEF Operational Focal Point (OFP) have requested UNDP to provide support services in the amount of $62,734 for the full duration of the project. The UNDP Country Office in Suriname will cover these costs through co-financing.

Partnerships:

79. To achieve the planned outputs and outcomes of this Child Project, it will be necessary to engage various stakeholders and establish multiple partnerships at the national and local levels. The responsibility of these partners in project implementation and their support for the Child Project's development challenge, including the co-financing contributions of those partners supporting the project financially, are presented below.

28 See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/
29 See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

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Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE or ROM in Dutch)	The ROM will serve as Implementing Partner for this Child Project to ensure a holistic approach and alignment with other related initiatives. Will serve as project co-financier.
Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR)	Will play a key role in assisting the development of participatory of baseline studies for prosed PAs (Component 1), promoting sustainable production practices (Component 2), and land use mapping (Component 3). Will be a member of the project's Technical Working Group / Advisory Committee and will serve as project co-financier.
National Institute of Environment and Development (NIMOS)	Will play a role in the implementation of sustainable practices and enforcement including responsible aggregate mining (Component 3). Will be a member of the project's Technical Working Group / Advisory Committee
Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB) of the Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management (MLPFM or GBB in Dutch)	Will playa a key role in the implementation od activities for promoting sustainable forestry and in the development of the TSA (Component 3). Will benefit from equipment and supplies to enhance monitoring and law enforcement. MLPFM will be a member of the project's Technical Working Group / Advisory Committee.
The Natural Conservation Division (NCD) of the in the Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management (MLPFM)	Will play a key role in the creation of PAs (Component 1) and wildlife conservation and monitoring (Component 1). Will benefit from training and from equipment and supplies for more effective patrolling and monitoring efforts. MLPFM play a key role in the strengthening and enforcement of wildlife regulations and in the development of the TSA (Component 3). In addition, MLPFM will be a member of the project's Technical Working Group / Advisory Committee.
Bureau for Gender Affairs (BGA) in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Will provide technical support for gender mainstreaming and the implementation of the Gender Action Plan.
District Commissioners of the Ressorts Boven Coppename and Kabalebo	Will have a role in the implementation of project activities at the local level including updating the environmental component of Ressorts Development Plans (Component 3).
Indigenous Peoples' Association VIDS, Tribal Peoples' Association Kampos	Will play a key role supporting and advising the implementation of activities in West Suriname within indigenous lands. Will be consulted previously to any actions are started in indigenous lands and no activities requiring FPIC should be initiated until the outcomes of the FPIC process are validated and any required mitigation measures are in place.
Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ITPs) from the communities of Apoera, Section, Washabo, Corneliskondre, Donderskamp, Kaaimanston, and Witagron (West Suriname); and other local communities	Will play a key role for the implementation of activities in West Suriname and the lands they inhabit. Will benefit from these activities, including capacity building to improve sustainable and productive practices and forest governance and may receive LVG, microcredits, and other monetary and non-monetary incentives, and information sharing and knowledge management. In the case of ITPs, will be consulted previously to any actions are started in indigenous lands and no activities requiring FPIC should be initiated until the outcomes of the FPIC process are validated and any required mitigation measures are in place.
Women and youth groups	Will play a key role for the implementation of activities in West Suriname focusing on women empowerment and women and youth participation, including baseline studies, sustainable production, access to incentives, trailing, and information sharing and knowledge management

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Stakeholder	Role
NGOs: Suriname Conservation Foundation (SCF); World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Conservation International (CI); Tropenbos International	Will support the creation of PA and the development of management plans and the conservation of forest and biodiversity (Component 1). In the case of the international NGOs, may provide funding to support a small grant program to fund innovation in NTFP processing and value addition and innovative ecotourism concepts (Component 2). Selected NGOs will be members of the project's Technical Working Group / Advisory Committee.
Education and Research: e.g., Anton de Kom University of Suriname; Stichting Arbeidsmobilisatie en Ontwikkeling (SAO)	May support training activities at the local level regarding biodiversity and forest conservation and their sustainable use, sustainable ecotourism, and wildlife conservation, and may support monitoring of key species (Component 1); training activities for ITPs and other local community members for implementing community forestry and the development of ecotourism; and market research (Component 2); and forestry training activities for forest rangers, local enforcement officials, and community members (Component 3)
Financial institutions	Will play a key role in developing financial products (Garmeen banking/micro-financing) to provide capital access for ITPs so support NTFP and eco-tourism related ventures (Component 2).
Private Sector Companies: mining. Forestry, agriculture, infrastructure development (roads)	Most of the agriculture activities in the project landscape are community-based and traditional methods are used (slash-and-burn method). Currently, local communities want to expand the size of their plots to have more food security and more surpluses that can be sold (increased financial income). There are no large agricultural companies operating in West Suriname that could produce on a larger scale; if there were interest on their part, these would be required to comply with national regulations and environmental standards set by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fisheries (LVV, acronym in Dutch) and National Institute for Environment and Development (NIMOS, acronym in Dutch). These regulations govern land use, pesticide application, and water management to minimize environmental impact. The agriculture sector (i.e., small-scale farmers practicing slash-and-burn agriculture) is seen mainly as a stakeholder. Regarding the mining sector, aggregate mining is happening in the project landscape with at least two gravel mines in operation in the West Suriname: one near the village of Apoera and one in the Kabalebo River area (the gravel company Baitali N.V. conducts both operations). Regarding gold mining and according to evidence collected during the PPG, there is only evidence of two small-scale operations within the project landscape. In March 2024, a commission of the cabinet of the president visited the villages of Apoera, Section, and Washabo to ask if they are interested in having a gold mining company in the area that will explore and exploit gold; however, no evidence was obtained regarding this intent moving forward. In April 2023, the Surinamese government approved a plan to invite developers for the bauxite deposits in the "Bakhuis" area of West Suriname and a "Presidential Commission West Suriname Bakhuis Development" was established to oversee this initiative. The commission has since gathered all relevant data on the region's bauxite resources, hydroelectric potential, and infrastructure, and has been focused on creating a process to identify and attract potential investors for the project. Mining companies must conduct EIAs

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Stakeholder	Role
	and obtain environmental approval from the National Institute for Environment and Development (NIMOS) before starting operations; these assessments evaluate the potential environmental and social impacts of mining activities. Mining companies could engage with local communities, Indigenous Peoples, and government agencies to address concerns and ensure that mining activities do not have negative impacts on local populations and ecosystems. At this point, mining companies are seen mainly as stakeholders and not as financiers. Logging companies have a large presence in the project landscape through forest concessions; approximately 40% of the Forestry Belt is situated in the project landscape. Logging companies are required to adhere to sustainable forest management practices as stipulated by the Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB, acronym in Dutch). This includes following guidelines on selective logging, reforestation, and maintaining biodiversity. These companies, in addition to being a stakeholder, could also be financiers, as funds generated from logging activities could be reinvested in sustainable forestry initiatives, such as forest conservation projects, and research on sustainable logging practices. Logging companies will benefit from the development of strategies for responsible production including the implementation of code of conduct for forest concessions and updating of environmental aspects of sectoral plans.

80. The associated relevant projects and initiatives are:

Project	Agency	Main relevance for this Child Project
GEF-7 ASL2 project Strengthening management of protected and productive landscapes in the Surinamese Amazon (GEF Project ID 10252)	Ministry of Spatial Planning, Land and Forest Management /UNDP	Currently under implementation, this ASL2 project will improve the management of protected and productive landscapes in Central and South Suriname, as part of the ASL Program. This and the proposed Child project herein (ASL3) will complement actions as part the Government of Suriname's strategy to protect intact forest landscapes and biodiversity in the interior of the country
GEF-7 project GEF GOLD+: Advancing formalization and mercury-free gold in Suriname (GEF Project ID 10615)	MNR/UNDP	Currently under implementation, the GOLD+ project will reduce the impact and formalize Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ASGM), which is increasingly becoming a threat in West Suriname.
GEF-6 Project Improving Environmental Management in the Mining Sector of Suriname, with Emphasis on Gold Mining (GEF Project ID 9288).	MNR/UNDP	Currently under implementation, this GEF-6 project will provide lessons learned regarding promoting responsible gold mining that could be use to support responsible aggregate mining through this Child project (ASL3) as well as to review and update sector plans of mining companies (aggregate mining and potentially bauxite and gold mining) operating in West Suriname.
National REDD+ Strategy	National Environmental Authority/NIMOS	This Child project will complement the National REDD+ Strategy that will allow Suriname to establishing long-term partnerships through planning, research, effective protected areas management and sustainable forest

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		management, resulting in an efficient use of the natural resources, including forests, ecosystems and biodiversity.
International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) - sponsored initiatives	SBB/ACTO/ITTO	The project will considered lessons learned from projects such as "Institutional Strengthening of the Member Countries of ACTO in forest management environmentally responsible and conservation of biodiversity in managed forests of the Amazon (ITTO / CBD / ACTO)", "ACTO –ITTO Project "Harmonization of C&I of Tarapoto and ITTO" (2011-2013)", and "Improve Strategies and Assess Training Needs to Achieve SFM in Suriname (2009)". Lessons learned regarding SFM would be considered for promoting sustainable forestry best practices as part of the implementation of a code of conduct for forestry companies operating in West Suriname. In addition, indicators for SFM could be considered. There are no ongoing country level ITTO projects in Suriname.

Co-financing source	**Co-financing type**	**Co-financing amount**	**Included in project results?**	**If yes, list the relevant outputs**
Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)	In-kind	2,500,000	No	
Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR)	In-kind	4,500,000	No	
Ministry of Regional Development and Sports (MRDS)	In-kind	3,500,000	No	
Ministry of Public Works (MPW)	In-kind	4,100,000	No	
UNDP	Grant	62,734	No	

Risks and Assumptions*:*

81. The overall project risk categorization is substantial risk. The project activities are designed to ensure that there is minimal or no risks of adverse social or environmental impacts. During the PPG stage, UNDP's SESP was conducted (see Annex 5) and a Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (see Annex 8) was developed, as well as an ESMF (see Annex 9), which includes an IPPF; at project implementation stage, an IPP will be developed and FPIC for project intervention will be achieved, based on this IPPF. As per standard UNDP requirements, the Project Coordinator will monitor risks quarterly and report on the status of risks to the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP Country Office will record progress in the UNDP ATLAS risk register. Risks will be reported as critical when the impact and probability are high (i.e., activities with potential significant adverse social and environmental risks and impacts that are irreversible, unprecedented and/or which raise significant concerns among potentially affected communities and individuals as expressed during the stakeholder engagement process) or substantial (i.e., activities with potential adverse social and environmental risks and impacts but limited in scale). Management responses to critical risks, as well as environmental and social grievances will also be reported to the GEF in the annual PIR. The detailed risk management strategy for the project is included in Annex 6.

82. **Climate risks:**

- Suriname is a Non-Annex I Party to the UNFCCC and especially vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change due to its low-lying coastal areas. The country is particularly prone to major threats posed by sea level rise, flooding, drought, and high winds during extreme weather events. Suriname has a tropical climate with two wet and two dry seasons in the coastal region and one rainy and one dry season in the rest the country. Future climate projections (obtained from a multi-model analysis, combining the climate models

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HadGEM3-GC31, IPSL-CM6A, and MIROC6 for three time horizons [2020-2044, 2045-2069, and 2070-2094], and the two scenarios [SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5]), indicate that accumulated precipitation in Suriname is expected to decrease strongly in the south west of the country from the maximum values of up to 3,500 mm/year of precipitation in the historical record to 3,000 mm/year (SSP2-4.5 scenario) or 2,600 mm/year (RCP 8.5 scenario) by the end of the century. Daily mean, minimum, and maximum temperatures are projected to increase in both climate scenarios and for all periods over the entire country and more pronounced in the southwest region of Suriname. Mean temperature is projected to change from around 27°C to 32°C (SSP2-4.5) or 33°C (SSP5-8.5), while maximum temperature for most of the country would increase from 32°C to 37°C (SSP2-4.5) or 39°C (SSP2-4.5) by the end of the century.[30]

- Vulnerability and exposure. The projects project's vulnerability to climate change is related primarily to flooding during the raining season and drought and forest fires during the dry season with increasingly high temperatures, which will affect both men and women. Climate change may pose threats to biodiversity; species, including NTFP species, may experience a shift in distribution due to climate change resulting in habitat alterations. In addition, changes in temperature and precipitation regimes can impact the growth and survival of species, resulting in a decline in their populations in some areas while they expand in others. In particular, forest fires due higher temperatures and prolonged drought, may endangered species an their habitats, limiting project actions for enhancing the protection of biodiversity through PAs and OECMs. Disordered seasonality (untimely start of the rainy seasons and that unexpected longer dry periods) may affect the regular agriculture calendar with potential negative effects on project activities directed to promoting low environmental impact agriculture and agro-ecological systems. In addition, ITPs and other local communities that rely on NTFPs for their livelihoods, and whose sustainable use and commercialization will be promoted through the project, may be adversely affected as well.
- The likelihood of the occurrence of climate-related events has been rated as moderate (Likelihood = 3; Impact = 3, on a scale of 1 to 5 according to UNDP SES rating scale to assess the impact of risk)[31]. This rating considers the vulnerability of Amazonian intact forests and the impact of extreme climate events on the project, especially due to the likelihood of floods, landslides, and strong winds during the rainy season and drought and forest fires during the dry season with impacts to biodiversity and intact forest landscapes.
- The mitigation measures considering in the project include a Climate Vulnerability Assessment (CVA) to ensure that climate change risks and negative impacts are considered. Upon completion of the CVA, the project will develop an ESMP that will layout the measures to prevent climate change negative impacts on agroforestry systems.

Stakeholder engagement:

83. The successful implementation of the project will largely depend on effective communication and coordination with the multiple project stakeholders and the implementation of mechanisms to ensure their participation in project's activities. The key national stakeholders include the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE), the Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management (MLPFM), the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR), and the Institute for Environment and Development (NIMOS), and universities, among others. At the local level, the most relevant stakeholders are the Districts, PA managers, ITPs and other local communities (i.e., communities in Kaboeri creek area, Bakhuis Area, Kabalebo Area, Washabo, Kwinti, Tibiti, and Witagron), women's and youth organizations in local communities, NGOs (e.g., SCF, SBB), and logging and mining private companies.

84. During the PPG, a stakeholder analysis was conducted, which served as the basis for the development of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 8) and where the main stakeholders of the project, participation mechanisms and consultations during project formulation, governance aspects of the project, the

[30] State of the climate report: Suriname. 2021. Kepa Solaun, Gerard Alleng, Adrián Flores, Chiquita Resomardono, Katharina Hess, Helena Antich.p. cm. InterAmerican Development Bank, Technical Note 2204.

[31] Guidance Note. UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES): Social and Environmental Screening Procedure. 2019.

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communication and information management strategy, dispute resolution mechanisms, among others, are identified. In addition, the role of each stakeholder in project implementation is detailed. Various mechanisms depending on the degree of involvement required of the stakeholders and their role in the project will be used, these may include workshops, meetings, field visits, and interviews, etc.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC):

85. Given that Suriname´s forests are part of the Guiana Shield and the broader Amazon critical forest biome, the project will strengthen South-South cooperation with neighboring Guyana and French Guyana, as well as the Brazilian states of Amapa, Para, and Amazonas, among others. Under the ASL2 project, Suriname is already demonstrating its commitment to engage with neighboring countries to promote transboundary conservation; this cooperation will continue as part of this child project to avoid duplication and maximize technical and financial resources. The project will participate in regional global platforms and communities of practice (e.g., ACTO´s Amazon Regional Observatory, UN South-South Galaxy knowledge-sharing platform, and the Panorama Portal "Solutions for a Healthy Planet") to share knowledge at the international level.

86. 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 and its sustainable use (including PA management and biodiversity mainstreaming), climate change mitigation though nature-based solutions that reduce deforestation and ecosystem degradation, and sustainable land management. The project will provide regional cooperation opportunities with countries implementing initiatives on maintaining the integrity of important critical tropical forests in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in Suriname.

Gender equality and Women's Empowerment:

87. According to the UNDP Gender Marker Rating, the project is categorized as GEN2: gender equality as a significant objective; results address differential needs of men or women and equitable distribution of benefits, resources, status, and rights, but do not address root causes of inequalities in their lives. The project will contribute to gender equality by improving women's participation in knowledge exchange and learning to enable decision-making and generating socio-economic benefits for women, for example by supporting nature-based production initiatives and low environmental impact agriculture and wildlife-based value chains, which will contribute to improving their income and food security of their families.

88. During the PPG phase, a gender analysis for the prioritized landscape and a detailed Gender Action Plan (included as Annex 10) were developed to ensure gender mainstreaming in the project. The Project Results Framework includes gender-sensitive indicators (disaggregated by sex; see Section VI) and specific gender-based indicators will be used for monitoring.

Knowledge:

89. The project will create visibility for knowledge and lessons learned generated form its implementation through Component 4 that is closely aligned with the global framework for the ASL Program as described above, including South-South learning and cooperation. The project will take full advantage of the services provide by the ASL Program to exchange knowledge and promote learning at the national and local level. The project specific communication tools for knowledge exchange and learning between different stakeholders includes seminars, workshops, newsletters, technical reports, publications, and social media. In addition, a web-based information management platform for the project /West Suriname will de developed to serve as repository of information and to transfer knowledge among multiple stakeholders. The project will implement a knowledge and learning mechanisms of best practices specifically for ITPs sharing information, documenting traditional knowledge regarding biodiversity and intact forest management and use, and building awareness locally about the importance of biodiversity and forest conservation.

90. Knowledge sharing and learning will be achieved through various mechanisms and platforms, especially the ACTO, composed of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela. This intergovernmental organization aims to promote sustainable development in the Amazon region through a

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Secretariat that is in constant coordination with state focal points, promoting consensus among the member countries to allow the implementation of activities, programs, and projects that involve national, regional, and international actors, the capitalization of experiences and the scaling up of best practices, making it one of the most relevant platforms to transcend the national level and expand the results and benefits of the project at the regional level.

91. The project make use of global knowledge-sharing platforms such as the Panorama Portal "PANORAMA: Solutions for a Healthy Planet," the Community of Good Growth Practices, and UN South-South Galaxy to share project results and best practices

92. The project's knowledge management strategy will also serve to disseminate internal and external technical reports, policy summaries, and case studies, which will be available to the nationally and internationally. The project results framework includes indicators for measuring the impact of the project's knowledge management strategy tools in use for knowledge exchange and learning between stakeholders to enable decision-making.

Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up:

93. Given Suriname´s vast forest cover, there is significant potential to upscale what is being proposed through this project in West Suriname to other parts of the country. To this end, the project will promote knowledge-sharing mechanisms within government institutions (e.g., Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment, Land Policy, and Forest Management, and NIMOS), NGOs (e.g., WWF, CI, Tropenbos), universities (e.g., Anton de Kom University of Suriname), and ITP organizations (e.g., VIDS and KAMPOS). Lessons learned will also be shared with the ongoing ASL2 project in Central Suriname (Saramakaans-Matawai region). In addition, the project will have its own communication strategy as part of the comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan to ensure the engagement of all relevant national and local stakeholders. The project will also innovate by working together with the financial sector to make available financial products in Wet Suriname (e.g., Garmeen banking (micro-financing) to ITPs interested in NTFP and eco-tourism; such services are currently no available in this part of the country.

94. Environmental sustainability will be achieved by strengthening the management, monitoring, and patrolling capacity of park rangers and ITPs of the CSNR and of three PAs to be established by the project; ranger positions for ITPs will be created building long-term support locally for the conservation of biodiversity and intact forests. In addition, by promoting the registration of OECMs as a strategy to protect intact forest landscapes and ensure that Suriname maintains its 93% forest cover and remains a HFLD country. Similarly, by engaging and training ITPs in monitoring key biodiversity species and their habitat that in addition to being endangered and/or vulnerable are of cultural and socioeconomic importance for local communities. Financial sustainability will be achieved by mobilizing new funding to support intact forest conservation and management and the sustainable funding of new PAs and OECMs using diverse sources, including fees from forestry concessions, public-private partnerships for ecotourism, and environment funding through the oil/gas industry. Socioeconomic sustainability will result from actively engaging local communities, in particular ITPs, in sustainable production, promoting a nature-based economy and sustainable livelihoods. This will include monetary (e.g., access to capital, small grants, and supply chain management) and non-monetary incentives (e.g., land use planning, training, technical assistance, and information management) for implementing best production practices for the sustainable use of biodiversity and forest products that will contribute to food security and stable incomes. Finally, institutional sustainability will be achieved by strengthening intact forest governance through integrated land-use and planning including responsible mining, sustainable forestry, environment sector planning (private, local government, and villages), incentives to promote biodiversity-friendly production practices in particular by forestry concession companies, and strengthened and enforcement of wildlife and forest conservation regulations. This will be achieved using an Inclusive/multi-stakeholder approach that will promote dialogue and cooperation between government, the private sector, and civil society.

95. To promote exchanges and for information sharing that will contribute to replication and scaling up of projects results at the national, regional and global levels, the project will make use of an information management platform for West Suriname and of knowledge and learning mechanisms of best practices specifically for ITPs. In addition, through the active participation of the child project team and key stakeholders in the ASL3 Regional Project events and activities.

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Digital Solutions**:**

96. The project will make use of the following digital solutions: a) mobile banking solutions to provide financial services in remote areas and in particular women, enabling easier transactions and access to finance; b) digital platforms for crowdfunding where ITPs can present their NTFP and eco-tourism projects and receive funds from global supporters; c) information management platform to promote and follow-up ITP and private/public sectors partnerships; d) a web-based information management platform for the project (West Suriname) that will serve as repository of information (including scientific information on key species and their habitat) from and to transfer experiences and best practices among multiple stakeholders.

97. The project will also take advantage of digital selections promoted by the ASL3 Regional Project such as C4D and interactive data portal for knowledge management and communication management.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

98. The proposed option for sustainable and inclusive intact forest conservation a sustainable development in West Suriname is a cost efficient and effective solution that has be designed to complement ongoing and planned investments by the government of Suriname as part of the strategy for the conservation and protection of intact forests in the interior of the country. Thus, the project presented here builds on aspects that are being developed as part of the ASL2 project, which concentrates on the two major landscapes in the central and southern Surinamese Amazon biome (the Saamaka-Matawai and the Coeroeni-Paroe landscapes), such as the new Sustainable Nature Management Act that will allow establishing new PAs under management categories other than Nature Reserves, and for co-management with ITPs. Management efforts of the CSNR will also result from joint efforts including the development and use of baseline information and monitoring and patrolling. Collaboratively synchronize efforts with the ASL2 project will de done throughout the implementation for optimal use of resources and exchange of information to maximize project outcomes. Similarly the project proposed herein will provide valuable lessons learned and information that will support the design and implementation of the recently approved concept note for the project *Empowering Indigenous Peoples for Sustainable Development: Inclusive Biodiversity Management through a Social and Solidarity Economy Approach* (GEF Project ID 11612) to be funded through thee Global Biodiversity Framework Fund. This portfolio management approach for the conservation of IFL forest landscapes in the Suriname Amazon region is considered more cost-effective and realistic to achieve as opposed to managing investments separately.

Project Management

99. The Child project will be operationalized in the West Suriname Amazon region, which include the CSNR of which 138,386 ha are within the project target landscape. The project main office will be located in the city of Paramaribo and housed by the MSPE.

100. The Child Project will complement the GEF-7 ASL2 project *Strengthening management of protected and productive landscapes in the Surinamese Amazon* (GEF Project ID 10252) that aims to securing equitable management of Suriname's protected and productive landscapes through integrated approaches that deliver mutually supportive conservation and sustainable livelihood benefits.

101. The Child Project will also complement the GEF-7 project *GEF GOLD+: Advancing formalization and mercury-free gold in Suriname* (GEF Project ID 10615) that has as its objective to reduce the use of mercury and increase incomes in the ASGM sector in the participating countries through a holistic, multisectoral integrated formalization approach, and increasing access to finance leading to adoption of sustainable mercury free technologies and access to traceable gold supply chains.

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102. The Child Project will also considered lessons learned regarding responsible mining as part the GEF-6 Project *Improving Environmental Management in the Mining Sector of Suriname, with Emphasis on Gold Mining* (GEF Project ID 9288). This project currently under implementation aims at improving the management of ASGM in Suriname and promote uptake of environmentally responsible mining technologies in order to reduce the negative effects on biodiversity, forests, water, and local communities, while also reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

103. The Child 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. The project Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity) is the MSPE; audits will be conducted annually and audit costs have been charged to the Project Management Costs in line with GEF and UNDP guidelines (refer to Section X. Total Budget and Work Plan).

104. The Child Project will be implemented under the modality of National Implementation – Assisted NIM. Accordingly, UNDP Direct Country Office Support Services will be provided as indicated in Annex 13: Signed LOA between UNDP and IP requesting UNDP Support Services, including direct project costing and as authorized by the GEF (also see Annex 2: GEF execution support letter, which also includes the justification for this request).

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PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goal (s): Goal 1: No poverty; Goal 2: Zero hunger; Goal 5: Gender equality; Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production; Goal 13: Climate change; Goal 15: Life on land; Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals							
Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country Programme Results and Resource Framework: Outcome 5: Caribbean people, communities and institutions have enhanced their adaptive capacity for inclusive, gender-responsive disaster risk management and climate change adaptation and mitigation (United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework)							
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan*:* Output 3.1: Innovative solutions developed, financed, and scaled up for gender-responsive and sustainable management of renewable and non-renewable natural resources, inclusive value chains (Country programme document for Suriname 2022-2026)							
Project title and Quantum Project Number: Sustainable and Inclusive Development of West Suriname (SID-WS)							
Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 20 indicators)		**Data Source**	**Baseline**	**Mid-term Target**	**End of Project Target**	**Data Collection Methods**	**Risks/Assumptions**
Project Objective:	To strengthen integrated landscape conservation and sustainable management in the Western Suriname through effectively conserved and managed intact forests, a sustainable inclusive nature-based economy, enhance governance and landscape planning, and knowledge management and regional collaboration.						
	Indicator 1 (Mandatory GEF Core Indicator 11): # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	The target considers an estimate of the ITP population in the project area, as well as an estimate of the number of officials of national and subnational institutions involved in the project. Estimates were made considering census data for West Suriname from the General Bureau of Statistics (2023) (2925 [M: 1,591; F: 1,333]); 80% of data reported used for the calculation of the indicator plus the following: Government: 40 individuals; Private Sector: 30 individuals; and NGOs: 20 individuals	0	850 (390 female; 460 male)	2,430 (1,120 female; 1,310 male)	Surveys / interviews with local population and other stakeholders GEF-8 Core Indicator spreadsheet	Risks: The project team and Implementing Partner fail to involve all key project partners and stakeholders Assumptions: Willingness on the part of decision-makers to promote biodiversity and intact forest conservation There is willingness on the part of ITPs and other local stakeholders to adopt sustainable production practices

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	Indicator 2 (**Mandatory** GEF Core Indicator 1): Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management (hectare)	Sum of the following areas: a) creation of Mac Clemen (6,000 ha) and Snake Creek (4,000 ha) as PAs with an IUCN category other than a Strict Nature Reserve, with clear Indigenous peoples and tribal (ITP)-led management if a proposed law allows ITPs to manage PAs; and b) improved management effectiveness of the Central Suriname Nature Reserve (138,386 ha; area overlapping with the target geography).	138,386 ha	138,386 ha	148,386 ha	GEF-8 Core Indicator spreadsheet	Risks: Legal barriers to create new protected areas under different protection regimes persist. Assumptions: Willingness on the part of decision-makers to create new PAs, strengthens the management of the CSNR, and actively involves ITPs.
	Indicator 3 (**Mandatory** GEF Core Indicator 4): Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectare)	Landscape with community-based management initiatives in community forestry, sustainable NTFP, nature tourism, and agroforestry (100,000 ha). Estimated using GIS maps of the current land use practices near the Kaboeri creek area and, creation of a terrestrial OECM: Kaboeri Creek (68,000 ha)	0 ha	35,000 ha	168,000 ha	Spatial analysis; project maps and field reports GEF-8 Core Indicator spreadsheet	Risks: Limited benefits (incentives: economic and financial mechanisms) for producers result in limited global environmental benefits. Assumptions: Optimal involvement of stakeholders in the project for the sustainable use of intact forests and biodiversity
	Indicator 4: (**Mandatory** GEF Core Indicator 6): Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric ton of CO2e)	GHG emissions mitigated result from the following:	0	5,800,000 tCO_2e	16,564,051 tCO_2e	FREL Calculation tool/UNFCCC FREL procedure	Risks: Limited control of activities that generate GHG emissions, and incentives to activities that

		1. Reduced forest degradation from bauxite mining. 2. Reduction in emissions from shifting cultivation practices through the agroforestry. 3. Reduction in wood removals over time associated to forest concessions Refer to Annex 12: GEF focal area specific annexes, GHG calculations for specific information				GEF-8 Core Indicator spreadsheet	cause forest degradation and deforestation Assumptions: Project is successful in reducing forest degradation and involving related stakeholders in conservation efforts. Optimal sampling
Project component 1:	Strengthening conservation under different protection regimes						
Project Outcome 1.1: West Suriname amazon intact forest effectively conserved and managed with inclusive approaches	Indicator 5: Change in management effectiveness of existing PAs (measured through the METT scorecard)	Tracking Tool for GEF-7 Protected Area Projects in the Biodiversity Focal Area	Central Suriname Nature Reserve (CSNR): 42	CSNR: 52	CSNR: 58	Updated METT for CSNR	Risks: Pressures to PA remain; limited control and monitoring Assumptions: Willingness on the part of decision-makers to strengthen the management of the CSNR, and to actively involve ITPs
	Indicator 6: New funding mobilized to support intact forest conservation and management by source	Financial records of key stakeholders	National government: $2,200,000/year International cooperation: $300,000 Private sector: $50,000 (Baseline and targets will be confirmed during project implementation)	National government: $2,200,000/year International cooperation: $1,250,000 Private sector: $150,000	National government: $4,000,000/year International cooperation: $2,500,000 Private sector: $1,000,000	Government financial records Updated METT for CSNR (financial information for PA management)	Risks: Limited budgets and allocation of resources from Government for PA management Assumptions: Project is successful in securing financial resources from new sources

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Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1	1.1.1. New PAs (Mac Clemen and Snake Creek) and OECMs (Kaboeri Creek) with management plans developed together with local stakeholders including men, women and youth, ensuring gender-balanced participation and PA governance. 1.1.2. Effective management of the Central Suriname Nature Reserve, including participatory updating of CSNR management and designation of ITPs as park rangers and monitoring, law enforcement, and sustainable funding for new PAs and OECMs and with a focus on gender and youth integration in conservation management. 1.1.3. Gender and youth-balanced participatory monitoring program for key species and their habitat in PAs, OECMs, and surrounding landscapes (e.g., jaguar, parrots, and giant otters).						
Project component 2	Enhancing sustainable livelihoods and production						
Outcome 2.1: Sustainable, inclusive nature-based economy supported	Indicator 7: Number of nature-based production initiatives supported locally that benefit ITPs, including 50% women-based initiatives	NTFP, agroforestry, community forestry, ecotourism	0	94 (47 men; 47 women)	150 (75 men; 75 women)	Census data Interviews with local population and other stakeholders	Risks: Extreme events such as droughts, floods, fires, and local production initiatives Assumptions: There is willingness from ITPs and other local communities to engage in nature-based production. The demand for NTFP (e.g., carapa oil and palm fibers) remains stable or grows
	Indicator 8: Number of nature-based production initiatives with increased ITPs and other local communities participation, including 50% women and youth participation, in value chains	Results from the implementation of actions associated to low environmental impact agriculture and wildlife-based value chains	0	4 (2 women/youth led initiatives)	10 (5 women/youth led initiatives)	Interviews with local population and other stakeholders Project/field reports	Risks: Limited benefits for ITPs and other local communities involved in nature-based production. Assumptions: There is willingness from ITPs and other local communities to increase their participation in low environmental impact agriculture and wildlife-based value chains
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1	2.1.1. Sustainable livelihoods of ITPs and rural innovation, including sustainable use of non-timber forest products - NTFP (e.g., carapa oil [*Carapa guianensis*] and palm fibers), community forestry and women-led ecotourism, and market research. 2.1.2. Low environmental impact agriculture and wildlife-based value chains (e.g., manioc), including traceability mechanisms, training, and gender and youth-sensitive interventions contributing to food security of ITPs and other local communities.						
Project component 3	Reinforcing the enabling environment						

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Outcome 3.1: Governance, landscape planning, and incentives for conservation and sustainable development enhanced builds coherence with other policies and ministries and with a focus on gender and youth inclusion	Indicator 9: Number of multi-stakeholder agreements, including women, for the conservation of intact forests established resulting from multi-stakeholder dialogues.	Agreements around the following activities: tourism, mining, forestry, agriculture, NTFP, wildlife management	0	At least 2	At least 6	Signed agreement Project reports	Risks: There is limited stakeholder support for conservation of intact forests Assumptions: There is active participation from multiple sectors (public, private, civil society, ITPs) in sustainable landscape planning and intact forest management
	Indicator 10: Number of private sector companies reporting on disclosures of risks, dependencies, and impacts on intact forests and biodiversity	Private sector companies include: aggregate, bauxite, and gold mining; and forestry	0	At least one (forestry)	4 (aggregate mining: 1; forestry: 2; bauxite mining: 1)	Private sector reports Government monitoring and enforcement records	Risks: Lack of interest from private sector companies in biodiversity-friendly production Assumptions: Willingness of private sector companies to disclose production records and practices Effective regulation and enforcement
	Indicator 11: Proportion of UNDP environmental and social safeguards (SES) related plans that are implemented	Risk assessment and mitigation strategy/SESP, the overall project categorization is substantial risk	0%	50%	100%	Results of surveys / interviews Updated management plans to mitigate social and environmental risks, including the SESP	Risks: Measures implemented are not sufficient to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or manage risks Assumptions: Project implemented in in line with the implementation schedule of the ESMF/IPPF
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.1	3.1.1. Inclusive/ multi-stakeholder integrated land-use and planning, including capacity-building for women and youth and their participation in leadership roles, includes: a) Scoped Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) for project related upstream actions, *vis a vis* related current policies, plans, and activities; b) Targeted Scenario Analysis (TSA) of the benefits of Fresh Water Ecosystem Services to the Agricultural sector; c) Indigenous Peoples traditional land use practices and stakeholder mapping; d) Biodiversity mainstreaming into the Responsible Mining Strategy and Action Plan (RMSAP) for West Suriname (aggregate mine planning); e) Environmental sections of sector plans, regional plans, and village plans. 3.1.2. Sustainable and equitable forestry for concession holders and community forestry activities, include:						

	a) Enforcement of regulations and monitoring capacities of institutions and ITPs; b) Sustainable forestry best practices; c) Code of conduct for forest concessions to ensure the conservation of biodiversity; d) Incentives for different stakeholders, especially logging companies to adopt best practices. 3.1.3. Wildlife and forest conservation regulations and enforcement with ITPs involvement, including women and the youth. 3.1.4. Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Plan, and other SES-related management plans.						
Project component 4	Promoting capacity building, communication, and regional cooperation						
Outcome 4.1: Strengthened knowledge management (KM) promotes intact forest conservation locally and nationally, with women and youth participation	Indicator 12: Change in capacity and knowledge of key institutions and ITPs measured through the UNDP capacity development scorecard	UNDP capacity development scorecard	Institutions: a) Nature Conservation Division/ Suriname Forest Service (NCD/LBB): 24/48 b) Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (Min ROM): TBD c) Foundation For Forest Management and Production Control (SBB): TBD ITPs: a) Community of Washabo: 13/48 b) Section: TBD c) Apoera: TBD d) Community of Kwiniti: TBD	Institutions: a) Nature Conservation Division/ Suriname Forest Service (NCD/LBB): 28/48 b) Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (Min ROM): TBD c) Foundation For Forest Management and Production Control (SBB): TBD ITPs: a) Community of Washabo: 20/48 b) Section: TBD c) Apoera: TBD d) Community of Kwiniti: TBD	Institutions: a) Nature Conservation Division/ Suriname Forest Service (NCD/LBB): 32/48 b) Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (Min ROM): TBD c) Foundation For Forest Management and Production Control (SBB): TBD ITPs: a) Community of Washabo: 24/48 b) Section: TBD c) Apoera: TBD d) Community of Kwiniti: TBD	Updated UNDP capacity development scorecard Capacity development reports	Risks: Loss of capacities due to personnel changes in assessed institutions Assumptions: Beneficiaries apply acquired knowledge and use available tools and resources Sampling efforts are optimal
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4.1	4.1.1. ITPs and institutional knowledge management capacity for integrated landscape conservation and sustainable management including targeted strategies to increase women and youth participation in technical and leadership roles. 4.1.2. Participation of local and national stakeholders, including women and the youth in the ASL Program Knowledge Management Platform.						
Outcome 4.2. Enhanced local and national communication raises awareness about the importance of the	Indicator 13: Number of gender-inclusive and culturally sensitive communication tools in use for knowledge exchange and learning	ASL Knowledge Management Platform Project/West Suriname web-based information	0	At least two (2)	At least two (2)	Database with knowledge management products/actions Project reports	Risks: Poor coordination and communication among key stakeholders limits knowledge sharing and learning

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Amazon intact forest and critical regional issues	between stakeholders to enable decision-making	management platform				Gender Action Plan	Assumptions: Broad and timely dissemination of information There is demand from stakeholders to improve their knowledge and skills
	Indicator 14: Number events conducted to raise awareness of at least 300 people (50% women) about the importance of the Amazon intact forest and related issues	Project reports Awareness raising materials produced	0	At least four (4)	At least ten (10)	Database with knowledge management products/actions	Risks: poor messaging limits the impact of pubic out reach Assumptions: Broad and timely dissemination of information
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4.2	4.2.1. Gender and culturally sensitive communication plan for local and national stakeholders informs about Child Project and IP progress and impacts. 4.2.2. Public outreach program raises awareness about conservation and management of IFL and related local regional issues, and engages partners on the ground including women and the youth.						
Outcome 4.3: Strengthened dialogue for effective regional cooperation on conservation and management of Amazon IFL.	Indicator 15: Participation (50% women) in regional events per year to promote transboundary dialogue for effective coordination around conservation and management of Amazon IFL.	Project reports Gender Action Plan	0	At least four (4)	At least four (4)	Even reports/memoirs List of participants	Risks: political/transboundary issues limit cooperation Assumptions: willingness from other countries and agencies to engage in transboundary dialogues
	Indicator 16: Number of partnerships established with child projects participating in the IP.	Project reports Official Communications	0	At least one (1)	At least three (3)	Signed MOUs or similar documents	Risks: Assumptions: effective communication and coordination between Child Project teams
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4.3	4.3.1. South-South technical exchanges and Amazon transboundary cooperation and communication enhanced. 4.3.2. Partnerships with country projects participating in the ASL3 IP amplify cooperation, learning, and information sharing.						
Project component 5	Monitoring & Evaluation						
Outcome 5.1: M&E assesses project impact and guides	Indicator 17: M&E targets that are met		0%	Annual PIRs adn MTR	Annual PIRs and TE	Annual PIRs MTR and TE reports	Risks: Low project level of project implementation, including technical and budget deficiencies

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adaptive management.							Assumptions: Project outcomes satisfactorily delivered within the expected timeline
Outputs to achieve Outcome 5.1	5.1.1. M&E Plan implemented.						

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MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

105. Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP (including guidance on GEF project revisions) and UNDP Evaluation Policy **The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project M&E requirements including project monitoring, UNDP quality assurance requirements, quarterly risk management, and evaluation requirements.**

106. 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[32]. The M&E plan and budget included below will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

107. 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 – including during the Project Inception Workshop - and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Minimum project monitoring and reporting requirements as required by the GEF:

108. Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 2 months from the First disbursement date, with the aim to:

1. 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.
2. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
3. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
4. 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.
5. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework (where relevant) and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
6. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
7. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan. Finalize the TOR of the Project Board.
8. Formally launch the Project.

109. 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. UNDP will undertake quality assurance of the PIR before submission to the GEF. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. UNDP will conduct a quality review of the PIR, and this quality review and feedback will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent annual PIR.

110. GEF Core Indicators: The GEF Core indicators included as Annex 15 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 core indicators status. The updated monitoring data must be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent groundtruthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF. If relevant

32 See https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/policies-guidelines

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to the project: The required Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METTs) must be prepared and the scores included in the GEF Core Indicators.

111. Independent Mid-term Review (MTR): An independent mid-term review (MTR) will be completed by the mid-point of the project. The terms of reference, the MTR process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and MTR guidance for UNDP-supported GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. The MTR must be submitted to the GEF by the mid-point of the project but no later than 48 months after CEO Endorsement. To meet the submission deadline, final MTR reports must be completed and submitted to BPPS NCE team no later than 2 months in advance of the submission deadline to allow sufficient time for internal review/clearance that is required prior to submission.

112. Provisions must be taken to complete and submit the MTR within the submission deadline. Therefore, the MTR process must start no later than 8 months before the expected date of submission of the MTR.

113. The MTR will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluator(s) that UNDP will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be reviewed. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review.

114. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the MTR process. Additional quality assurance support is available from BPPS/NCE.

115. The final MTR report will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by the MTR submission date included on cover page of this project document. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report's submission to the GEF.

116. 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 TE guidance for UNDP-supported GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. TE must be submitted to the GEF no later than 6 months after the Completion Date. This is a hard deadline that, if not met, can only be extended through a formal extension request. To meet the submission deadline, final TE reports must be completed and submitted to BPPS NCE team no later than 2 months in advance of the deadline to allow sufficient time for internal review/clearance that is required prior to submission.

117. Provisions must be taken to complete and submit the TE within the submission deadline. Therefore, TE must start no later than 8 months before the expected date of submission of the TE (or 11 months prior to the estimated operational closure date).

118. The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluator(s) that UNDP will hire 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.

119. 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 BPPS NCE.

120. The final TE report will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by the TE submission date included on cover page of this project document. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report submission to the GEF.

121. Per the GEF Terminal Evaluation requirements, for cancelled full-sized projects, Terminal Evaluations are required if the GEF grant expenditure exceeds more than US$ 2 million.

122. Final Report: The project's final 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 lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

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123. In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans**.**

124. **Monitoring Plan:** The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored by the Project Management Unit annually, and will be reported in the GEF PIR every year, and will be 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. Project risks, as outlined in the risk register, will be monitored quarterly.

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
Track results progress	**Project objective:** To strengthen integrated landscape conservation and sustainable management in the Western Suriname intact forest landscape	**Indicator 1 (Mandatory GEF Core Indicator 11):** # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	Midterm target: 850 (390 female; 460 male) End of project target: 2,430 (1,120 female; 1,310 male)	GEF Core Indicator 11: Direct beneficiaries are defined as individual people who measurably benefit from the existence of the project, or who use the specific resources that the project maintains or enhances. Direct beneficiaries must be aware that they are receiving this project support. Based on this definition and considering the different activities to be implemented by the project, an assessment was conducted to	Annually (reported in Development Objective (DO) progress section of the GEF PIR), mid-term, closure	M&E Officer Gender /Safeguards Expert	Surveys/interviews with producers, IPLCs, and other stakeholders (unstructured and/or semi-structured) Updated Gender Action Plan M&E Officer report GEF PIR Mid-term Review Report Terminal Evaluation Report

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				estimate the direct beneficiaries…			
		Indicator 2 Mandatory GEF Core Indicator 1): Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management (hectare)	Midterm target: 138,386 ha End of project target: 148,386 ha	This indicator refers to the area (ha) newly placed under legal protection status as a result of project support, and management to achieve that status (Sub indicator 1.1). This indicator also refers to the number of hectares of protected area whose management has been improved (Sub indicator 1.2). Sum of Sub indicator 1.1 and Sub indicator 1.2.	Mid-term, closure	M&E Officer	Updated METT Official gazette M&E Officer report Mid-term Review Report Terminal Evaluation Report
		Indicator 3 (Mandatory GEF Core Indicator 4): Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectare)	Midterm target: 35,000 ha End of project target: 168,000 ha	This indicator captures the total area of landscapes under improved practices, including in production sectors that lead to improved environmental conditions and/or for which management plans have been prepared and endorsed and	Mid-term, closure	M&E Officer	M&E Officer report Mid-term Review Report Terminal Evaluation Report

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				are under implementation.			
		Indicator 4: (Mandatory GEF Core Indicator 6): Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric ton of CO2e)	Midterm target: 5,800,000 tCO_2e End of project target: 16,564,051 tCO_2e	This indicator refers to the total reduction of GHG emissions and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs reported in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e). Sub indicator 6.1. Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the sector of Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use Also, refer to Annex 12: GEF focal area specific annexes, GHG calculations	Mid-term, closure	M&E Officer Climate Change Expert	M&E Officer report Mid-term Review Report Terminal Evaluation Report
	Project Outcome 1.1: West Suriname amazon intact forest effectively conserved and managed with inclusive approaches	**Indicator 5:** Change in management effectiveness of existing PAs (measured through the METT scorecard)	Midterm target: CSNR: 52 End of project target: CSNR: 58	Tracking Tool for GEF-7 Protected Area Projects in the Biodiversity Focal Area. The Tracking Tool has been developed to provide a quick overview of progress in improving the effectiveness of management in individual PAs, to be filled in by the PA	Mid-term, closure	M&E Officer Protected Areas and Biodiversity Specialist CSNR staff	Updated METT

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				manager or other relevant site staff.			
		Indicator 6: New funding mobilized to support intact forest conservation and management by source	Midterm target: National government: $2,200,000/year International cooperation: $1,250,000 Private sector: $150,000 End of project target: National government: $4,000,000/year International cooperation: $2,500,000 Private sector: $1,000,000 (Baseline and targets will be confirmed during project implementation)	Government (central and local) International Cooperation Other	Annually (GEF PIR), mid-term, closure	M&E Officer Protected Areas and Biodiversity Specialist	M&E Reports Financial records of key stakeholders
	Project Outcome 2.1: Sustainable, inclusive nature-based economy supported	**Indicator 7:** Number of nature-based production initiatives supported locally, including	Midterm target: 94 (47 men; 47 women) End of project target:	NTFP, agroforestry, community forestry, ecotourism	Annually (GEF PIR), mid-term, closure	M&E Officer Sustainable Production Specialist Gender /Safeguards Expert	M&E Reports Field Reports Survey with producers Updated Gender Action Plan

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		50% women-based initiatives	150 (75 men; 75 women) Interviews with local population and other stakeholders				
		Indicator 8: Number of nature-based production initiatives with increased ITPs and other local communities participation, including 50% women and youth participation, in value chains	Midterm target: 4 (2 women/youth led initiatives) End of project target: 10 (5 women/youth led initiatives)	Includes low environmental impact agriculture and wildlife-based value chains of local interest in West Suriname	Annually (GEF PIR), mid-term, closure	M&E Officer Sustainable Production Specialist	M&E Reports Field Reports Agreements between producers and buyers
	Project Outcome 3.1: Governance, landscape planning, and incentives for conservation and sustainable development builds coherence with other policies and ministries and with a focus on	**Indicator 9:** Number of multi-stakeholder agreements, including women, for the conservation of intact forests established resulting from multi-stakeholder dialogues	Midterm target: 2 End of project target: 6	Agreements around the following activities: tourism, mining, forestry, agriculture, NTFP, wildlife management	Annually (GEF PIR), mid-term, closure	M&E Officer	Agreements/MOU signed

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	gender and youth inclusion	**Indicator 10:** Number of private sector companies reporting on disclosures of risks, dependencies, and impacts on intact forests and biodiversity	Midterm target: One (1) End of project target: Four (4)	Private sector companies include: aggregate, bauxite, and gold mining; and forestry	Annually (GEF PIR), mid-term, closure	M&E Officer	Private sector companies reports Government records
		Indicator 11: Proportion of UNDP environmental and social safeguards (SES) related plans that are implemented	Midterm target: 50% End of project target: 100%	UNDP SES: risk assessment and mitigation strategies; the overall project categorization is substantial risk	Annually (GEF PIR), mid-term, closure	M&E Officer Gender /Safeguards Expert	M&E Officer report Mid-term Review Report Terminal Evaluation Report
	Project Outcome 4.1: Strengthened knowledge management (KM) promotes intact forest conservation locally and nationally, with women and youth participation	**Indicator 12:** Change in capacity and knowledge of key institutions and ITPs measured through the UNDP capacity development scorecard	Midterm target: <u>Institutions</u>: a) NCD/LBB: 28/48 b) Min ROM: TBD c) SBB: TBD <u>ITPs</u>: a) Community of Washabo: 20/48 b) Section: TBD c) Apoera: TBD	Scores based on the UNDP Capacity Development Tracking Tool Targets estimated considering Project activities for capacity development	Mid-term, closure	M&E Officer KM Assistant	M&E Officer report Mid-term Review Report Terminal Evaluation Report

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			d) Community of Kwiniti: TBD End of project target: <u>Institutions</u>: a) NCD/LBB: 32/48 b) Min ROM: TBD c) SBB: TBD <u>ITPs</u>: a) Community of Washabo: 24/48 b) Section: TBD c) Apoera: TBD d) Community of Kwiniti: TBD				
	Outcome 4.2: Enhanced local and national communication raises awareness about the importance of the Amazon intact forest and critical regional issues	**Indicator 13:** Number of gender-inclusive and culturally sensitive communication tools in use for knowledge exchange and learning between stakeholders to enable decision-making	Midterm target: At least two (2) End of project target: At least two (2)	The project will make use of communications products and materials (newsletters, technical reports, publications, social media posts, etc.) for information sharing and awareness-raising, including documentation of	Annually (GEF PIR)	M&E Officer KM Assistant	ASL Knowledge Management Platform Communication products used

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				ITPs knowledge and practices			
		Indicator 14: Number events conducted to raise awareness of at least 300 people (50% women) about the importance of the Amazon intact forest and related issues	Midterm target: At least four (4) End of project target: At least ten (10)	The project will implement an outreach program In West Suriname to raise public awareness about critical issues related to biodiversity and IFL conservation and management; this will include school presentations, field trips, seminars, meetings, etc.	Annually (GEF PIR)	M&E Officer KM Assistant	ASL Knowledge Management Platform Outreach products used Memoirs/reports of outreach events held
	Outcome 4.3: Strengthened dialogue for effective regional cooperation on conservation and management of Amazon IFL.	**Indicator 15:** Participation (50% women) in regional events per year to promote transboundary dialogue for effective coordination around conservation and management of Amazon IFL.	Midterm target: At least four (4) End of project target: At least four (4)	The project will promote collaboration with neighboring counties to address transboundary issues related to biodiversity and IFL conservation and management	Annually (GEF PIR)	M&E Officer KM Assistant	Memoirs/reports of transboundary events held Collaborative technical reports
		Indicator 16: Number of partnerships established with	Midterm target: At least one (1)	The project will establish partnerships with country projects	Annually (GEF PIR)	M&E Officer KM Assistant	Binational conservation agreements

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		child projects participating in the IP	End of project target: At least three (3)	participating in the ASL3 IP, in particular Guyana and Brazil amplify cooperation, learning, and information sharing; this will include study tours, webinars, establishment of knowledge management subgroups, etc.			MOUs or partnership agreements Memoirs/reports of collaboration events held
	Project Outcome 5.1: M&E assesses project impact and guides adaptive management**.**	**Indicator 17:** Percentage of the M&E targets that are met	Midterm target: 50% End of project target: 100%	Project-level M&E targets defined in compliance with UNDP requirements (including guidance on GEF project revisions) and UNDP Evaluation Policy	Annually (GEF PIR), mid-term, closure	M&E Officer Independent project evaluators	M&E Officer report Mid-term Review Report Terminal Evaluation Report

Monitoring Activity			
	Frequency/Timeframe	**Expected Action**	**Partners (if joint)**
Inception Workshop and Report	Inception Workshop within 2 months of the First Disbursement	As per above description	MSPE
Track results progress (see above table for details)	Annually and at mid-point and closure	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	MSPE
Monitor and Manage Risk	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	MSPE

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Monitor ESMP/IPP, Gender Action Plan, Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, other related plans as needed	Ongoing		MSPE
Supervision Missions	Annually		
Learning and Learning Missions	As needed	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	N/A
Annual Project Quality Assurance	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	N/A
Review and Make Course Corrections	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	MSPE
Annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Annually typically between June-September	Mandatory contribution by Project Team, CO and RTA. Strengths and weaknesses will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance	MSPE
Project Review (Project Board)	At least annually	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	MSPE

Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNSDCF/ CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders
Independent Mid-Term Review (MTR)	MSPE	Output 3.3: Innovative nature-based and gender-responsive solutions developed, financed	Outcome 5: Caribbean people, communities and institutions have enhanced their adaptive capacity for	By the MTR submission date included on cover page of Project Document	MSPE, ITPs, Private Sector

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		and applied for low-emission climate adaptation and disaster risk management and recovery (UN Country programme document for Suriname 2022-2026)	inclusive, gender-responsive disaster risk management and climate change adaptation and mitigation (Country programme document for Suriname (2022-2026)		
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	MSPE	Output 3.3: Innovative nature-based and gender-responsive solutions developed, financed and applied for low-emission climate adaptation and disaster risk management and recovery (UN Country programme document for Suriname 2022-2026)	Outcome 5: Caribbean people, communities and institutions have enhanced their adaptive capacity for inclusive, gender-responsive disaster risk management and climate change adaptation and mitigation (Country programme document for Suriname (2022-2026)	By the TE submission date included on cover page of Project Document	MSPE, ITPs, Private Sector

Monitoring and Evaluation Budget for project execution:	
GEF M&E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)	**Indicative costs (US$)**
Inception Workshop and Report	10,000
M&E required to report on progress made in reaching GEF core indicators and project results included in the project results framework	10,000
Preparation of the annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	89,000
Monitoring ESMP/IPP, Gender Action Plan, Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, other related plans as needed	10,000

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Monitoring and Evaluation Budget for project execution:	
GEF M&E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)	**Indicative costs (US$)**
Supervision missions	0
Learning missions	0
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)	45,000
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	46,960
TOTAL indicative COST	**210,960**

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GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Section 1: General roles and responsibilities in the projects' governance mechanism

125. Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE).

126. 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.

127. The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

1. Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based 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.
2. Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.
3. Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.
4. Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.
5. Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.
6. Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
7. Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

128. Responsible Parties: No Responsible Parties are foreseen for this project. Should the need arise during implementation based on specific needs to implement project outputs, any Responsible Party will be designated in compliance with UNDP rules and procedures.

129. Project stakeholders and target groups: The participation and contribution of stakeholders (see Annex 8) and key target groups are critical for the success of the project, and includes entities of the Government, Districts, ITPs and other local communities, civil society organizations (CSOs), NGOs, and the private sector. The project applies multiple strategies and mechanisms to ensure stakeholder engagement.

130. The project will provide for transparent decision-making, facilitate participatory planning processes, and support the capacity development of stakeholders and partners. Formal and informal partnerships will be developed and established with gender balance, and gender mainstreaming approaches in mind.

131. The project will highlight at various points the mechanisms and channels of communication that stakeholders may employ if they have any grievances related to the social and environmental impacts of the project. For example, this point will be indicated during the project inception workshop, and through the project capacity building and awareness activities.

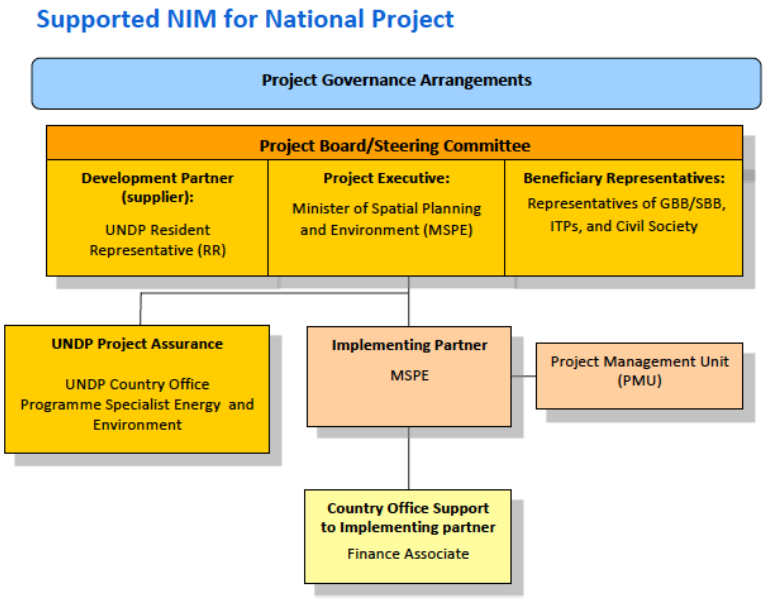
132. UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by *the* Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. **The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project.** UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Board and attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

133. A firewall will be maintained between the delivery of project oversight and quality assurance performed by UNDP and charged to the GEF Fee and any support to project execution performed by UNDP (as requested by and agreed to by both the Implementing Partner and GEF) and may be charged to the GEF project management costs

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(only if approved by GEF). The segregation of functions and firewall provisions for UNDP in this case is described in the next section.

Section 2: Project governance structure



First line of Defense

- Person providing oversight of execution support (COS) cannot report to UNDP staff providing project assurance or providing programmatic oversight support to the RR

Second line of Defense

- Regional Bureau oversees RR and functions of UNDP compliance in project assurance
- BPPS RTA oversees functions of technical oversight and GEF compliance in project assurance. BPPS VF PTA oversees RTA function
- UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator and Regional Bureau Deputy Director can revoke DOA/cancel/ suspend project or provide enhanced oversight

134. The UNDP Resident Representative assumes full responsibility and accountability for oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. A representative of the UNDP Country Office will assume the assurance role and will present assurance findings to the Project Board, and therefore attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

135. **UNDP project support***:* The Implementing Partner and GEF OFP have requested UNDP to provide support services in the amount of $62,734 for the full duration of the project, and the GEF has agreed for UNDP to provide such execution support services; the UNDP Country Office in Suriname will cover these costs through co-financing. The execution support services – whether financed from the project budget or other sources - have been set out in detail and agreed between UNDP Country Office and the Implementing Partner in a Letter of Agreement (LOA). This LOA is attached to this Project Document.

136. To ensure 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.

Section 3: Segregation of duties and firewalls vis-à-vis UNDP representation on the project board:

137. As noted in the Minimum Fiduciary Standards for GEF Partner Agencies, in cases where a GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) carries out both implementation oversight and execution of a project, the GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) must separate its project implementation oversight and execution duties, and describe in the relevant project document a: 1) Satisfactory institutional arrangement for the separation of implementation oversight and executing

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functions in different departments of the GEF Partner Agency; and 2) Clear lines of responsibility, reporting and accountability within the GEF Partner Agency between the project implementation oversight and execution functions.

138. In this case, UNDP's implementation oversight role in the project – as represented in the project board and via the project assurance function – is performed by Suriname's Resident Representative and Programme Specialist Energy and Environment, respectively. UNDP's execution role in the project (as requested by the implementing partner and approved by the GEF) is performed by the Finance Associate, who will report to the Deputy Resident Representative.

Section 4: Roles and Responsibilities of the Project Organization Structure:

1. **Project Board:** All UNDP projects must be governed by a multi-stakeholder board or committee established to review performance based on monitoring and evaluation, and implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. The Project Board (also called the Project Steering Committee) is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a project.

139. The two main (mandatory) roles of the project board are as follows:

1. **High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner** (as explained in the "Provide Oversight" section of the POPP). This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The Project Board reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The Project Board is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.
2. **Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner** with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner (as explained in the "Manage Change" section of the POPP).

140. **Requirements to serve on the Project Board**:

1. Agree to the Terms of Reference of the Board and the rules on protocols, quorum and minuting.
2. Meet annually; at least once.
3. Disclose any conflict of interest in performing the functions of a Project Board member and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest. This disclosure must be documented and kept on record by UNDP.
4. Discharge the functions of the Project Board in accordance with UNDP policies and procedures.
5. Ensure highest levels of transparency and ensure Project Board meeting minutes are recorded and shared with project stakeholders.

141. **Responsibilities of the Project Board**:

1. Consensus decision making:
    1. The project board provides overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.
    2. Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report;
    3. The project board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.

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4. 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.
5. In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP representative on the board will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

2. Oversee project execution:
   1. Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded.
   2. Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Implementing Partner for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner.
   3. Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance;
   4. Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP BPPS Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies);
   5. Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.
   6. Track and monitor co-financed activities and realisation of co-financing amounts of this project.
   7. Approve the Inception Report, GEF annual project implementation reports, mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports.
   8. Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.
3. Risk Management:
   1. Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
   2. Review and update the project risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Implementing Partner. This includes risks related that can be directly managed by this project, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project's area of influence that have implications for the project.
   3. Address project-level grievances.
1. Coordination:
   1. Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.
   2. Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

142. **Composition of the Project Board**: The composition of the Project Board must include individuals assigned to the following three roles:

1. **Project Executive:** This is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs (or co-chairs) the Project Board. The Executive usually is the senior national counterpart for nationally implemented projects (typically from the same entity as the Implementing Partner), and it must be UNDP for projects that are direct implementation (DIM). In exceptional cases, two individuals from different entities can co-share this role and/or co-chair the Project Board. If the project executive

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co-chairs the project board with representatives of another category, it typically does so with a development partner representative. The Project Executive is the Minister of Spatial Planning and Environment.

2. **Beneficiary Representative(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of those groups of stakeholders 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 representatives from civil society, industry associations, or other government entities benefiting from the project can fulfill this role. There can be multiple beneficiary representatives in a Project Board. The Beneficiary representatives are: a representative from GBB/SBB, two representatives from ITPs, and one representative from Civil Society.

3. **Development Partner(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding, strategic guidance and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner is the UNDP Resident Representative.

4. **Project Assurance:** Project assurance is the responsibility of each Project Board member; however, UNDP has a distinct assurance role for all UNDP projects in carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. UNDP performs quality assurance and supports the Project Board (and Project Management Unit) by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, including compliance with the risk management and social and environmental standards of UNDP. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

5. Technical Working Group / Advisory Committee: This is a group of technically oriented stakeholders, that will voluntarily provide support and advisory services to the PMU for the carrying out of specific activities. The Technical Working Group will be established during the initiation phase; after that, it will meet once a year, including but not limited to:

    - National Institute for Environment and Development (NIMOS)
    - Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management (MLPFM)
    - Ministry of Agriculture
    - Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR)
    - Foundation for Forest Management and Forest Control (SBB, Dutch acronym)
    - NGO representatives
    - Indigenous Peoples' Associations (e.g., VIDS)
    - Maroon Association (e.g., KAMPOS)
    - Anton de Kom University of Suriname (AdeKUS)
    - Logging and Mining Companies

143. A designated representative of UNDP playing the project assurance role is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative. It should be noted that while in certain cases UNDP's project assurance role across the project may encompass activities happening at several levels (e.g. global, regional), at least one UNDP representative playing that function must, as part of their duties, specifically attend board meeting and provide board members with the required documentation required to perform their duties. The UNDP representative playing the main project assurance function is the Programme Specialist Energy and Environment, UNDP Suriname.

6. **Project Management – Execution of the Project:** The Project Manager (PM) (also called project coordinator) is the senior most representative of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The project manager typically presents key deliverables

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and documents to the board for their review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers.

144. A designated representative of the PMU is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative. The primary PMU representative attending board meetings is the Project Manager.

FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

145. The total cost of the project is USD 19,405,698. This is financed through a GEF grant of USD 4,742,964 administered by UNDP and additional support of USD 14,662,734. 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.

146. **Co-financing**: The actual realization of project co-financing amounts will be monitored by the UNDP Country Office and the PMU on an annual basis in the GEF PIF and will be reported to the GEF during the mid-term review and terminal evaluation process as follows:

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Name of Co-financier	Investment Mobilized	Co-financing amount (USD)
Recipient Country Government	In-kind	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)	Recurrent expenditures	2,500,000
Recipient Country Government	In-kind	Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR)	Recurrent expenditures	4,500,000
Recipient Country Government	In-kind	Ministry of Regional Development and Sports (MRDS)	Recurrent expenditures	3,500,000
Recipient Country Government	In-kind	Ministry of Public Works (MPW)	Recurrent expenditures	4,100,000
GEF Agency	Grant	UNDP	Investment Mobilized	62,734
Total				**14,662,734**

147. **Budget Revision and Tolerance**: As per UNDP POPP, the project board may agree with the project manager on a tolerance level for each detailed plan under the overall multi-year workplan. The agreed tolerance should be written in the project document or approved project board meeting minutes. It should normally not exceed 10 percent of the agreed annual budget at the activity level, but within the overall approved multi-year workplan at the activity level. Within the agreed tolerances, the project manager can operate without intervention from the project board. Restrictions apply as follows:

148. Should the following deviations occur, the Project Manager/IP through UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the BPPS/NCE-VF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF. It is **strongly encouraged** to maintain the expenditures within the approved budget at the budgetary account and at the component level:

1. Budget reallocations must prove that the suggested changes in the budget will not lead to material changes in the results to be achieved by the project. A strong justification is required and will be approved on an exceptional basis. Budget re-allocations among the components (including PMC) of the approved Total Budget and Work Plans (TBWP) that represent a value greater than 10% of the total GEF grant.

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2. Introduction of new outputs/activities (i.e. budget items) that were not part of the agreed project document and TBWP that represent a value greater than 5% of the total GEF grant. The new budget items must be eligible as per the GEF and UNDP policies.
3. Project management cost (PMC): budget under PMC component is capped and cannot be increased.

149. UNDP is not in a position to increase the total budget above the amount approved by the donor, therefore any over-expenditure would have to be absorbed from non-GEF resources by the Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity)

150. **Project extensions:** The UNDP-BPPS-NCE team Executive Coordinator must approve all requests for extension of the Project Completion Date and for other milestone extensions with hard deadlines. All extensions impose additional time and cost burdens at all levels and the GEF project budget cannot be increased beyond its originally approved amount. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and subject to the conditions and maximum durations set out in the UNDP POPP. The project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs shall be covered by non-GEF resources; the additional UNDP oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources, in accordance with UNDP's policy as set out in UNDP POPP.

151. For any extension request, UNDP CO and IP will consult and jointly present a clear plan indicating how and from which specific sources the additional oversight costs that will be incurred by UNDP will be covered during the extended period. The BPPS-NCE Executive Coordinator will consult the Regional Bureaux (RBX) and may reject the extension request if no (external co-financing by the IP or internal UNDP CO resources) can be identified.

152. All extension requests, along with all supporting documentation, shall be submitted by the IP to the UNDP CO in line with the requirements and within the deadlines set out in the UNDP SOPs and policies in UNDP POPP.

153. **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. If the Implementing Partner is an UN Agency, the project will be audited according to that Agencies applicable audit policies.

154. **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, however **must be done before the operational closure date**. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file[33]. The transfer should be done before Project Management Unit complete their assignments.

155. **Completion Date:** The project completion date is the date of Project Document Signature plus project duration. This date can only be extended through a formal extension request. Prior to completion date, all UNDP-financed inputs must be provided and related activities for the Project completed. No activities, except for the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report and the corresponding management response and the end-of-project review Project Board Meeting should take place after the Completion Date.

156. **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.

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

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1. **Operational Closure**: **Operational closure must happen within 9 months from project completion date.** Prior to operational closure, the Terminal Evaluation must have been submitted and the corresponding TE management response and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting must have been completed. The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. Before Operational Closure, the project must have completed the transfer or disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.
2. **Financial Closure: Financial closure must happen within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation.** 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).

   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 BPPS/NCE for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Quantum by the UNDP Country Office.

157. **Cancellation and Suspension:** All projects considering going through cancellation or suspension must follow UNDP and GEF requirements. Guidance can be found in the UNDP POPP (SOPs for management actions of Vertical Fund projects escalated to the Executive Coordinator and Guidance for GEF project revisions).

158. **Refund to GEF:** Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the BPPS/NCE team Directorate in New York. No action is required by the UNDP Country Office on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF. Unspent project balance is not permitted to be transferred to any other projects.

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TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Quantum Business Unit	UNDP-SUR		
Quantum Project ID:	01004118	Quantum Project Title:	*PIMS-9534 Sustainable and Inclusive Development of West Suriname (SID-WS)*
Quantum Award ID:	1382368	Quantum Award Title:	*Sustainable and Inclusive Development of West Suriname (SID-WS)*
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	9534		
Implementing Partner	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)		

Quantum Outcome (GEF Component)	Quantum Output (GEF Outcome)	Quantum Activity (GEF Output)	Quantum Responsible Party (UNDP, IP, or Responsible Party)	Quantum Fund ID	Quantum Donor ID	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Description	Amount Year 2024 (USD)	Amount Year 2025 (USD)	Amount Year 2026 (USD)	Amount Year 2027 (USD)	Amount Year 2028 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note
Component 1: Strengthening conservation under different protection regimes	Outcome 1.1: West Suriname amazon intact forest effectively conserved and managed with inclusive approaches	Output 1.1.1: New PAs (Mac Clemen and Snake Creek) and OECMs (Kaboeri Creek) with management plans developed together with local stakeholders including men, women and youth, ensuring gender-balanced participation and PA governance	MSPE	62000	10003	71300	Local Consultants	15,000	9,000				24,000	1
				62000		71400	Contractual Services - Individ	15,900	15,900	15,900	15,900	15,900	79,500	2
				62000		71600	Travel	6,500	10,500	4,000			21,000	3
				62000		72100	Contractual Services - Companies	35,000	35,000				70,000	4
				62000		72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip		10,000				10,000	5
				62000		72500	Supplies	1,800	1,800				3,600	6
				62000		74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	2,000	4,000	2,000			8,000	7
				62000		75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	6,898	19,900	13,400	400	400	40,998	8
			Total MSPE					83,098	106,100	35,300	16,300	16,300	257,098	
		Total Output 1.1.1						83,098	106,100	35,300	16,300	16,300	257,098	
		Output 1.1.2: Effective management of the Central Suriname Nature Reserve, including participatory updating of CSNR management and designation of ITPs as park rangers and monitoring, law enforcement, and sustainable funding	MSPE	62000	10003	71200	International Consultants	7,500	22,500				30,000	9
				62000		71300	Local Consultants	24,000	51,000	36,000	36,000		147,000	10
				62000		71400	Contractual Services - Individ	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	67,500	11
				62000		71600	Travel	2,000	8,000	11,000	5,000	9,000	35,000	12
				62000		72100	Contractual Services - Companies	46,000	82,000	22,000			150,000	13
				62000		72200	Equipment and Furniture	8,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	20,000	14
				62000		72300	Materials & Goods	41,600	21,600	26,600	21,600	26,600	138,000	15
				62000		72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	7,000		6,000		1,000	14,000	16

		for new PAs and OECMs and with a focus on gender and youth integration in conservation management		62000		75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	5,000	22,500	16,000	10,000	12,000	65,500	17
			Total MSPE					154,600	225,100	135,100	88,100	64,100	667,000	
		Total Output 1.1.2						154,600	225,100	135,100	88,100	64,100	667,000	
		Output 1.1.3: Gender and youth-balanced participatory monitoring program for key species in PAs and surrounding landscapes (e.g., jaguar, parrots, and giant otters)	MSPE	62000	10003	71300	Local Consultants			136,400	117,900	117,900	372,200	18
				62000		71400	Contractual Services - Individ	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	67,500	19
				62000		71600	Travel			11,000	4,000	4,000	19,000	20
				62000		72200	Equipment and Furniture			22,500	15,000	7,500	45,000	21
				62000		72300	Materials & Goods			10,000	6,000	6,000	22,000	22
				62000		72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip			37,500	21,250	16,250	75,000	23
				62000		74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs			1,000	500	500	2,000	24
				62000		75700	Training, Workshops and Confer			6,500	4,000	2,500	13,000	25
			Total MSPE					13,500	13,500	238,400	182,150	168,150	615,700	
		Total Output 1.1.3						13,500	13,500	238,400	182,150	168,150	615,700	
	Total Outcome 1.1							251,198	344,700	408,800	286,550	248,550	1,539,798	
Total Component 1								251,198	344,700	408,800	286,550	248,550	1,539,798	
Component 2: Enhancing sustainable livelihoods and production	Outcome 2.1: Sustainable, inclusive nature-based economy supported	Output 2.1.1: Sustainable livelihoods of ITPs including sustainable use of non-timber forest products - NTFP (e.g., carapa oil [Carapa guianensis] and palm fibers), women-led community forestry, and ecotourism.	MSPE	62000	10003	71300	Local Consultants	50,000	73,100	53,100	33,600	15,600	225,400	26
				62000		71400	Contractual Services - Individ	20,250	20,250	20,250	20,250	20,250	101,250	27
				62000		71600	Travel	9,000	19,925	19,925	14,750	5,000	68,600	28
				62000		72200	Equipment and Furniture		10,000	10,000	10,000		30,000	29
				62000		72300	Materials & Goods		17,000	17,000	7,000		41,000	30
				62000		72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	2,600	100	6,600	6,600	100	16,000	31
				62000		72600	Grants		40,800	30,600	30,600		102,000	32
				62000		74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	1,000	2,600	1,950	1,450		7,000	33
				62000		75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	5,200	16,000	14,000	5,800	1,000	42,000	34
			Total MSPE					88,050	199,775	173,425	130,050	41,950	633,250	
		Total Output 2.1.1						88,050	199,775	173,425	130,050	41,950	633,250	

		Output 2.1.2: Low-impact agriculture and wildlife-based value chains (e.g., manioc) include traceability mechanisms, training, and gender and youth-sensitive interventions contributing to food security of ITPs	MSPE	62000	10003	71300	Local Consultants	25,000	46,500	40,500	27,000	15,000	154,000	35
				62000		71400	Contractual Services - Individ	20,250	20,250	20,250	20,250	20,250	101,250	36
				62000		71600	Travel	5,000	11,500	9,500	7,000	4,000	37,000	37
				62000		72300	Materials & Goods		7,000	7,000	7,000		21,000	38
				62000		72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip		3,000				3,000	39
				62000		72600	Grants		30,000	20,000	20,000		70,000	40
				62000		74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	1,800	5,200	2,000	2,000	2,000	13,000	41
				62000		75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	3,000	6,500	4,500	1,000		15,000	42
			Total MSPE					55,050	129,950	103,750	84,250	41,250	414,250	
		Total Output 2.1.2						55,050	129,950	103,750	84,250	41,250	414,250	
	Total Outcome 2.1							143,100	329,725	277,175	214,300	83,200	1,047,500	
Total Component 2								143,100	329,725	277,175	214,300	83,200	1,047,500	
Component 3: Reinforcing the enabling environment	Outcome 3.1: Governance, landscape planning and incentives for conservation and sustainable development enhanced builds coherence with other policies and ministries and with a focus on gender and youth inclusion	Output 3.1.1: Inclusive integrated land-use and planning including capacity-building for women and youth and their participation in leadership roles, includes: a) Strategic Environmental and Social Assessments revised to assess the impacts of current and planned economic and development activities on intact forests; b) Scenario analysis conducted compares costs and benefits of business-as-usual versus sustainable use options to minimize trade-offs; c) Indigenous Peoples traditional land use practices and mapping; d) Support	MSPE	62000	10003	71200	International Consultants		37,500	37,500			75,000	43
				62000		71300	Local Consultants		36,500	16,000	18,000	6,000	76,500	44
				62000		71400	Contractual Services - Individ	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	22,500	45
				62000		71600	Travel	4,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	7,000	35,000	46
				62000		72100	Contractual Services - Companies	102,500	102,500				205,000	47
				62000		72300	Materials & Goods	3,750	4,500	2,750	2,750	1,250	15,000	48
				62000		72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip		10,000	5,000	2,500	2,500	20,000	49
				62000		74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs		4,000	1,000			5,000	50
				62000		75700	Training, Workshops and Confer		13,100	13,100			26,200	51
			Total MSPE					114,750	220,600	87,850	35,750	21,250	480,200	

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		implementation of Responsible Mining Strategy and Action Plan (RMSAP) for Suriname (aggregate mine planning); and e) e) Environmental sections of sector plans, regional plans, and village plans developed or updated												
		Total Output 3.1.1						114,750	220,600	87,850	35,750	21,250	480,200	
		Output 3.1.2: Sustainable and equitable forestry for concession holders and community forestry activities, include: a) Enforcement of regulations and monitoring capacities of institutions and ITPs; b) Sustainable forestry best practices; c) Code of conduct for forest concessions to ensure the conservation of biodiversity; d) Incentives for different stakeholders, especially logging companies to adopt best practices	MSPE	62000	10003	71300	Local Consultants		78,000	54,500	27,000	9,000	168,500	52
				62000		71400	Contractual Services - Individ	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	22,500	53
				62000		71600	Travel		5,500	5,500	5,500	3,500	20,000	54
				62000		72200	Equipment and Furniture	25,000		25,000			50,000	55
				62000		72300	Materials & Goods	10,000	14,500	13,000	11,500	11,000	60,000	56
				62000		74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs		2,000	3,000	1,000	500	6,500	57
				62000		75700	Training, Workshops and Confer		8,000	7,500	5,000	2,000	22,500	58
			Total MSPE					39,500	112,500	113,000	54,500	30,500	350,000	
		Total Output 3.1.2						39,500	112,500	113,000	54,500	30,500	350,000	
		Output 3.1.3: Wildlife and forest conservation regulations and enforcement with ITPs involvement,	MSPE	62000	10003	71300	Local Consultants	3,000	6,000	0	6,000	6,000	21,000	59
				62000		71400	Contractual Services - Individ	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	22,500	60
				62000		71600	Travel	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000		6,000	61
				62000		72100	Contractual Services - Companies	15,000	30,000	30,000			75,000	62

		including women and the youth		62000		72200	Equipment and Furniture	25,000		25,000			50,000	63
				62000		72300	Materials & Goods	12,000	12,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	54,000	64
				62000		72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	2,500		2,500			5,000	65
				62000		74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	3,500	3,000	2,000	2,000		10,500	66
				62000		75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	2,000	4,500	1,000	2,500	2,000	12,000	67
			Total MSPE					69,500	62,000	76,000	26,000	22,500	256,000	
		Total Output 3.1.3						69,500	62,000	76,000	26,000	22,500	256,000	
		Output 3.1.4: Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Plan, and other SES-related management plans	MSPE	62000	10003	71200	International Consultants	54,600					54,600	68
				62000		71300	Local Consultants	23,750	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	28,750	69
				62000		71400	Contractual Services - Individ	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	160,000	70
				62000		71600	Travel	8,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	16,000	71
				62000		74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	500	500	500	500	500	2,500	72
				62000		75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	7,650	2,000	7,650	2,000	2,000	21,300	73
			Total MSPE					126,500	37,750	43,400	37,750	37,750	283,150	
		Total Output 3.1.4						126,500	37,750	43,400	37,750	37,750	283,150	
	Total Outcome 3.1							350,250	432,850	320,250	154,000	112,000	1,369,350	
Total Component 3								350,250	432,850	320,250	154,000	112,000	1,369,350	
Component 4:Promoting capacity building, communication, and regional cooperation	Outcome 4.1:	Output 4.1.1: ITPs and institutional capacity and knowledge sharing for integrated landscape conservation and sustainable management including targeted strategies to increase women and youth participation in technical and leadership roles	MSPE	62000	10003	71300	Local Consultants	7,500					7,500	74
				62000		71400	Contractual Services - Individ	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	12,500	75
				62000		71600	Travel	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	500	4,000	76
				62000		72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	4,000		2,000			6,000	77
				62000		74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	500	1,500	1,500	1,500	500	5,500	78
				62000		75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	1,000	2,500	2,500	1,500	500	8,000	79
			Total Responsible Party					16,000	7,500	9,500	6,500	4,000	43,500	
		Total Output 4.1.1						16,000	7,500	9,500	6,500	4,000	43,500	
		Output 4.1.2. Participation of local and national stakeholders, including women		62000	10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	12,500	80
				62000		71600	Travel	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	240,000	81
			Total MSPE					50,500	50,500	50,500	50,500	50,500	252,500	

		and the youth, in the ASL Program Knowledge Management Platform												
		Total Output 4.1.2						50,500	50,500	50,500	50,500	50,500	252,500	
	Total Outcome 4.1							66,500	58,000	60,000	57,000	54,500	296,000	
	Outcome 4.2. Enhanced local and national communication raises awareness about the importance of the Amazon intact forest and critical regional issues	Output 4.2.1. Gender and culturally sensitive communication plan for local and national stakeholder informs about Child Project and IP progress and impacts.	MSPE	62000	10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	12,500	82
				62000		71600	Travel	800	800	800	800	800	4,000	83
				62000		74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	84
				62000		75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	500	500	500	500	500	2,500	85
			Total MSPE					4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	24,000	
		Total Output 4.2.1						4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	24,000	
		Output 4.2.2. Public outreach program raises awareness about conservation and management of IFL and related local regional issues, and engages partners on the ground including women and the youth	MSPE	62000	10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	12,500	86
				62000		71600	Travel		500	500	500	500	2,000	87
				62000		74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs		1,500	1,500	1,500	500	5,000	88
				62000		75700	Training, Workshops and Confer		1,500	1,500	1,500	500	5,000	89
			Total MSPE					2,500	6,000	6,000	6,000	4,000	24,500	
		Total Output 4.2.2						2,500	6,000	6,000	6,000	4,000	24,500	
	Total Outcome 4.2							7,300	10,800	10,800	10,800	8,800	48,500	
	Outcome 4.3: Strengthened dialogue for effective regional cooperation on conservation and management of Amazon IFL.	Output 4.3.1. South-South technical exchanges and Amazon transboundary cooperation and communication enhanced.		62000	10003	71300	Local Consultants	9,000					9,000	90
				62000		71400	Contractual Services - Individ	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	12,500	91
				62000		71600	Travel	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000	92
				62000		75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	800	800	800	800	800	4,000	93
			Total MSPE					15,300	6,300	6,300	6,300	6,300	40,500	
		Total Output 4.3.1						15,300	6,300	6,300	6,300	6,300	40,500	
		Output 4.3.2. Partnerships with country projects	MSPE	62000	10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	12,500	94
				62000		71600	Travel	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	95

		participating in the ASL3 IP amplify cooperation, learning, and information sharing.		62000		75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	750	1,000	1,000	750	500	4,000	96
			Total MSPE					5,250	5,500	5,500	5,250	5,000	26,500	
		Total Output 4.3.2						5,250	5,500	5,500	5,250	5,000	26,500	
	Total Outcome 4.3							20,550	11,800	11,800	11,550	11,300	67,000	
Total Component 4								94,350	80,600	82,600	79,350	74,600	411,500	
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	M&E assesses project impact and guides adaptive management	M&E Plan implemented	UNDP	62000	10003	71200	International Consultants			22,500		22,500	45,000	97
				62000		71300	Local Consultants			13,500		13,500	27,000	98
				62000		71600	Travel			5,000		6,460	11,460	99
			Subtotal UNDP							41,000		42,460	83,460	
			MSPE	62000	10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	80,000	100
						71600	Travel	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000	101
				62000		72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	2,000		2,000			4,000	102
				62000		75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	10,000		4,000		4,500	18,500	103
			Subtotal MSPE					33,000	21,000	27,000	21,000	25,500	127,500	
Total M&E								33,000	21,000	68,000	21,000	67,960	210,960	
Project Management Cost (PMC)	PMC	PMC	UNDP	62000	10003	74100	Professional Services	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000	104
			Subtotal UNDP					5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000	
			MSPE	62000	*10003*	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	24,300	24,300	24,300	24,300	24,300	121,500	105
				62000		72200	Equipment and Furniture	1,000		1,000		1,000	3,000	106
				62000		72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	3,678		3,678			7,356	107
				62000		72500	Supplies	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	5,500	108
				62000		75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	500	500	500	0	0	1,500	109
			Subtotal MSPE					30,578	25,900	30,578	25,400	26,400	138,856	
Total Project Management Cost								35,578	30,900	35,578	30,400	31,400	163,856	
Total Project Grant								**907,476**	**1,239,775**	**1,192,403**	**785,600**	**617,710**	**4,742,964**	

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Budget Notes

Budget Note No.	Budget Note (Description)
	Component 1: Strengthening conservation under different protection regimes
1	Legal consultant (1) to conduct research on Draft Sustainable Nature Management Act and review of the ruling and decision of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States (IACHR/OAS), identify and organize meetings with responsible decision-makers, and draft a plan on the next steps for approval of the draft law and the decision of the IACHR/OAS (Total cost: $6,000; years 1 and 2) Graphic designer (1) to create awareness materials (folders, posters, illustrations) (Total cost: $2,000; year 1) Videographer/ Filmmaker (1) to create awareness materials (short film production) (Total cost: $4,000; year 1) Trainer (1) to provide training in conservation practices, sustainable ecotourism, wildlife conservation (Total cost: $12,000; $300/day for 40 days; years 1 and 2)
2	Project Technical Manager (16%) to support the strengthening of conservation under different protection regimes (Total cost: $34,500; $6,900 per year; years 1 to 5). Total cost of the Project Technical Manager over five years: $233,500 (distributed in Components 1 [36%], 2 [30%], 3 [30%], and PMC [4%]). Protected Areas and Biodiversity Specialist (1; 33.33%) to support the creation of new PAs and/or the registration of OECMs (Total cost: $45,000; $9,000 per year; years 1 to 5). Total cost of the Protected Areas and Biodiversity Specialist over five years: $135,000.
3	Travel cost (car rent, accommodation) associated with the creation of new PAs and/or the registration of OECMs (Total cost: $21,000; years 1 to 3)
4	Firm to conduct participatory baseline studies for PA creation, develop/inform ITPs about PA creation process and potential co-management strategies, and to draft PA creation proposals with the participation of IPLCs (Total cost: $70,000; years 1 and 2)
5	Audio visual equipment to support training activities (Total cost: $10,000; year 2)
6	Supplies associated with the creation of new PAs and/or the registration of OECMs (Total cost: $3,600; years 1 to 3)
7	Printed material to support awareness raising, training and workshops, etc. (Total cost: $8,000; years 1 to 3)
8	Meetings (meeting costs, local assistance) with ITPs to obtain consent about the creation of new PAs (Total cost: $5,000; years 1 and 2) Awareness sessions, workshops and community events (meeting costs, venue rent, local assistance) with ITPs about Draft Sustainable Nature Management Act and OECMs (Total cost: $8,000; years 1 and 2) Meetings with ASL2 Project Team (Total cost: $1,998; years 1 to 5) Meetings and Workshops (meeting costs, venue rent) with ITPs, landowners, ecotourism companies and other stakeholders for establishing OECMs in rented lands and ITP territories (Total cost: $16,000; years 2 and 3) Training courses in conservation practices, sustainable ecotourism, wildlife conservation for relevant stakeholders (Total cost: $10,000; years 2 and 3)

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9	Conservation Finance Expert (1) to assess and set up financial mechanisms (e.g., environment funds) supported by industries such as oil and gas, ensuring sustainable financial support for PA management (Total cost: $15,000; $750/day for 20 days; years 1 and 2) Business Strategy Expert (1) to develop effective strategies for revenue generation through ecotourism and public-private partnerships and to ensure that the business plans are viable, sustainable, and aligned with conservation goals (Total cost: $15,000; $750/day for 20 days; years 1 and 2)
10	Ecotourism Expert (1) to develop ecotourism and implement strategies that are sustainable and profitable for PAs and design eco-friendly tourism services and activities (Total cost: $45,000; $3,000/month; 15 months years 1 to 4) Financial Analyst (1) to identify, structure, and implement PA management funding mechanisms, including modeling financial scenarios, analyzing potential revenue streams such as fees from forestry concessions, and exploring the feasibility of biodiversity credits (Total cost: $45,000; $3,000/month; 15 months years 1 to 4) Environmental Legal Expert (1) to provide expertise on environmental law, particularly in the areas of biodiversity credits and regulatory frameworks for PA funding through sectors like the oil and gas industry and to ensure that all funding mechanisms comply with national and international standards (Total cost: $12,000; $3,000/month; 4 months years 1 and 2) Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Expert (1) to establish and manage partnerships between the government and private sector, facilitate agreements that benefit both conservation efforts and business interests, including arrangements in agrotourism (Total cost: $45,000; $3,000/month; 15 months years 1 to 4)
11	Project Technical Manager (10%) to support the strengthening of conservation under different protection regimes (Total cost: $22,500; $4,500 per year; years 1 to 5) Protected Areas and Biodiversity Specialist (1; 33.33%) to support the management effectiveness of the CSNR (Total cost: $45,000; $9,000 per year; years 1 to 5)
12	Travel costs (car rent, accommodation, air fares, etc.) for orientation site visits of project staff, consultants, and international travel (Total cost: $25,000; years 2 to 5) Travel cost (car rent, accommodation) associated with METT assessments (Total cost: $10,000; years 3 and 5)
13	Firm to conduct additional (baseline) studies to update the CSNR management plan, draft the updated management plan with full participation of ITPs and other stakeholders (Total cost: $100,000; years 1 and 2) Firm to train PA staff in monitoring and patrolling, wildlife identification and monitoring, biodiversity and threats, GIS and Remote Sensing techniques, etc., including assessment of needs and developing training materials (Total cost: $50,000; years 1 to 3)
14	Monitoring equipment and ranger station equipment for the CSNR (Total cost: $20,000; years 1 to 5)
15	Materials for upgrading and maintenance of PA station (Total cost: $30,000; years 1, 3, and 5) Fuel and other materials and goods for monitoring and control activities in the field (Total cost: $108,000; $21,600/year; years 1 to 5)
16	Audio visual equipment to support training activities (Total cost: $10,000; years 1 and 3) Communication equipment for the CSNR (Total cost: $4,000; years 1, 3, and 5)
17	Meetings with different decision makers to facilitate approval of the updated management plan for the CSNR (Total cost: $3,000; year 2) Meetings and Workshops (meeting costs, venue rent, local assistance) with ITPs and other stakeholders for sharing the CSNR updated management plan and discuss next steps (Total cost: $4,500; year 2) Meetings and workshops (meeting costs, venue rent, local assistance) for gathering information, validation of plans and financial strategies and establishing partnerships between PA managers, decision-makers, ITPs, and the private sector, among others (Total cost: $25,000; years 2 to 4) Participation of decision-makers and PA staff in international conferences or meetings on PA management and conservation financing (Total cost: $25,000; $5,000/year; years 1 to 5) METT workshops (2) (Total cost: $8,000; years 3 and 5)

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18	Trainer (1) to train members of ITPs and other key stakeholders in remote sensing techniques, data collection on biodiversity, threats assessment, etc. (Total cost: $18,000; $300/day; 60 days during years 3 to 5) Species Monitoring Expert (1) for key species status assessment (Total cost: $6,000; $300/day; 20 days during year 3) Biodiversity Expert (1) to validate and process the monitoring data, implement, evaluate and update the monitoring plan, and to analyze the data and reports and assist/ advise on decision-making for species protection and threats assessments (Total cost: $54,000; $18,000/year; years 3 to 5) Local ITPs (10) to participate in monitoring expedition as guides, boats men, persons with traditional knowledge on species, and to provide logistical support (Total cost: $6,000; $30/person-day; 20 days/person during year 3) Local ITP coordinators (2) to organize and lead expedition to the southern portion of the project target landscape (Total cost: $2,000; $50/person-day); 20 days/person during year 3) Monitoring team members (24) to monitor the area and collect species data (Total cost: $259,200; $30/person-day; 120 days/person/year during years 3 to 5) Data management/IT specialist (1) to develop data management system/application for uploading data, data storage, processing data, creating reports based on processed data, and create protocols for data management (Total cost: $27,000; $3,000/month; 9 months during years 3 to 5)
19	Project Technical Manager (10%) to support the strengthening of conservation under different protection regimes (Total cost: $22,500; $4,500 per year; years 1 to 5) Protected Areas and Biodiversity Specialist (1; 33.33%) to support the participatory monitoring off key species PAs, OECMs, and surrounding areas (Total cost: $45,000; $9,000 per year; years 1 to 5)
20	Travel cost (car rent, accommodation, etc) associated with the development and implementation of a participatory species monitoring program (Total cost: $19,000; years 3 to 5)
21	Field equipment for species monitoring (camera traps, sound recorders, tags, field gear, etc.) (Total cost: $45,000, years 3 to 5)
22	Materials and goods (fuel, medical kits, paper products, etc.) associated with the development and implementation of a participatory species monitoring program (Total cost: $22,000; years 3 to 5)
23	Equipment for species monitoring (laptops, mobile devices, GPS, drones, etc.) (Total cost: $45,000, years 3 to 5) Equipment for species data management and reporting (server, computers, printer, software) (Total cost: $30,000, years 3 to 5)
24	Printed material to support training sessions (training material, handbooks and manuals) (Total cost: $2,000; years 3 to 5)
25	Meetings (meeting costs, local assistance, etc.) associated with the development and implementation of the species monitoring program including meetings with ITPs to obtain consent and to actively participate in monitoring activities (Total cost: $8,000; years 3 to 5) Training courses in remote sensing techniques, data collection on biodiversity and threats (Total cost: $5,000; years 3 to 5)
	Component 2: Enhancing sustainable livelihoods and production
26	Training Expert (2; one in forestry aspects and one in ecotourism) to develop and implement training activities focusing on land use planning and management, community forestry and ecotourism (Total cost: $10,000; years 1 and 2) Financial Expert (1) to assess existing financing methods and options, discuss options with financial institutions for micro finance in the project target landscape, and develop a micro financing plan products together with financing partners assuring compatibility with ITP community requirements (Total cost: $48,000; years 1 to 3) IT Financial Expert (1) to develop and operationalize a web-based crowdfunding platform in cooperation with key partners (Total cost: $30,000; years 1 to 5) Funding Expert (1) to develop and manage a small grants program, including LVG following UNDP's Policy on LVG, assess other available funding options, and develop and assist ITPs and other local communities in the application for funding, and provide training (Total cost: $51,000; years 1 to 5)

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	Business Expert (1) to assist ITPs in writing business plans for NTFP and ecotourism, provide training, and establish partnerships with the private sector (Total cost: $54,000; years 1 to 4) IT Consultant (1) to establish and manage an information platform for ITP and private/public sectors (Total cost: $14,400; $300/day; 48 days during years 2 to 5) Marketing Expert (1) to conduct market assessment to identify demand for various NTFPs and for ecotourism services both locally and internationally, and perform feasibility studies (Total cost: $18,000; year 1)
27	Project Technical Manager (15%) to support the enhancing of sustainable livelihoods and production (Total cost: $33,750; $6,750 per year; years 1 to 5) Sustainable Production Specialist (1; 50%) to assist ITPs in the implementation of sustainable production practices (NTFP, community forestry, and ecotourism) (Total cost: $67,500; $13,500 per year; years 1 to 5). Total cost of the Sustainable Production Specialist over five years: $135,000
28	Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, daily subsistence allowance [DSA], etc.) associated to training of ITPs and other stakeholders focusing on land use planning and management, agroforestry, community forestry and ecotourism (Total cost: $3,600; years 2 and 3) Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated with the development of community forest management plans, implementation of agroforestry systems/NTFP, and establishment of plant nurseries (Total cost: $15,000; years 1 to 4) Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated with the development of financial options (micro loans, crowdfunding, small grants/LVG, etc.) and support to ITPs and other local communities to access funding (Total cost: $20,000; years 1 to 5) Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated with the development of business plans, establishing partnerships with the private/public sectors, developing market studies, and related training (Total cost: $20,000; years 1 to 5) Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated with the developing a comprehensive capacity-building and benchmarking program for NTFPs (Total cost: $10,000; years 1 to 5)
29	Toolkits and equipment to support agroforestry and community forestry (GPS devices, mapping, pruning and planting, protective gear, etc.) (Total cost: $30,000; $10,000/year; years 2 to 4)
30	Materials and goods for the implementation of agroforestry systems with individuals of ITPs and other local communities (Total cost: $21,000; $7,000/year; years 2 to 4) Material and goods for the establishment of nurseries in support of community forestry (Total cost: $20,000; $10,000/year; years 2and 3)
31	Internet connection or Starlink ($500), internet subscription ($10,000) to support mobile banking, web site fees for crowdfunding platform ($500), and computer equipment and software ($5,000) for use for mobile banking and support to enhancing sustainable livelihoods and production (Total cost: $16,000; years 1 to 5)
32	Low Value Grants (LVGs) to support innovation in NTFP and ecotourism and value addition (Total cost: $102,000; average of $10,200 per grant; years 2 to 4). The project will follow UNDP policies on Low Value Grants
33	Printing, publications, etc., to support training activities: community forestry, ecotourism, NTFP, financial management (Total cost: $3,000; years 1 to 4) Printing, publications, etc., related to promotional and dissemination material for funding, financing options, and business plans (Total cost: $4,000; years 1 to 4)
34	Training workshops and meeting with ITPs and other stakeholders focusing on land use planning and management, agroforestry, community forestry and ecotourism (Total cost: $10,000; years 2 and 3) Workshops and meetings with ITPs to develop community forest management plans and for implementation of agroforestry systems (Total cost: $5,000; years 1 to 4) Meetings and workshops with ITPs to discuss financial solutions and training in on the use of mobile solutions for banking and financial options, and access to grants and other sources of funding (Total cost: $12,000; years 1 to 4) Training in business plan writing, financial management, and NTFP (sustainable harvesting, value-added processing, and quality control) (Total cost: $15,000; years 1 to 4)

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35	Sustainable Production Training Expert (1) to develop and implement training activities in sustainable low-impact agricultural and wildlife use practices (Total cost: $10,000; years 1 and 2) Business Consultant (1) to establish partnerships between producers and buyers and develop and maintain digital marketplaces for ITP to sell their products directly (Total cost: $60,000; $3,000/month; 20 months over years 1 to 5) Funding Expert (1) to develop and manage a small grants program, including LVG following UNDP's Policy on LVG (Total cost: $24,000; $3,000/month; 8 months over years 1 to 5) Market Expert (1) to develop branding and marketing strategies for low-impact agriculture and wildlife-based products from the project target landscape (Total cost: $60,000; $3,000/month; 20 months over years 1 to 5)
36	Project Technical Manager (15%) to support the enhancing of sustainable livelihoods and production (Total cost: $33,750; $6,750 per year; years 1 to 5) Sustainable Production Specialist (1; 50%) to design and provide support for the implementation of low-impact agriculture and wildlife-based value chains (Total cost: $67,500; $13,500 per year; years 1 to 5)
37	Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated to training of ITPs and other stakeholders in sustainable low-impact agricultural and wildlife use practices (Total cost: $3,000; years 1 and 2) Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated to the design and support to low-impact agriculture, including a traceability system (Total cost: $15,000; years 1 to 5) Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated to establishing partnerships between producers (Total cost: $6,000; years 1 to 4) Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated with small grants/LVG and support to ITPs and other local communities (Total cost: $5,000; years 2 to 5) Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated to branding and marketing strategies for low-impact agriculture and wildlife-based products from the project target landscape (Total cost: $8,000; years 1 to 5)
38	Materials and goods for the implementation of low-impact agriculture and wildlife-based products with individuals of ITPs and other local communities (Total cost: $21,000; $7,000/year; years 2 to 4)
39	Computer and IT equipment for digital marketplaces for ITP to sell their products directly (Total cost: $3,000; year 2)
40	LVGs to support low environmental impact agriculture and wildlife-based value chains (Total cost: $70,000; average of $10,000 per grant; years 2 to 4). The project will follow UNDP policies on Low Value Grants
41	Printing, publications, etc., to support training activities related to sustainable low-impact agricultural (including traditional and underutilized species) and wildlife use practices (Total cost: $3,000; years 1 and 2) Printing, publications, etc., to support training activities regarding traceability systems for project supported sustainable products (Total cost: $2,000; year 2) Printing, publications, etc., to support branding strategy for sustainable products from the project target landscape (Total cost: $8,000; years 2 to 5)
42	Training activities with ITPs and other stakeholders in sustainable low-impact agricultural and wildlife use practices (Total cost: $6,000; years 1to 3) Training activities related to the implementation of traceability systems (Total cost: $4,000; years 2 and 3) Workshops and meetings to establish partnerships between producers and buyers (Total cost: $5,000; years 1 to 4)
	Component 3: Reinforcing the enabling environment
43	TSA Expert (1) to undertake the TSA of the benefits of fresh water ecosystem services to the agricultural sector, develop the strategic action plan, conduct economic analysis of lost revenues vs. alternatives, and training of the PMU and key stakeholders in TSA (Total cost: $75,000; $750/day; 100 days during year 2 and 3)

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44	GIS specialist (1) to collect existing land use maps, gather relevant spatial datasets, compile and integrate the collected spatial data in a database or platform, database maintenance and update; produce new and update existing land use maps, based on ground data, produce thematic maps (land cover, traditional land use), and delineate boundaries of community lands and PAs (Total cost: $18,000; $3,000/month; 6 months during years 2 to 5) Graphic designer (1) to create awareness materials (folders, posters, illustrations) about traditional land use practices (Total cost: $12,000; $2,000; 6 months during years 2 and 4) Responsible Mining Expert (1) to provide technical assistance and support for development of a RMSAP for aggregate mining with NIMOS (Total cost: $15,000; $3,000/month; 5 months during years 3 to 5) Environmental Planning Expert (1) to review and update (environmental) plans of the private sector; review and update (environmental) plans of District/Ressort Plans for Kabalebo, Boven-Coppename, Southern part of Nickerie; and to develop environmental land use plans with input from ITPs during participatory meetings; report on the most important findings, updates and recommendations (Total cost: $10,500; $300/day; 35 days during year 2) Trainer (2) to provide trainings in biodiversity mainstreaming into sector, regional, and village planning, and in land use planning (Total cost: $21,000; $350/day; 60 days during years 2, 3 and 4)
45	Project Technical Manager (10%) to support the reinforcing of the enabling environment (Total cost: $22,500; $4,500 per year; years 1 to 5)
46	Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated with inclusive/ multi-stakeholder integrated land-use and planning (Total cost: $35,000; years 1 to 5)
47	Firm to undertake a scoped SESA for project related upstream actions (Total cost: $205,000; years 1 and 2)
48	Field material and goods associated with inclusive/multi-stakeholder integrated land-use and planning (Total cost: $15,000; years 1 to 5)
49	Software (ArcGIS, Database Management System) and hardware (computers workstations, servers, data storage equipment) (Total cost: $20,000; years 2 to 5)
50	Printed material to support workshops and training activities; information sharing, and publication fees on media platforms; and publication of land use plan and fees to support implementation of the plans (Total cost: $5,000; years 2 and 3)
51	Meetings, workshops (meeting costs, local assistance) associated with engaging the government, the agricultural sector and other stakeholders for the development of the TSA and strategic action plan (Total cost: $12,200; years 2 and 3) Meetings and workshops (meeting costs, local assistance) with ITPs to get input on traditional land use, delineation of boundaries, and mapping of their communal land and forest (Total cost: $4,000; year 2) Meetings and Workshops (meeting costs, venue rent) with NIMOS, and other relevant stakeholders for the development of a RMSAP for aggregate mining (Total cost: $3,000; year 3) Training courses in environmental management and land use planning (Total cost: $5,000; year 3) Meetings (meeting costs, local assistance) with ITPs to get input for development of environmental sections of land use plans (private sector, District/Ressorts) (Total cost: $2,000; year 2)
52	Sustainable Forestry Management Expert (1) to assess current forestry operations and their alignment with sustainable management practices and to analyze forestry data and the legal framework for forestry in Suriname (Total cost: $12,000; $300/day; 40 days during year 2) Environmental Communications Expert (1) to develop and implement strategies for sustainable forestry campaigns, focusing on sustainable practices and regulatory compliance; and to develop to develop awareness and communication materials for ITPs regarding the sustainable forestry code of conduct (Total cost: $12,500; $2,500/month; 5 months during years 2 and 3) Forestry Trainer (1) to conduct sustainable forestry training activities to strengthen skills to monitor compliance and enforce regulations effectively (Total cost: $12,000; $300/day; 40 days during years 2 and 3)

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	Forestry Information Management Technician (1) to support SBB with the establishment of the mechanism for periodic data updates, to track progress in sustainable forestry practices, and to assess data to provide feedback to forestry companies on the effectiveness of the implementation of code of conduct (Total cost: $21,000; $1,500/month; 14 months during years 2 to 4) Sustainable Forestry Management Expert (1) to support the process of making the adoption of the sustainable forestry code of conduct mandatory, facilitate engagement with different stakeholders, develop training manuals, guidelines, and other education materials for SFM and other best practices, train ITP's and logging company staff, and advise and support ITP's and logging companies with monitoring activities (Total cost: $54,000; $3,000/month; 18 months during years 2 to 4) Environmental Law Expert (1) to ensure that suggested legislation and forestry policies are aligned to mandate the adoption of a sustainable forestry code of conduct, including the use of the CMS as a mandatory method in all logging concessions, and to develop mechanisms for integration of the code of conduct into legal framework (Total cost: $15,000; $3,000/month; 5 months during years 2 and 3) Forest Management Expert (1) to design and lead demonstration projects for successful sustainable forestry practices (Total cost: $24,000; $3,000/month; 8 months; years 4 and 5) Sustainable Finance Expert (1) to analyze and assess potential financial incentives to promote adherence to the sustainable forestry code of conduct and mitigation of perverse incentives for logging companies (Total cost: $18,000; $3,000/month; 6 months during years 2 and 3
53	Project Technical Manager (10%) to support the reinforcing of the enabling environment (Total cost: $22,500; $4,500 per year; years 1 to 5)
54	Travel cost (car rent, accommodation, per diems) associated with training and awareness-raising events, meetings with communities and logging companies, etc. (Total cost: $20,000; years 2 to 5)
55	Equipment (car parts/maintenance for SBB's existing own vehicles, GPS, etc.) to enable SBB to monitor and more effectively enforce forestry regulations and laws (Total cost: $50,000; years 1 and 3)
56	Materials and goods associated with training and awareness-raising events, meetings with communities and logging companies (Total cost: $10,000; years 2 to 5) Materials and goods (fuel, field supplies, etc.) to enable SBB to monitor and more effectively enforce forestry regulations and laws (Total cost: $50,000; $10,000/year; years 1 to 5)
57	Printed material to support training and awareness-raising campaigns and meetings with communities and logging companies (Total cost: $6,500; years 2 to 5)
58	Meetings and workshops for awareness-raising at the national and local levels about the forestry legal framework, including the code of conduct for forest concessions, sustainable forestry practices, etc. (Total cost: $2,500; years 2 and 3) Meetings and workshops with key stakeholders (government staff, IPLCs and logging companies) to provide updates on project implementation and results regarding sustainable forestry for concession holders and community forestry activities (Total cost: $10,000; years 2 to 5) Meetings, workshops, and training sessions (including on-the-Job training and field demonstrations) for forest rangers, local enforcement officials, community members, and members of logging companies regarding the forestry legal framework, sustainable management practices, monitoring and reporting, and update stakeholders on the latest SFM practices, technologies, and regulatory requirements (Total cost: $10,000; yeast 2 to 4)
59	Legal consultant (1) to draft updated Hunting Decree based on population assessments outcomes and to lobby for this updated Decree with the Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management (Min GBB) (Total cost: $12,000; $3,000/month; 4 months during years 4 and 5) Trainer (1) to assess training needs and train training of NCD game wardens and ITPs for more effective patrolling and monitoring efforts and strengthen the role of ITPs in wildlife and forest conservation (Total cost: $9,000; $300/day; 30 days during years 1 and 2)
60	Project Technical Manager (10%) to support the reinforcing of the enabling environment (Total cost: $22,500; $4,500 per year; years 1 to 5)
61	Travel cost (car rent, accommodations, per diem, etc) associated to training sessions and awareness-raising activities (Total cost: $6,000; years 1 to 4)
62	Firm to conduct rapid game species population assessments (mammals, birds, etc.) as support for updating aspects of the Hunting Law (Total cost: $75,000; years 1 to 3)

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63	Equipment (car parts/maintenance for NCD's existing own vehicles, GPS, binoculars, and other field equipment) to enable NCD to more effectively monitor and enforce wildlife and PA protection regulations and laws (Total cost: $50,000; years 1 and 3)
64	Materials and goods (fuel, field supplies, etc.) to enable NCD to more effectively monitor and enforce wildlife and PA protection regulations and laws (Total cost: $50,000; $10,000/year; years 1 to 5) Materials and goods associated with field activities and for training sessions for game wardens and ITPs (Total cost: $4,000; years 1 and 2)
65	Audio visual equipment to support implementation of awareness raising strategy for wildlife and intact forest conservation (Total cost: $5,000; years 1 and 3)
66	Educational material for training activities and awareness raising campaigns (Total cost: $10,500; years 1 o 5)
67	Workshops and meetings for validation of draft updated Hunting Decree (Total cost: $3,000; years 4 and 5) Training events for NCD game wardens and ITPs (Total cost: $4,000; years 1 and 2) Meetings and events that highlight the importance of wildlife and intact forests conservation (Total cost: $5,000; years 1 to 5)
68	International Safeguards Expert (1) to develop the ESMP, IPP and other plans (Total cost: $54,600; $700 daily rate x 78 days; year 1)
69	National Safeguards Expert (1) to support locally the development of safeguards assessments and plans (Total cost: $22,500; $300 daily rate x 75 days; year 1) Local translators to support local consultations for the development and implementation of SESP-related assessments and plans, including achieving FPIC (Total cost: $6,250; $50 daily rate x 125 days; year 1 to 4)
70	Gender/Safeguards Specialist (1) to implement all safeguards plans, as appropriate (ESMP/IPP; Gender Action Plan; Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, etc.) (Total cost: $80,000; $16,000/year; years 1 to 5) Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Specialist (1) to support all consultations with ITPs and obtain FPIC for the implementation of related project activities (Total cost: $80,000; $16,000/year; years 1 to 5)
71	Travel expenses and DSA related to the development of social and environmental safeguard related assessments and plans (Total cost: $6,000; year 1) Travel expenses related to the implementation of SES-related management plans and consultations (Total cost: $10,000; $2,000/year; years 1 to 5)
72	Audio and printing materials related to social and environmental safeguards assessments and implementation (Total cost: $2,500; $500/year; years 1 to 5
73	Training the PMU, institutional partners, and private sector companies on environmental and social safeguards as per UNDP standards (Total cost: $3,300; years 1 and 3) Workshops for SES-related public consultations and to ensure stakeholder engagement (Total cost: $10,000, $2,000/year; years 1 to 5) Workshops on gender mainstreaming (Total cost: $4,000; years 1 and 3) Workshops/meetings for the grievance mechanism socialization and training (Total cost: $4,000; years 1 and 3)
	Component 4: Promoting capacity building, communication, and regional cooperation
74	IT Specialist (1) to develop a web-based information management platform for the project and a user's guide (Total cost: $7,500; $2,500/month; 3 months year 1)
75	Knowledge Management Assistant (1; 16.67%) to document and share, in a user-friendly manner, information, lessons, best practices, and expertise generated during implementation; develop and implement the communication plan; knowledge outputs; and coordination with the ASL Regional Knowledge Platform (Total cost: $12,500; $2,500/year; years 1 to 5). Total cost of the Knowledge Management Assistant over five years: $75,000
76	Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated with knowledge sharing (Total cost: $4,000; years 1 to 5)
77	Computer equipment and software for the development of web-based information management platform for the project and to support knowledge management and sharing (Total cost: $6,000; years 1 and 3)

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78	Knowledge management products and materials (technical reports, publications, social media posts, etc.) for information sharing, including documentation of ITPs' knowledge and practices on low impact agriculture and wildlife products (Total cost: $5,500; years 1 to 5)
79	Workshops and meetings to enhance ITPs and institutional knowledge management capacity for integrated landscape conservation and sustainable management (Total cost: $8,000; years 1 to 5)
80	Knowledge Management Assistant (1; 16.67%)) to document and share, in a user-friendly manner, information, lessons, best practices, and expertise generated during implementation; develop and implement the communication plan; knowledge outputs; and coordination with the ASL Regional Knowledge Platform (Total cost: $12,500; $2,500/year; years 1 to 5)
81	Travel expenses and DSA to participate in the ASL Annual Conference (4 people/year) (Total cost: $60,000; $3,000/event, years 1 to 5) Travel expense and DSA to participate in specific topic events organized by the ASL Regional Team (4 people to 3 events per year) (Total cost: $180,000; $3,000/event, years 1 to 5)
82	Knowledge Management Assistant (1; 16.67%) to document and share, in a user-friendly manner, information, lessons, best practices, and expertise generated during implementation; develop and implement the communication plan; knowledge outputs; and coordination with the ASL Regional Knowledge Platform (Total cost: $12,500; $2,500/year; years 1 to 5).
83	Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated with the implementation of the project's communication plan (Total cost: $4,000; years 1 to 5)
84	Products and materials associated to the implementation of project's communication plan (Total cost: $5,000; years 1 to 5)
85	Workshops and meetings associated with the implementation of the project's communication plan (Total cost: $2,500; years 1 to 5)
86	Knowledge Management Assistant (1; 16.67%) to document and share, in a user-friendly manner, information, lessons, best practices, and expertise generated during implementation; develop and implement the communication plan; knowledge outputs; and coordination with the ASL Regional Knowledge Platform (Total cost: $12,500; $2,500/year; years 1 to 5).
87	Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated with the implementation of a public outreach program (Total cost: $2,000; years 1 to 5)
88	Outreach products and materials to disseminate general project documentation and lessons learned, including the project's newsletter (Total cost: $5,000; years 1 to 5)
89	Workshops, meetings, filed trips, educational presentations, etc. to build public awareness about biodiversity and intact forest conservation (Total cost: $5,000; years 1 to 5)
90	Information Management Expert (1) to review existing bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements with neighboring (Guyana and Brazil) and other Amazon countries in support of transboundary cooperation and communication, and document existing information sharing mechanisms and make recommendations for enhancing cooperation (Total cost: $9,000; year 1)
91	Knowledge Management Assistant (1; 16.67%) to document and share, in a user-friendly manner, information, lessons, best practices, and expertise generated during implementation; develop and implement the communication plan; knowledge outputs; and coordination with the ASL Regional Knowledge Platform (Total cost: $12,500; $2,500/year; years 1 to 5).
92	Travel cost (accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated with South-South technical exchanges and Amazon transboundary cooperation and communication (Total cost: $15,000; years 1 to 5)
93	Workshops and meetings related to establishing partnerships with regional organizations, other institutions, and regional projects for South-South technical cooperation (Total cost: $4,000; years 1 to 5)
94	Knowledge Management Assistant (1; 16.67%) to document and share, in a user-friendly manner, information, lessons, best practices, and expertise generated during implementation; develop and implement the communication plan; knowledge outputs; and coordination with the ASL Regional Knowledge Platform (Total cost: $12,500; $2,500/year; years 1 to 5).

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95	Travel cost (accommodation, DSA, etc.) to building partnership with other Chidl Projects participating in the ASL Regional Platform (Total cost: $10,000; years 1 to 5)
96	Workshops and meetings associated to building partnership with other Child Projects participating in the ASL Regional Platform (Total cost: $4,000; years 1 to 5)
	Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)
97	International M&E Expert (1) for Mid-Term Review (Total cost: $22,500; $750 daily rate x 30 days; year 3) International M&E Expert (1) for Terminal Evaluation (Total cost: $22,500; $750 daily rate x 30 days; year 5)
98	National M&E Expert (1) for Mid-Term Review (Total cost: $13,500; $540 daily rate x 25 days; year 3) National M&E Expert (1) for Terminal Evaluation (Total cost: $13,500; $540 daily rate x 25 days; year 5)
99	Travel expenses for Mid-Term Review (Total cost: $5,000; year 3) Travel expenses for Terminal Evaluation (Total cost: $6,460; year 5)
100	M&E Officer (1) for monitoring of project indicators (including GEF Core Indicators, transformational indicators, and GBF targets) and the PRF, ESMP/IPP, Gender Action Plan, Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, other related plans as needed, as well as mandatory reports production - i.e., PIRs (Total cost: $80,000; $16,000/year; years 1 to 5)
101	Travel expenses related to the monitoring of GEF core indicators and PRF, and social and environmental safeguards (Total cost: $25,000; $5,000/year; years 1 to 5)
102	Computer and software (2) (Total cost: $4,000; $2,000/unit; years 1 and 3)
103	Project Inception Workshop (Total cost: $10,000; year 1) Mid-Term Review workshop (Total cost: $4,000; year 3) Terminal Evaluation workshop (Total cost: $4,500; year 5)
	Project Management Cost (PMC)
104	Project audits - (Total cost: $25,000; $5,000/year; years 1 to 5)
105	Project Technical Manager (4%) will undertake day-to-day project implementation, administration, procurement and management activities (Total cost: $9,000; $1,800 per year; years 1 to 5) Project Finance/Administrative Assistant (1) (Total cost: $112,500; $22,500/year; years 1 to 5)
106	Office furniture (Total cost: $3,000; $1,000/year, year 1, 3 and 5)
107	Computer and software (4) (Total cost: $6,000; $1,500/unit; years 1 and 3) Printer (2) (Total cost: $1,356; $678/unit; years 1 and 3)
108	Office and IT supplies and consumables (Total cost: $5,500; years 1 to 5)
109	Training workshops, seminars and meetings to strengthen project management capabilities (Total cost: $1,500; $500/year; years 1 to 3)

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LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SAAB) between the Government of Suriname and UNDP, signed on 29 April 1978. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment ("Implementing Partner") 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.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Option a. Implementing Partner is a Government Entity (NIM)

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, 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.
2. 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.
3. 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 United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List, and that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used for money laundering activities. The United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List can be accessed via https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list.
4. 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. SH may occur in the workplace or in connection with work. While typically involving a pattern of conduct, SH may take the form of a single incident. In assessing the reasonableness of expectations or perceptions, the perspective of the person who is the target of the conduct shall be considered.

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5. 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. b) 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.

6. 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).

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP places reasonable reliance upon the Implementing Partner for it to apply its laws, regulations and processes, and applicable international laws regarding anti money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism, to ensure consistency with the principles of then in force the UNDP Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy.

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11. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, anti-fraud and anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. 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.

    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.

15. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularity, 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.

    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, corruption or other financial irregularity, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

    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.

16. 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.

17. 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.

18. 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.

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Mandatory Annexes

1. GEF Budget Template (available from BPPS NCE team)
2. GEF Execution Support Letter
3. Project Map and geospatial coordinates of the project area
4. Multiyear Workplan
5. Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)
6. UNDP Risk Register
7. Overview of technical consultancies/subcontracts
8. Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan
9. Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF) or other SES frameworks/plans including the Project's GRM, if required
10. Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan
11. Procurement Plan – for first year of implementation especially
12. GEF focal area specific annexes (e.g. METT, GHG calculations, target landscape profile, feasibility study, other technical reports)
13. Additional agreements: such as cost sharing agreements, project cooperation agreements signed with NGOs (where the NGO is designated as the "executing entity"), letters of financial commitments etc..
14. Signed LOA between UNDP and IP requesting UNDP Support Services (if required on exceptional basis and authorized by the GEF)
15. GEF CEO Endorsement/Approval
16. On-Granting Provisions Applicable to the Implementing Partner
17. Terms of Reference for Project Board and Project Team
18. GEF Core indicators (see template below)
19. GEF Taxonomy (see template below)
20. Results of the Partners Capacity Assessment Tool (PCAT) and HACT Micro Assessment
21. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report (to be completed in UNDP online corporate planning system)

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Annex 1: GEF Budget Template

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*				
Equipment	Audio visual equipment to support implementation of awareness raising strategy for wildlife and intact forest conservation (Total cost: $5,000; years 1 and 3)								5,000								5,000			5,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)
Equipment	Audio visual equipment to support training activities (Total cost: $10,000; year 2)	10,000															10,000			10,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)
Equipment	Audio visual equipment to support training activities (Total cost: $10,000; years 1 and		14,000														14,000			14,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

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Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*				
	3) Communication equipment for the CSNR (Total cost: $4,000; years 1, 3, and 5)																			
Equipment	Computer and IT equipment for digital marketplaces for ITP to sell their products directly (Total cost: $3,000; year 2)					3,000											3,000		3,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)
Equipment	Computer and software (2) (Total cost: $4,000; $2,000/unit; years 1 and 3)																-	4,000	4,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)
Equipment	Computer and software (4) (Total cost: $6,000; $1,500/unit;																-		7,356	7,356	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environm

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*				
	years 1 and 3) Printer (2) (Total cost: $1,356; $678/unit; years 1 and 3)																			ent (MSPE)
Equipment	Computer equipment and software for the development of web-based information management platform for the project and to support knowledge management and sharing (Total cost: $6,000; years 1 and 3)										6,000						6,000			6,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)
Equipment	Equipment (car parts/maintenance for NCD's existing own								50,000								50,000			50,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environm

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*				
	vehicles, GPS, binoculars, and other field equipment) to enable NCD to more effectively monitor and enforce wildlife and PA protection regulations and laws (Total cost: $50,000; years 1 and 3)																			ent (MSPE)
Equipment	Equipment (car parts/maintenance for SBB's existing own vehicles, GPS, etc.) to enable SBB to monitor and more effectively enforce forestry regulations							50,000									50,000			50,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	and laws (Total cost: $50,000; years 1 and 3)																			
Equipment	Equipment for species monitoring (laptops, mobile devices, GPS, drones, etc.) (Total cost: $45,000, years 3 to 5) Equipment for species data management and reporting (server, computers, printer, software) (Total cost: $30,000, years 3 to 5)			75,000													75,000			75,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*				
Equipment	Field equipment for species monitoring (camera traps, sound recorders, tags, field gear, etc.) (Total cost: $45,000, years 3 to 5)			45,000													45,000			45,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)
Equipment	Internet connection or Starlink ($500), internet subscription ($10,000) to support mobile banking, web site fees for crowdfunding platform ($500), and computer equipment and software ($5,000) for use for mobile				16,000												16,000			16,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	banking and support to enhancing sustainable livelihoods and production (Total cost: $16,000; years 1 to 5)																			
Equipment	Monitoring equipment and ranger station equipment for the CSNR (Total cost: $20,000; years 1 to 5)		20,000														20,000			20,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)
Equipment	Office furniture (Total cost: $3,000; $1,000/year, year 1, 3 and 5)																-		3,000	3,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*				
Equipment	Software (ArcGIS, Database Management System) and hardware (computers workstations, servers, data storage equipment) (Total cost: $20,000; years 2 to 5)						20,000										20,000			20,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)
Equipment	Toolkits and equipment to support agroforestry and community forestry (GPS devices, mapping, pruning and planting, protective gear, etc.) (Total cost: $30,000; $10,000/year; years 2 to 4)				30,000												30,000			30,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

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Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*				
Grants	Low Value Grants (LVGs) to support innovation in NTFP and ecotourism and value addition (Total cost: $102,000; average of $10,200 per grant; years 2 to 4). The project will follow UNDP policies on Low Value Grants				102,000												102,000			102,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)
Grants	LVGs to support low environmental impact agriculture and wildlife-based value chains (Total cost: $70,000; average of $10,000 per grant; years 2					70,000											70,000			70,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

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Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*				
	to 4). The project will follow UNDP policies on Low Value Grants																			
Contractual services-Individual	Gender/Safeguards Specialist (1) to implement all safeguards plans, as appropriate (ESMP/IPP; Gender Action Plan; Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, etc.) (Total cost: $80,000; $16,000/year; years 1 to 5) Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Specialist (1) to support all consultations with ITPs and									160,000							160,000			160,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*				
	obtain FPIC for the implementation of related project activities (Total cost: $80,000; $16,000/year; years 1 to 5)																			
Contractual services-Individual	Knowledge Management Assistant (1; 16.67%) to document and share, in a user-friendly manner, information, lessons, best practices, and expertise generated during implementation; develop and implement the communication plan;												12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	50,000			50,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	knowledge outputs; and coordination with the ASL Regional Knowledge Platform (Total cost: $12,500; $2,500/year; years 1 to 5).																			
Contractual services-Individual	Knowledge Management Assistant (1; 16.67%) to document and share, in a user-friendly manner, information, lessons, best practices, and expertise generated during implementation; develop and implement the communicati										12,500						12,500			12,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

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Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	on plan; knowledge outputs; and coordination with the ASL Regional Knowledge Platform (Total cost: $12,500; $2,500/year; years 1 to 5). Total cost of the Knowledge Management Assistant over five years: $75,000																			
Contractual services-Individual	Knowledge Management Assistant (1; 16.67%)) to document and share, in a user-friendly manner, information, lessons, best practices, and											12,500					12,500			12,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*				
	expertise generated during implementation; develop and implement the communication plan; knowledge outputs; and coordination with the ASL Regional Knowledge Platform (Total cost: $12,500; $2,500/year; years 1 to 5)																			
Contractual services-Individual	M&E Officer (1) for monitoring of project indicators (including GEF Core Indicators, transformational indicators,																-	80,000		80,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	and GBF targets) and the PRF, ESMP/IPP, Gender Action Plan, Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, other related plans as needed, as well as mandatory reports production - i.e., PIRs (Total cost: $80,000; $16,000/year; years 1 to 5)																			
Contractual services-Individual	Project Technical Manager (10%) to support the reinforcing of the enabling environment (Total cost: $22,500;						22,500	22,500	22,500								67,500			67,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

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Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	$4,500 per year; years 1 to 5)																				
Contractual services-Individual	Project Technical Manager (10%) to support the strengthening of conservation under different protection regimes (Total cost: $22,500; $4,500 per year; years 1 to 5) Protected Areas and Biodiversity Specialist (1; 33.33%) to support the management effectiveness of the CSNR		67,500														67,500			67,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	(Total cost: $45,000; $9,000 per year; years 1 to 5)																			
Contractual services-Individual	Project Technical Manager (10%) to support the strengthening of conservation under different protection regimes (Total cost: $22,500; $4,500 per year; years 1 to 5) Protected Areas and Biodiversity Specialist (1; 33.33%) to support the participatory monitoring off key			67,500													67,500			67,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	species PAs, OECMs, and surrounding areas (Total cost: $45,000; $9,000 per year; years 1 to 5)																			
Contractual services-Individual	Project Technical Manager (15%) to support the enhancing of sustainable livelihoods and production (Total cost: $33,750; $6,750 per year; years 1 to 5) Sustainable Production Specialist (1; 50%) to assist ITPs in the implementation of sustainable				101,250												101,250			101,250	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

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Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	production practices (NTFP, community forestry, and ecotourism) (Total cost: $67,500; $13,500 per year; years 1 to 5). Total cost of the Sustainable Production Specialist over five years: $135,000																			
Contractual services-Individual	Project Technical Manager (15%) to support the enhancing of sustainable livelihoods and production (Total cost: $33,750; $6,750 per year; years 1					101,250											101,250			101,250	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	to 5) Sustainable Production Specialist (1; 50%) to design and provide support for the implementation of low-impact agriculture and wildlife-based value chains (Total cost: $67,500; $13,500 per year; years 1 to 5)																			
Contractual services-Individual	Project Technical Manager (16%) to support the strengthening of conservation under different protection	79,500															79,500			79,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	regimes (Total cost: $34,500; $6,900 per year; years 1 to 5). Total cost of the Project Technical Manager over five years: $233,500 (distributed in Components 1 [36%], 2 [30%], 3 [30%], and PMC [4%]). Protected Areas and Biodiversity Specialist (1; 33.33%) to support the creation of new PAs and/or the registration of OECMs (Total cost:																			

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	$45,000; $9,000 per year; years 1 to 5). Total cost of the Protected Areas and Biodiversity Specialist over five years: $135,000.																			
Contractual services-Individual	Project Technical Manager (4%) will undertake day-to-day project implementation, administration, procurement and management activities (Total cost: $9,000; $1,800 per year; years 1 to 5)																-		121,500	121,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

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Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	Project Finance/Administrative Assistant (1) (Total cost: $112,500; $22,500/year; years 1 to 5)																				
Contractual services-Company	Firm to conduct additional (baseline) studies to update the CSNR management plan, draft the updated management plan with full participation of ITPs and other stakeholders (Total cost: $100,000; years 1 and 2) Firm to train PA staff in monitoring and		150,000														150,000			150,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	patrolling, wildlife identification and monitoring, biodiversity and threats, GIS and Remote Sensing techniques, etc., including assessment of needs and developing training materials (Total cost: $50,000; years 1 to 3)																			
Contractual services-Company	Firm to conduct participatory baseline studies for PA creation, develop/inform ITPs about PA creation process and potential co-management	70,000															70,000			70,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

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Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*				
	strategies, and to draft PA creation proposals with the participation of IPLCs (Total cost: $70,000; years 1 and 2)																			
Contractual services-Company	Firm to conduct rapid game species population assessments (mammals, birds, etc.) as support for updating aspects of the Hunting Law (Total cost: $75,000; years 1 to 3)								75,000								75,000			75,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)
Contractual services-Company	Firm to undertake a scoped SESA for project related upstream actions (Total						205,000										205,000			205,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environm

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*				
	cost: $205,000; years 1 and 2)																			ent (MSPE)
International Consultants	Conservation Finance Expert (1) to assess and set up financial mechanisms (e.g., environment funds) supported by industries such as oil and gas, ensuring sustainable financial support for PA management (Total cost: $15,000; $750/day for 20 days; years 1 and 2)		30,000														30,000			30,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

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Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	Business Strategy Expert (1) to develop effective strategies for revenue generation through ecotourism and public-private partnerships and to ensure that the business plans are viable, sustainable, and aligned with conservation goals (Total cost: $15,000; $750/day for 20 days; years 1 and 2)																			

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*				
International Consultants	International M&E Expert (1) for Mid-Term Review (Total cost: $22,500; $750 daily rate x 30 days; year 3) International M&E Expert (1) for Terminal Evaluation (Total cost: $22,500; $750 daily rate x 30 days; year 5)																-	45,000		45,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)
International Consultants	International Safeguards Expert (1) to develop the ESMP, IPP and other plans (Total cost: $54,600; $700 daily rate x 78 days; year 1)									54,600							54,600			54,600	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*				
International Consultants	TSA Expert (1) to undertake the TSA of the benefits of fresh water ecosystem services to the agricultural sector, develop the strategic action plan, conduct economic analysis of lost revenues vs. alternatives, and training of the PMU and key stakeholders in TSA (Total cost: $75,000; $750/day; 100 days during year 2 and 3)						75,000										75,000			75,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

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Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
Local Consultants	Ecotourism Expert (1) to develop ecotourism and implement strategies that are sustainable and profitable for PAs and design eco-friendly tourism services and activities (Total cost: $45,000; $3,000/month; 15 months years 1 to 4) Financial Analyst (1) to identify, structure, and implement PA management funding mechanisms,		147,000														147,000			147,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	including modeling financial scenarios, analyzing potential revenue streams such as fees from forestry concessions, and exploring the feasibility of biodiversity credits (Total cost: $45,000; $3,000/month; 15 months years 1 to 4) Environmental Legal Expert (1) to provide expertise on environmental law, particularly in the areas of biodiversity credits and																			

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	regulatory frameworks for PA funding through sectors like the oil and gas industry and to ensure that all funding mechanisms comply with national and international standards (Total cost: $12,000; $3,000/month; 4 months years 1 and 2) Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Expert (1) to establish and manage partnerships between the government and private																				

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	sector, facilitate agreements that benefit both conservation efforts and business interests, including arrangements in agrotourism (Total cost: $45,000; $3,000/month; 15 months years 1 to 4)																			

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Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
Local Consultants	GIS specialist (1) to collect existing land use maps, gather relevant spatial datasets, compile and integrate the collected spatial data in a database or platform, database maintenance and update; produce new and update existing land use maps, based on ground data, produce thematic maps (land cover, traditional land use), and delineate boundaries of community						76,500										76,500			76,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

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Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	lands and PAs (Total cost: $18,000; $3,000/month; 6 months during years 2 to 5) Graphic designer (1) to create awareness materials (folders, posters, illustrations) about traditional land use practices (Total cost: $12,000; $2,000; 6 months during years 2 and 4) Responsible Mining Expert (1) to provide technical assistance and support for																				

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	development of a RMSAP for aggregate mining with NIMOS (Total cost: $15,000; $3,000/month; 5 months during years 3 to 5) Environmental Planning Expert (1) to review and update (environmental) plans of the private sector; review and update (environmental) plans of District/Ressort Plans for Kabalebo, Boven-Coppename, Southern part of Nickerie; and to																			

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	develop environmental land use plans with input from ITPs during participatory meetings; report on the most important findings, updates and recommendations (Total cost: $10,500; $300/day; 35 days during year 2) Trainer (2) to provide trainings in biodiversity mainstreaming into sector, regional, and village planning, and in land use planning (Total cost:																			

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	$21,000; $350/day; 60 days during years 2, 3 and 4)																			
Local Consultants	Information Management Expert (1) to review existing bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements with neighboring (Guyana and Brazil) and other														9,000		9,000			9,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

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Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*				
	Amazon countries in support of transboundary cooperation and communication, and document existing information sharing mechanisms and make recommendations for enhancing cooperation (Total cost: $9,000; year 1)																			
Local Consultants	IT Specialist (1) to develop a web-based information management platform for the project and a user's guide (Total cost: $7,500; $2,500/mont										7,500						7,500		7,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

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Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	h; 3 months year 1)																				
Local Consultants	Legal consultant (1) to conduct research on Draft Sustainable Nature Management Act and review of the ruling and decision of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States (IACHR/OAS), identify and organize meetings with responsible	24,000															24,000			24,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

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Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	decision-makers, and draft a plan on the next steps for approval of the draft law and the decision of the IACHR/OAS (Total cost: $6,000; years 1 and 2) Graphic designer (1) to create awareness materials (folders, posters, illustrations) (Total cost: $2,000; year 1) Videographer / Filmmaker (1) to create awareness materials (short film production)																				

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*				
	(Total cost: $4,000; year 1) Trainer (1) to provide training in conservation practices, sustainable ecotourism, wildlife conservation (Total cost: $12,000; $300/day for 40 days; years 1 and 2)																			
Local Consultants	Legal consultant (1) to draft updated Hunting Decree based on population assessments outcomes and to lobby for this updated Decree with								21,000								21,000			21,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	the Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management (Min GBB) (Total cost: $12,000; $3,000/month; 4 months during years 4 and 5) Trainer (1) to assess training needs and train training of NCD game wardens and ITPs for more effective patrolling and monitoring efforts and strengthen the role of ITPs in wildlife and forest conservation (Total cost: $9,000; $300/day; 30																				

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	days during years 1 and 2)																				
Local Consultants	National M&E Expert (1) for Mid-Term Review (Total cost: $13,500; $540 daily rate x 25 days; year 3) National M&E Expert (1) for Terminal Evaluation (Total cost: $13,500; $540 daily rate x 25 days; year 5)																-	27,000		27,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)
Local Consultants	National Safeguards Expert (1) to support locally the development of safeguards									28,750							28,750			28,750	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environm

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*				
	assessments and plans (Total cost: $22,500; $300 daily rate x 75 days; year 1) Local translators to support local consultations for the development and implementation of SESP-related assessments and plans, including achieving FPIC (Total cost: $6,250; $50 daily rate x 125 days; year 1 to 4)																			ent (MSPE)

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Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*				
Local Consultants	Sustainable Forestry Management Expert (1) to assess current forestry operations and their alignment with sustainable management practices and to analyze forestry data and the legal framework for forestry in Suriname (Total cost: $12,000; $300/day; 40 days during year 2) Environmental Communications Expert (1) to develop and implement							168,500									168,500			168,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	strategies for sustainable forestry campaigns, focusing on sustainable practices and regulatory compliance; and to develop to develop awareness and communication materials for ITPs regarding the sustainable forestry code of conduct (Total cost: $12,500; $2,500/month; 5 months during years 2 and 3) Forestry Trainer (1) to conduct sustainable forestry																			

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Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	training activities to strengthen skills to monitor compliance and enforce regulations effectively (Total cost: $12,000; $300/day; 40 days during years 2 and 3) Forestry Information Management Technician (1) to support SBB with the establishment of the mechanism for periodic data updates, to track progress in sustainable forestry practices, and to assess data																				

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	to provide feedback to forestry companies on the effectiveness of the implementation of code of conduct (Total cost: $21,000; $1,500/month; 14 months during years 2 to 4) Sustainable Forestry Management Expert (1) to support the process of making the adoption of the sustainable forestry code of conduct mandatory, facilitate engagement with different																			

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	stakeholders, develop training manuals, guidelines, and other education materials for SFM and other best practices, train ITP's and logging company staff, and advise and support ITP's and logging companies with monitoring activities (Total cost: $54,000; $3,000/month; 18 months during years 2 to 4) Environmental Law Expert (1) to ensure that																			

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	suggested legislation and forestry policies are aligned to mandate the adoption of a sustainable forestry code of conduct, including the use of the CMS as a mandatory method in all logging concessions, and to develop mechanisms for integration of the code of conduct into legal framework (Total cost: $15,000; $3,000/month; 5 months during years 2 and 3)																			

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	Forest Management Expert (1) to design and lead demonstration projects for successful sustainable forestry practices (Total cost: $24,000; $3,000/month; 8 months; years 4 and 5) Sustainable Finance Expert (1) to analyze and assess potential financial incentives to promote adherence to the sustainable forestry code of conduct and																			

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	mitigation of perverse incentives for logging companies (Total cost: $18,000; $3,000/month; 6 months during years 2 and 3																			

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Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
Local Consultants	Sustainable Production Training Expert (1) to develop and implement training activities in sustainable low-impact agricultural and wildlife use practices (Total cost: $10,000; years 1 and 2) Business Consultant (1) to establish partnerships between producers and buyers and develop and maintain digital marketplaces for ITP to sell their products					154,000											154,000			154,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	directly (Total cost: $60,000; $3,000/month; 20 months over years 1 to 5) Funding Expert (1) to develop and manage a small grants program, including LVG following UNDP's Policy on LVG (Total cost: $24,000; $3,000/month; 8 months over years 1 to 5) Market Expert (1) to develop branding and marketing strategies for low-impact agriculture and wildlife-																				

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Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	based products from the project target landscape (Total cost: $60,000; $3,000/month; 20 months over years 1 to 5)																				
Local Consultants	Trainer (1) to train members of ITPs and other key stakeholders in remote sensing techniques, data collection on biodiversity, threats assessment, etc. (Total cost: $18,000; $300/day; 60 days during years 3 to 5) Species			372,200													372,200			372,200	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	Monitoring Expert (1) for key species status assessment (Total cost: $6,000; $300/day; 20 days during year 3) Biodiversity Expert (1) to validate and process the monitoring data, implement, evaluate and update the monitoring plan, and to analyze the data and reports and assist/ advise on decision-making for species protection and threats assessments (Total cost:																			

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	\$54,000; \$18,000/year; years 3 to 5) Local ITPs (10) to participate in monitoring expedition as guides, boats men, persons with traditional knowledge on species, and to provide logistical support (Total cost: \$6,000; \$30/person-day; 20 days/person during year 3) Local ITP coordinators (2) to organize and lead expedition to the southern portion of the																			

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Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	project target landscape (Total cost: $2,000; $50/person-day); 20 days/person during year 3) Monitoring team members (24) to monitor the area and collect species data (Total cost: $259,200; $30/person-day; 120 days/person/ year during years 3 to 5) Data management /IT specialist (1) to develop data management system/application for uploading																				

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	data, data storage, processing data, creating reports based on processed data, and create protocols for data management (Total cost: $27,000; $3,000/month; 9 months during years 3 to 5)																			

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
Local Consultants	Training Expert (2; one in forestry aspects and one in ecotourism) to develop and implement training activities focusing on land use planning and management, community forestry and ecotourism (Total cost: $10,000; years 1 and 2) Financial Expert (1) to assess existing financing methods and options, discuss options with				225,400												225,400			225,400	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	financial institutions for micro finance in the project target landscape, and develop a micro financing plan products together with financing partners assuring compatibility with ITP community requirements (Total cost: $48,000; years 1 to 3) IT Financial Expert (1) to develop and operationalize a web-based crowdfunding platform in cooperation with key partners																			

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	(Total cost: $30,000; years 1 to 5) Funding Expert (1) to develop and manage a small grants program, including LVG following UNDP's Policy on LVG, assess other available funding options, and develop and assist ITPs and other local communities in the application for funding, and provide training (Total cost: $51,000; years 1 to 5) Business Expert (1) to																				

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	assist ITPs in writing business plans for NTFP and ecotourism, provide training, and establish partnerships with the private sector (Total cost: $54,000; years 1 to 4) IT Consultant (1) to establish and manage an information platform for ITP and private/public sectors (Total cost: $14,400; $300/day; 48 days during years 2 to 5) Marketing Expert (1) to conduct																				

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	market assessment to identify demand for various NTFPs and for ecotourism services both locally and internationally, and perform feasibility studies (Total cost: $18,000; year 1)																			
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Meetings (meeting costs, local assistance) with ITPs to obtain consent about the creation of new PAs (Total cost: $5,000; years	40,998															40,998			40,998	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*				
	1 and 2) Awareness sessions, workshops and community events (meeting costs, venue rent, local assistance) with ITPs about Draft Sustainable Nature Management Act and OECMs (Total cost: $8,000; years 1 and 2) Meetings with ASL2 Project Team (Total cost: $1,998; years 1 to 5) Meetings and Workshops (meeting costs, venue rent) with																			

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*				
	ITPs, landowners, ecotourism companies and other stakeholders for establishing OECMs in rented lands and ITP territories (Total cost: $16,000; years 2 and 3) Training courses in conservation practices, sustainable ecotourism, wildlife conservation for relevant stakeholders (Total cost: $10,000; years 2 and 3)																			

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Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Meetings (meeting costs, local assistance, etc.) associated with the development and implementation of the species monitoring program including meetings with ITPs to obtain consent and to actively participate in monitoring activities (Total cost: $8,000; years 3 to 5) Training courses in remote sensing techniques, data			13,000													13,000			13,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

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Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*				
	collection on biodiversity and threats (Total cost: $5,000; years 3 to 5)																			
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Meetings and workshops for awareness-raising at the national and local levels about the forestry legal framework, including the code of conduct for forest concessions, sustainable forestry practices, etc. (Total cost: $2,500; years 2 and 3) Meetings and workshops with key stakeholders (government							22,500									22,500			22,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

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Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	staff, IPLCs and logging companies) to provide updates on project implementation and results regarding sustainable forestry for concession holders and community forestry activities (Total cost: $10,000; years 2 to 5) Meetings, workshops, and training sessions (including on-the-Job training and field demonstrations) for forest rangers, local enforcement																			

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Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	officials, community members, and members of logging companies regarding the forestry legal framework, sustainable management practices, monitoring and reporting, and update stakeholders on the latest SFM practices, technologies, and regulatory requirements (Total cost: $10,000; yeast 2 to 4)																			

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Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Meetings with different decision makers to facilitate approval of the updated management plan for the CSNR (Total cost: $3,000; year 2) Meetings and Workshops (meeting costs, venue rent, local assistance) with ITPs and other stakeholders for sharing the CSNR updated management plan and discuss next steps (Total cost: $4,500; year 2) Meetings and workshops		65,500														65,500			65,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	(meeting costs, venue rent, local assistance) for gathering information, validation of plans and financial strategies and establishing partnerships between PA managers, decision-makers, ITPs, and the private sector, among others (Total cost: $25,000; years 2 to 4) Participation of decision-makers and PA staff in international conferences or meetings on PA																			

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*				
	management and conservation financing (Total cost: $25,000; $5,000/year; years 1 to 5) METT workshops (2) (Total cost: $8,000; years 3 and 5)																			
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Meetings, workshops (meeting costs, local assistance) associated with engaging the government, the agricultural sector and other stakeholders for the development of the TSA and strategic						26,200										26,200		26,200	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	action plan (Total cost: $12,200; years 2 and 3) Meetings and workshops (meeting costs, local assistance) with ITPs to get input on traditional land use, delineation of boundaries, and mapping of their communal land and forest (Total cost: $4,000; year 2) Meetings and Workshops (meeting costs, venue rent) with NIMOS, and other relevant stakeholders																			

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	for the development of a RMSAP for aggregate mining (Total cost: $3,000; year 3) Training courses in environmental management and land use planning (Total cost: $5,000; year 3) Meetings (meeting costs, local assistance) with ITPs to get input for development of environmental sections of land use plans (private sector, District/Ressorts) (Total																			

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	cost: $2,000; year 2)																			
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Project Inception Workshop (Total cost: $10,000; year 1) Mid-Term Review workshop (Total cost: $4,000; year 3) Terminal Evaluation workshop (Total cost: $4,500; year 5)																-	18,500		18,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training activities with ITPs and other stakeholders in sustainable low-impact agricultural and wildlife use practices (Total cost: $6,000; years 1to 3) Training activities related to the implementation of traceability systems (Total cost: $4,000; years 2 and 3) Workshops and meetings to establish partnerships between producers and buyers (Total cost:					15,000											15,000			15,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	$5,000; years 1 to 4)																			
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training the PMU, institutional partners, and private sector companies on environmental and social safeguards as per UNDP standards (Total cost: $3,300; years 1 and 3) Workshops for SES-related public consultations and to ensure stakeholder engagement (Total cost: $10,000, $2,000/year; years 1 to 5) Workshops									21,300							21,300			21,300	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	on gender mainstreaming (Total cost: $4,000; years 1 and 3) Workshops/ meetings for the grievance mechanism socialization and training (Total cost: $4,000; years 1 and 3)																			
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training workshops and meeting with ITPs and other stakeholders focusing on land use planning and management, agroforestry, community forestry and ecotourism (Total cost: $10,000; years 2 and 3)				42,000												42,000			42,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	Workshops and meetings with ITPs to develop community forest management plans and for implementation of agroforestry systems (Total cost: $5,000; years 1 to 4) Meetings and workshops with ITPs to discuss financial solutions and training in on the use of mobile solutions for banking and financial options, and access to grants and other sources of funding																			

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	(Total cost: $12,000; years 1 to 4) Training in business plan writing, financial management, and NTFP (sustainable harvesting, value-added processing, and quality control) (Total cost: $15,000; years 1 to 4)																			
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training workshops, seminars and meetings to strengthen project management capabilities (Total cost: $1,500; $500/year; years 1 to 3)																-		1,500	1,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*				
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops and meetings associated to building partnership with other Child Projects participating in the ASL Regional Platform (Total cost: $4,000; years 1 to 5)															4,000	4,000			4,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops and meetings associated with the implementation of the project's communication plan (Total cost: $2,500; years 1 to 5)												2,500				2,500			2,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops and meetings for validation of draft updated Hunting Decree (Total								12,000								12,000			12,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environm

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Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*				
	cost: $3,000; years 4 and 5) Training events for NCD game wardens and ITPs (Total cost: $4,000; years 1 and 2) Meetings and events that highlight the importance of wildlife and intact forests conservation (Total cost: $5,000; years 1 to 5)																			ent (MSPE)
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops and meetings related to establishing partnerships with regional organizations, other institutions, and regional														4,000		4,000			4,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

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Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	projects for South-South technical cooperation (Total cost: $4,000; years 1 to 5)																				
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops and meetings to enhance ITPs and institutional knowledge management capacity for integrated landscape conservation and sustainable management (Total cost: $8,000; years 1 to 5)										8,000						8,000			8,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops, meetings, filed trips, educational presentations, etc. to build public awareness													5,000			5,000			5,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	about biodiversity and intact forest conservation (Total cost: $5,000; years 1 to 5)																			
Travel	Travel cost (accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated with South-South technical exchanges and Amazon transboundary cooperation and communication (Total cost: $15,000; years 1 to 5)														15,000		15,000			15,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)
Travel	Travel cost (accommodation, DSA, etc.) to building partnership															10,000	10,000			10,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environm

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	with other Chidl Projects participating in the ASL Regional Platform (Total cost: $10,000; years 1 to 5)																			ent (MSPE)
Travel	Travel cost (car rent, accommodation) associated with the creation of new PAs and/or the registration of OECMs (Total cost: $21,000; years 1 to 3)	21,000															21,000			21,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)
Travel	Travel cost (car rent, accommodation, etc) associated with the development and implementati			19,000													19,000			19,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

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Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	on of a participatory species monitoring program (Total cost: $19,000; years 3 to 5)																			
Travel	Travel cost (car rent, accommodation, per diems) associated with training and awareness-raising events, meetings with communities and logging companies, etc. (Total cost: $20,000; years 2 to 5)							20,000									20,000			20,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*				
Travel	Travel cost (car rent, accommodations, per diem, etc) associated to training sessions and awareness-raising activities (Total cost: $6,000; years 1 to 4)								6,000								6,000			6,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)
Travel	Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, daily subsistence allowance [DSA], etc.) associated to training of ITPs and other stakeholders focusing on land use planning and management, agroforestry, community				68,600												68,600			68,600	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	forestry and ecotourism (Total cost: $3,600; years 2 and 3) Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated with the development of community forest management plans, implementation of agroforestry systems/NTFP, and establishment of plant nurseries (Total cost: $15,000; years 1 to 4) Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated																			

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	with the development of financial options (micro loans, crowdfunding, small grants/LVG, etc.) and support to ITPs and other local communities to access funding (Total cost: $20,000; years 1 to 5) Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated with the development of business plans, establishing partnerships with the private/public sectors,																			

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	developing market studies, and related training (Total cost: $20,000; years 1 to 5) Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated with the developing a comprehensive capacity-building and benchmarking program for NTFPs (Total cost: $10,000; years 1 to 5)																			

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
Travel	Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated to training of ITPs and other stakeholders in sustainable low-impact agricultural and wildlife use practices (Total cost: $3,000; years 1 and 2) Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated to the design and support to low-impact agriculture, including a traceability system (Total cost: $15,000; years 1 to 5)					37,000											37,000			37,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated to establishing partnerships between producers (Total cost: $6,000; years 1 to 4) Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated with small grants/LVG and support to ITPs and other local communities (Total cost: $5,000; years 2 to 5) Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated to branding and																				

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	marketing strategies for low-impact agriculture and wildlife-based products from the project target landscape (Total cost: $8,000; years 1 to 5)																			
Travel	Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated with inclusive/ multi-stakeholder integrated land-use and planning (Total cost: $35,000; years 1 to 5)						35,000										35,000			35,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

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Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*				
Travel	Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated with knowledge sharing (Total cost: $4,000; years 1 to 5)										4,000						4,000			4,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)
Travel	Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated with the implementation of a public outreach program (Total cost: $2,000; years 1 to 5)													2,000			2,000			2,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)
Travel	Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated with the implementation of the project's												4,000				4,000			4,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	communication plan (Total cost: $4,000; years 1 to 5)																			
Travel	Travel costs (car rent, accommodation, air fares, etc.) for orientation site visits of project staff, consultants, and international travel (Total cost: $25,000; years 2 to 5) Travel cost (car rent, accommodation) associated with METT assessments (Total cost: $10,000; years 3 and 5)		35,000														35,000			35,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
Travel	Travel expenses and DSA related to the development of social and environmental safeguard related assessments and plans (Total cost: $6,000; year 1) Travel expenses related to the implementation of SES-related management plans and consultations (Total cost: $10,000; $2,000/year; years 1 to 5)									16,000							16,000			16,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
Travel	Travel expenses and DSA to participate in the ASL Annual Conference (4 people/year) (Total cost: $60,000; $3,000/event, years 1 to 5) Travel expense and DSA to participate in specific topic events organized by the ASL Regional Team (4 people to 3 events per year) (Total cost: $180,000; $3,000/event, years 1 to 5)											240,000					240,000			240,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																		Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
Travel	Travel expenses for Mid-Term Review (Total cost: $5,000; year 3) Travel expenses for Terminal Evaluation (Total cost: $6,460; year 5)																-	11,460		11,460	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)
Travel	Travel expenses related to the monitoring of GEF core indicators and PRF, and social and environmental safeguards (Total cost: $25,000; $5,000/year; years 1 to 5)																-	25,000		25,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
Office Supplies	Office and IT supplies and consumables (Total cost: $5,500; years 1 to 5)																-		5,500	5,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)
Office Supplies	Supplies associated with the creation of new PAs and/or the registration of OECMs (Total cost: $3,600; years 1 to 3)	3,600															3,600			3,600	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)
Other Operating Costs	Audio and printing materials related to social and environmental safeguards assessments and implementation (Total cost: $2,500;									2,500							2,500			2,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	$500/year; years 1 to 5																			
Other Operating Costs	Educational material for training activities and awareness raising campaigns (Total cost: $10,500; years 1 o 5)								10,500								10,500			10,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)
Other Operating Costs	Field material and goods associated with inclusive/multi-stakeholder integrated land-use and planning (Total cost: $15,000; years 1 to 5)						15,000										15,000			15,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
Other Operating Costs	Knowledge management products and materials (technical reports, publications, social media posts, etc.) for information sharing, including documentation of ITPs' knowledge and practices on low impact agriculture and wildlife products (Total cost: $5,500; years 1 to 5)										5,500						5,500			5,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)
Other Operating Costs	Materials and goods (fuel, field supplies, etc.) to enable NCD to more effectively								54,000								54,000			54,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environm

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Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	monitor and enforce wildlife and PA protection regulations and laws (Total cost: $50,000; $10,000/year ; years 1 to 5) Materials and goods associated with field activities and for training sessions for game wardens and ITPs (Total cost: $4,000; years 1 and 2)																			ent (MSPE)
Other Operating Costs	Materials and goods (fuel, medical kits, paper products, etc.) associated with the development			22,000													22,000			22,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*				
	and implementation of a participatory species monitoring program (Total cost: $22,000; years 3 to 5)																			
Other Operating Costs	Materials and goods associated with training and awareness-raising events, meetings with communities and logging companies (Total cost: $10,000; years 2 to 5) Materials and goods (fuel, field supplies, etc.) to enable SBB to monitor and							60,000									60,000			60,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

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Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	more effectively enforce forestry regulations and laws (Total cost: $50,000; $10,000/year; years 1 to 5)																			
Other Operating Costs	Materials and goods for the implementation of agroforestry systems with individuals of ITPs and other local communities (Total cost: $21,000; $7,000/year; years 2 to 4) Material and goods for the establishment of nurseries in support of community forestry (Total cost:				41,000												41,000			41,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

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Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	$20,000; $10,000/year; years 2and 3)																			
Other Operating Costs	Materials and goods for the implementation of low-impact agriculture and wildlife-based products with individuals of ITPs and other local communities (Total cost: $21,000; $7,000/year; years 2 to 4)					21,000											21,000			21,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)
Other Operating Costs	Materials for upgrading and maintenance of PA station (Total cost: $30,000; years 1, 3, and 5)		138,000														138,000			138,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*				
	Fuel and other materials and goods for monitoring and control activities in the field (Total cost: $108,000; $21,600/year; years 1 to 5)																			
Other Operating Costs	Outreach products and materials to disseminate general project documentation and lessons learned, including the project's newsletter (Total cost: $5,000; years 1 to 5)													5,000			5,000		5,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*				
Other Operating Costs	Printed material to support awareness raising, training and workshops, etc. (Total cost: $8,000; years 1 to 3)	8,000															8,000			8,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)
Other Operating Costs	Printed material to support training and awareness-raising campaigns and meetings with communities and logging companies (Total cost: $6,500; years 2 to 5)							6,500									6,500			6,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)
Other Operating Costs	Printed material to support training sessions (training material,			2,000													2,000			2,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environm

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Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*				
	handbooks and manuals) (Total cost: $2,000; years 3 to 5)																			ent (MSPE)
Other Operating Costs	Printed material to support workshops and training activities; information sharing, and publication fees on media platforms; and publication of land use plan and fees to support implementation of the plans (Total cost: $5,000; years 2 and 3)						5,000										5,000			5,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

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Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
Other Operating Costs	Printing, publications, etc., to support training activities related to sustainable low-impact agricultural (including traditional and underutilized species) and wildlife use practices (Total cost: $3,000; years 1 and 2) Printing, publications, etc., to support training activities regarding traceability systems for project supported sustainable					13,000											13,000			13,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
	products (Total cost: $2,000; year 2) Printing, publications, etc., to support branding strategy for sustainable products from the project target landscape (Total cost: $8,000; years 2 to 5)																			
Other Operating Costs	Printing, publications, etc., to support training activities: community forestry, ecotourism, NTFP, financial management (Total cost: $3,000; years				7,000												7,000			7,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*				
	1 to 4) Printing, publications, etc., related to promotional and dissemination material for funding, financing options, and business plans (Total cost: $4,000; years 1 to 4)																			
Other Operating Costs	Products and materials associated to the implementation of project's communication plan (Total cost: $5,000; years 1 to 5)												5,000				5,000		5,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1			*Component 2*		*Component 3*				*Component 4*						*Sub-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1.1	*Sub-components 1.1.2*	*Sub-components 1.1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1.1*	*Sub-component 2.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.1*	*Sub-component 3.1.2*	*Sub-component 3.1.3*	*Sub-component 3.1.4*	*Sub-component 4.1.1*	*Sub-component 4.1.2*	*Sub-component 4.2.1*	*Sub-component 4.2.2*	*Sub-component 4.3.1*	*Sub-component 4.3.2*					
Other Operating Costs	Project audits - (Total cost: $25,000; $5,000/year; years 1 to 5)																-		25,000	25,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)
Grand Total		257,098	667,000	615,700	633,250	414,250	480,200	350,000	256,000	283,150	43,500	252,500	24,000	24,500	40,500	26,500	4,368,148	210,960	163,856	4,742,964	

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Annex 2: GEF execution support letter

MINISTRY OF SPATIAL PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT

Prins Hendrikstraat no 22
Paramaribo, Suriname
Tel: +597-522020 email: secmin@rom.gov.sr

To: Manuel Rodrigues
CEO and Chairperson of GEF

Subject: **Letter of Support to request GEF Agency Execution for "Sustainable and Inclusive Development of West Suriname (SID-WS) part of Amazone Sustainable Landscape 3 Programme". [GEF *11205*]**

Paramaribo, 11 June 2024

Dear Rodrigues,

The purpose of this letter is to express my agreement and support to UNDP-Suriname to provide technical assistance and recover direct costs (DPC) during the implementation of the project entitled "Sustainable and Inclusive Development of West Suriname (SID-WS)" (please see the justification and financial details shown in the attached document).

The Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment has expressed the need to have UNDP´s operational support services in order to have a successful implementation of the project. It is important to mention that the Project Document design process has been carried out in close coordination between UNDP-Suriname and the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment, which is why I show my support for the project and implementation modality.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Vanuessa Cafferie
GEF Operational Focal Point
Permanent Secretary Finance and Administration Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment

Cc: Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment, Mr. Marciano Dasai
Cc: Director for the Environment, Mr. R. Sardjoe

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Request: Support to NIM

GEF 8 ASL3 Child Project Sustainable and Inclusive Development of West Suriname (SID-WS)"

1. Justification for the support envisaged to be provided by UNDP.

In response to the request of the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment of Suriname, UNDP envisions to provide operational support through ***Country Office Support to NIM*** to the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (ROM) as the implementing partner on behalf of the Government of Suriname for the Sustainable and Inclusive Development of West Suriname (SID-WS) project.

The ***Country Office support to NIM*** implementation modality was requested because the ROM, as a public entity, is subject to fiscal and administrative limits set by the Financial Compatibility Law. These limits cannot be increased without a complex and lengthy approval process involving both the Council of Ministers for procurement and administrative thresholds, and the Parliament of Suriname for the applicable procedures.

ROM has several critical responsibilities, including overseeing and monitoring Multilateral Environmental Conventions, the Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Fund, and the Global Environment Facility. Additionally, ROM is implementing a restructuring program for the Environmental Management Sector with support from the Inter-American Development Bank. ROM aims to dedicate its limited but qualified staff to these core functions and provide substantive leadership for various projects, including the SID-WS project. Moreover, Suriname is under the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Extended Financing Facility, which imposes stringent limitations on hiring additional government staff, thereby increasing the workload on existing employees. Although the IMF EFF is scheduled to end in late 2024, it is uncertain if these measures will continue, and the 2025 elections add to this uncertainty.

Given these limitations and leveraging UNDP's expertise in executing GEF projects through the ***Country Office Support to NIM modality***, the Surinamese Government has sought operational assistance from UNDP for the SID-WS project. In this context, the UNDP Country Office (CO) will enhance capabilities for service procurement and streamline payment processes for all expenses authorized by ROM related to project execution. This operational support includes engaging multiple responsible parties, managing low-value grant agreements, facilitating funds management, and providing capacity-building to local entities.

Through this modality the Surinamese Government would maintain the technical leadership and strategic direction of the project through the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment. In its role, one of the functions of ROM would involve the review and approval of all project documents (Terms of References, consultant products, strategies, etc.), however not the signing and administration of contracts or being contract administrators; allowing them to have all the knowledge of the technical processes and become empowered/strengthened without investing their time on administrative and financial processes, thereby maintaining full ownership of project outcomes.

It's important to note that the SID-WS project is situated in regions inhabited by indigenous and tribal peoples, characterized by highly challenging social and digital conditions that often hinder the presence and operations of governmental institutions and regular banking facilities. Therefore, UNDP's technical expertise and operational capabilities, including the requisite policies and procedures for remote areas, are essential. In these areas, beyond financial management, establishing trust and credibility are crucial components for successful project implementation.

2. A full analysis of the alternatives that could be available (other than UNDP performing execution support services)

The first alternative would involve transferring the funds directly to ROM. However, this approach is impractical due to fiscal, administrative, and procurement limitations, as well as other resource execution rules defined by the Compatibility Law. Additionally, the substantial workload related to Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), limited staff, staff turnover due to low government salaries, and the lack of a clear outlook for an immediate increase in the number of qualified staff do not create conditions for efficient project implementation.

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The second alternative would be to transfer the resources to an NGO, resulting in a full NGO execution project where ROM would lose its role or be severely limited in terms of providing the technical direction of the project. Therefore, this option is not feasible either. A similar request for Country Office support to NIM by the Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB) and the Institute for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB) also indicates no suitable alternative to take on the implementing partner role. Additionally, these public entities would face severe limitations. Lastly, the project's objective and expected outcomes include specific functions that correspond to ROM, such as Spatial Planning, GBB protected areas and wildlife management, and SBB Forest Management, which cannot be executed by any other available suitable entity or organization.

In addition, according to the information available from other possible organizations capable of providing procurement services, it is evident that UNDP offers the best value for money:

Organization	DPC is presented as a percentage of the total GEF STAR project amount
NGO 1	15%
NGO 2	10%
NGO 3	7%
UNDP	2%

Based on the above, UNDP as an implementing partner under the ***Country Office Support to NIM*** modality is the best viable alternative for the provision of these execution services.

3. A clear explanation of the institutional firewalls that will be in place to segregate the oversight function from the execution function at the CO

The UNDP Country Office (CO) in Suriname is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project and complies with the policy regarding the separation of functions between oversight and execution. The oversight and monitoring side of the UNDP CO includes an Environment Programme Specialist, an Environment Programme Associate, and an M&E focal point, all of whom provide oversight with the support of senior management. This includes the Deputy Resident Representative, who will participate in the Steering Committee.

In addition, the CO has an operations and a programme and project support team that ensures proper procurement services, monitoring, and high standards of implementation, working in strong coordination with the national implementing partners. This team includes a Programme Associate, Finance Associate, Procurement Assistant, Gender Focal Point, and an Environmental/Forest Management Specialist. Finally, audit and evaluation exercises ensure an independent analysis of operational processes and programmatic results, establishing an effective firewall.

4. An indication of the execution support costs that UNDP will charge to the project budget.

UNDP' Support to NIM includes operational support for procurement, payments, disbursements, financial transactions, equipment contracting, and general contracting as requested by ROM.

The total amount is equivalent to 2% of the GEF STAR project amount; the UNDP Country Office in Suriname will cover these costs through co-financing. The estimated costs of UNDP for supporting procurement and payment processes under the Support to NIM implementation modality are as follows:

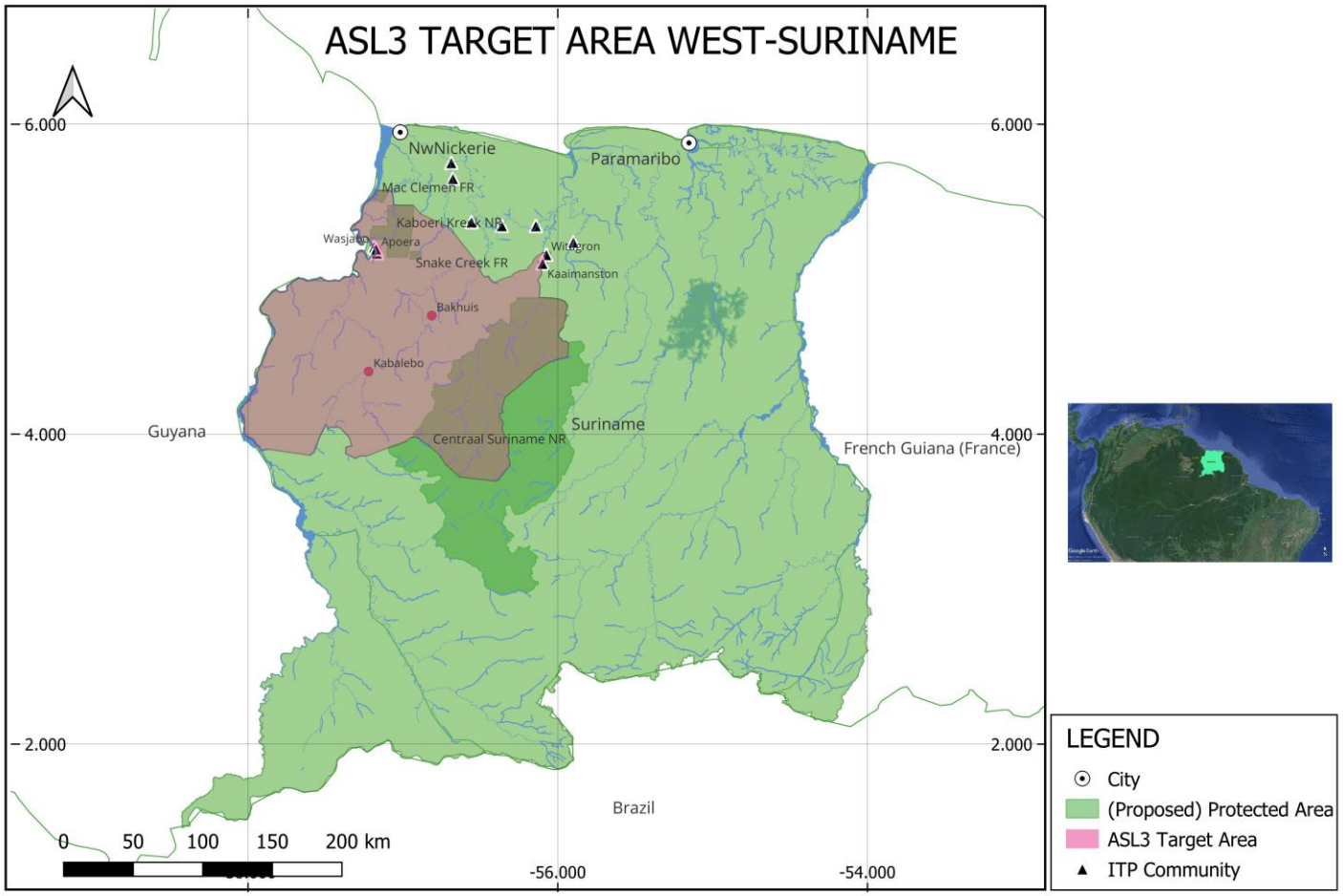
Direct Project Costs (DPC)	Budget USD

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	(5 years)
Payment processes	$28,420
Personnel Recruitment and contract issuance for individual contractors	$19,114
Procurement processes for consultancy firms	$8,726
Purchase orders	$6,474
TOTAL	$62,734

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Annex 3: Project map and Geospatial Coordinates of project sites



Geo Name ID *Required field if the location is not an exact site*	**Location Name** *Required field*	**Latitude** *Required field*	**Longitude** *Required field*	**Location Description** *Optional text field*	**Activity Description** *Optional text field*
3384735	Apoera	5.17708	- 57.13922		
12088736	Kabalebo	4.40902	-57.22442		
3382743	Washabo	5.2119	-57.18736		

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Annex 4: Multi Year Work Plan

	Outcomes	Outputs	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Component 1: Strengthening conservation under different protection regimes	1.1: West Suriname amazon intact forest effectively conserved and managed with inclusive approaches	1.1.1. New PAs (Mac Clemen and Snake Creek) and OECMs (Kaboeri Creek) with management plans developed together with local stakeholders including men, women and youth, ensuring gender-balanced participation and PA governance																				
		1.1.2. Effective management of the Central Suriname Nature Reserve, including participatory updating of CSNR management and designation of ITPs as park rangers and monitoring, law enforcement, and sustainable funding for new PAs and OECMs and with a focus on gender and youth integration in conservation management.																				
		1.1.3. Gender and youth-balanced participatory monitoring program																				

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		for key species and their habitat in PAs, OECMs, and surrounding landscapes (e.g., jaguar, parrots, and giant otters).																				
Component 2: Enhancing sustainable livelihoods and production	2.1: Sustainable, inclusive nature-based economy supported	2.1.1. Sustainable livelihoods of ITPs and rural innovation, including sustainable use of non-timber forest products - NTFP (e.g., carapa oil [*Carapa guianensis*] and palm fibers), community forestry and women-led ecotourism, and market research, and market research.																				
		2.1.2. Low environmental impact agriculture and wildlife-based value chains (e.g., manioc), including traceability mechanisms, training, and gender and youth-sensitive interventions contributing to food security of ITPs and other local communities.																				
Component 3: Reinforcing the enabling environment	3.1: Governance, landscape planning, and incentives for	3.1.1. Inclusive/ multi-stakeholder integrated land-use and planning, including capacity-building for women																				

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	conservation and sustainable development enhanced builds coherence with other policies and ministries and with a focus on gender and youth inclusion	and youth and their participation in leadership roles																				
		3.1.2. Sustainable and equitable forestry for concession holders and community forestry activities																				
		3.1.3. Wildlife and forest conservation regulations and enforcement with ITPs involvement, including women and the youth..																				
		3.1.4. Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Plan, and other SES-related management plans																				
Component 4:	4.1: Strengthened knowledge management (KM) promotes intact forest conservation locally and nationally, with women and youth participation	4.1.1. ITPs and institutional knowledge management capacity for integrated landscape conservation and sustainable management including targeted strategies to increase women and youth participation in technical and leadership roles.																				
		4.1.2. Participation of local and national stakeholders, including																				

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		women and the youth in the ASL Program Knowledge Management Platform.																				
	Outcome 4.2. Enhanced local and national communication raises awareness about the importance of the Amazon intact forest and critical regional issues	4.2.1. Gender and culturally sensitive communication plan for local and national stakeholders informs about Child Project and IP progress and impacts.																				
		4.2.2. Public outreach program raises awareness about conservation and management of IFL and related local regional issues, and engages partners on the ground including women and the youth.																				
	Outcome 4.3: Strengthened dialogue for effective regional cooperation on conservation and management of Amazon IFL.	4.3.1. South-South technical exchanges and Amazon transboundary cooperation and communication enhanced.																				
		4.3.2. Partnerships with country projects participating in the ASL3 IP amplify cooperation, learning, and information sharing.																				
M&E	M&E assesses project impact and guides	M&E Plan.																				

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	adaptive management.																					

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Annex 5: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Sustainable and Inclusive Development of West Suriname (SID-WS)
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	PIMS 9534
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Suriname
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design
5. Date	28 May 2024

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

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in Order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human rights-based approach
The project is designed and will be implemented in line with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, which reinforce UNDP's overarching "leave no one behind" principle approach to all UNDP programming, ensuring the full integration of human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment, sustainability, resilience and accountability. Inclusive and equitable stakeholder participation and respect for human rights, including non-discrimination, will underpin all aspects of the project's design and implementation. The project will build and strengthen the implementing partners' capacity to protect, respect, and promote human rights. The project seeks to strengthen integrated landscape conservation and sustainable management in the Western Suriname Intact Forest Landscape Using inclusive/multi-stakeholder integrated land-use planning (Output 3.1.1) the project will develop sustainable land use options and will establish collaborations for integrated land use planning between key stakeholders, government institutes and private sector (Activity 3.1.1.11). Since access to and use of biodiversity provide the essential foundations upon which local and traditional livelihoods are based – and its degradation impinges directly on people's well-being, the project aims at developing viable, innovative, and sustainable economies and resilient ecosystems. Activity 1.1.2.8 aims to develop a sustainable funding mechanism for management, especially monitoring and patrolling of Protected Areas, including development of an Action Plan/ Business Plan. In addition, Output 1.1.3 aims to implement a participatory monitoring program for key species and their habitat in PAs, OECMs, and surrounding landscape. Biodiversity (or a healthy environment) also is recognized as a human right in this project since access to and use of biodiversity provide the essential foundations upon which local and traditional livelihoods are based – and its degradation impinges directly on people's well-being. Considering the maintenance of biodiversity and resultant ecosystem services from a rights-based perspective is particularly relevant for indigenous peoples, this project considers the development of a monitoring plan with the full participation/ decision -making of ITPs where hunting threats have been detected and provide baseline information for the status of key species (Activity 1.1.3.2). Therefore, the project has significant social and human rights benefits, which will positively affect the overall well-being of communities living in the project landscape. The project will include an integrated grievance redress mechanism which will enable project-affected people to raise concerns or grievances, consistent with the accountability and rule of law of human rights principle.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

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The project is designed to support the equal participation of women and other vulnerable populations in decision-making about the use of natural resources, and to empower women to benefit equitably from the benefits that will accrue from this project. For example, the project considers the implementation of land management training and educational programs for ITPS, with a specific focus on women ITP entrepreneurs (Activity 2.1.1.1). A detailed gender analysis has been conducted to determine the role of women in natural resources management including identifying barriers they face in participating in such processes, challenges faced in deriving benefits from a project of this nature, and documenting the specific impacts of resource degradation and unsustainable use of natural resources on women and other vulnerable populations from both a gender and reproductive perspective; all this will be further visited as part of gender mainstreaming during implementation. The project is targeting 1,486 beneficiaries, 57% of them women. Overall, the project will take deliberate steps to propose and advance activities and interventions geared towards improvement of the situation of women in West Suriname that are based on ensuring that measures to improve the situation of women does not result in hostility and backlash on the part of men in the community. Finally, the project will implement a Gender Action Plan (GAP) that will be aligned with the UNDP Gender guidelines to ensure gender equality and women's empowerment throughout the implementation of project's activities.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience

The Project mainstreams sustainability and resilience in its design by working with the government and local communities to ensure the sustainable management and conservation of Suriname's intact forests. Interventions will be designed to promote the conservation of the forest and their biodiversity, while ensuring improvement of livelihoods of local women and men who have a diversity of needs and uses of those natural resources.

The project is focused on sustainable livelihoods of ITPs (Output 2.1.1) and to promote agroforestry systems that integrate NTFP to improve land use and biodiversity (Activity 2.1.1.2). In addition, through Activity 2.1.2.1 the project will train farmers in sustainable low-impact agricultural practices that reduce environmental impact. Activity 3.1.2.a.2 seeks to develop awareness campaigns at all forestry stakeholders about the code of conduct, the importance of sustainable forestry practices, and the specific regulations that govern forest use. Environmental sustainability is at the heart of the proposed project and one of the most important results to be delivered by projects financed by the Global Environment Facility. The project is also aligned to Suriname's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) for the period 2020-2030 which was submitted in December 2019. The stated objective of this project is to conserve and manage the Western Suriname Amazon intact forests. Reduced vulnerability, especially of local communities to climate variability and climate-related risks, is central to the implementation of the project. The Project will create new protected areas from ITPs in all project areas.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders

The project design aims to ensure full accountability for project activities by local stakeholders. Stakeholder participation and consultation, including vulnerable groups (e.g., ITPs) is not only a component of project design but will be implemented as a guiding principle throughout the project's implementation and mainstreamed into the governance principles promoted by the project (Outcome 3.1). Consultations will ensure that both women and men are able to fully participate and voice their needs, concerns and interests. A Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (CSEP) was developed during the PPG phase to ensure equity and multi-stakeholder partnerships. Stakeholder engagement supports the development of strong, constructive, and responsive relationships that are critical for sound Project design and implementation. During the PPG, consultations with IPs and local communities (LC) were conducted, and an IPPF was developed. FPIC will be implemented in the project areas where Indigenous Peoples are present. The project will develop a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), which will be accessible to project stakeholders and the PMU will ensure that all grievances are addressed in a timely and acceptable manner in line with the UNDP SES. The details of the GRM are included in the CSEP and ESMF. UNDP's Accountability Mechanism, which includes the Social and Environmental Compliance Review (SECU) and Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) will also serve as an additional layer of grievance redress and empower stakeholders to push for accountability. The project will ensure transparency by disclosing all the relevant project information to project stakeholders as needed.

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Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5below before proceeding to Question 5*			**QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High**
Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact)	***Impact and Likelihood (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)***	***Comments (optional)***	***Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High***
Risk 1 Activities under Output 1.1.1 and the development of strategic action plans for the integrated land use planning (Activity 3.1.1.11) could **exclude women** from participating in this activity, leading to the development of less effective sustainable options and the persistence of deforestation and forest degradation. Gender Equality and Women's empowerment P.9, P.10	I = 3 L = 3	**Moderate**		During the PPG phase a **Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan (GAP)** have been developed to ensure that women's needs are considered, and specific measures are undertaken to mainstream gender within project's activities. During project implementation, the GAP will be updated as necessary (Activity 3.1.4.4) to ensure women and men have equal access to resources, services, and capacity development. The GAP will ensure that the project activities: - Collect and / generate new gender-disaggregated data, to the extent possible - Identify and address the different needs, constraints, concerns and priorities of women and men, - Allow both women and men receive equal access to project resources and benefits. The project shall: - Allow both women and men to participate meaningfully and equitably in project design and decision-making, - Allow both genders obtain comparable social and economic benefits from project interventions. The project will implement a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that is proportional, culturally appropriate. The GRM will help to identify problems and close gaps in a timely and cost-effective manner, avoiding escalation into more entrenched or complex complaints. In addition, communities and stakeholders will be informed about UNDP's Accountability Mechanism. The project shall ensure that project-level GRM will pay particular attention to any concerns raised by women.

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Risk 2 In Suriname the lack of formal land tenure system for ITPs results in conflicts over land and resources. Project activities under Output 1.1.1 targeted to the creation of new PAs and/or OECMs (Kaboeri Creek Mc Clemen and Snake Creek), could lead to an **exacerbation of such conflicts among project-affected communities/ ITPs and the government due to intrusion into ITP lands by government or due to the violation of land tenure boundaries.** In addition, the enhancement of governance, landscape planning and the update/development of land use maps of Washabo, Apoera, Section, Sand Landing, Witagron and Kaaimanston (Activity 3.1.1.16) could **exclude affected stakeholders/constituents, including vulnerable groups and indigenous peoples, from participating in decisions** that could impact on their lands, territories, and resources, and increasing their vulnerability to climate change. Principle Leave No One Behind P.7 Accountability P.14 Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples 6.1, 6.3, 6.7	I = 4 L = 3	**Substantial**	ITPs do not have any formal rights to the lands they inhabit and related resources. Historically, ITPs have resisted the establishment of protected areas, due to the implication of titling the lands that they use to the state, rather than to them.	The project shall: - Work closely with its local partners and authorities to reduce the probability of the risk, using its knowledge of the local context and relevant guidance - e.g. the UNDP Guide on Local Governance in Fragile and Conflict affected Settings (2016) - Inform UNDP if/when some potentially significant conflicts would arise and engage in high level advocacy with the relevant authorities, - Take appropriate response measures that ameliorate the situation and prevent escalation of conflict, crime and violence. - Contribute to rebuilding people's trust in the country's governance institutions by initiating constructive collaboration during the implementation of the project conflict-sensitive activities During the PPG, a **Comprehensive Stakeholder Analysis** was developed and an **Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF**) forms part of the overall project Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) outlining **FPIC** procedures for dialogue with Indigenous Peoples. During the implementation phase and in compliance with UNDP's SES 6 requirements an **Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP)** will be developed during the project's inception to identify potential risks and impacts on indigenous peoples and their lands, territories, resources, traditional livelihoods and/or Cultural Heritage. The project will implement a project-level **Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)** that is proportional, culturally appropriate. The GRM will help to identify problems and close gaps in a timely and cost-effective manner, avoiding escalation into more entrenched or complex complaints. In addition, communities and stakeholders will be informed about UNDP's Accountability Mechanism. As part of the logic framework (Output 1.1.1), a **Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)** will be developed to provide a detailed assessment of the cumulative project-wide risks under the upstream planning, policy and strategic components including cumulative effects assessment of other development projects occurring in the region). An **ESMP** will be developed outlining actions and measure necessary for the effective management of risks and impacts identified during the SESA.

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Risk 3 Activity 2.1.1.2 aims to promote agroforestry systems to improve land use and biodiversity. There's a risk that adverse impacts of **extreme climate events** (drought, seasonal floods, etc.) may affect the project's interventions in the field and the livelihoods of local communities living in the target areas. **Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks** 2.2	I = 3 L = 3	**Moderate**		The project shall: - Review whether the proposed interventions are exposed and sensitive to the changing climatic conditions that can be reasonably anticipated and may occur during the project lifetime under the SSP3-7.0 or SSP5-8.5 scenario - Enhance their resilience to the expected risk of extreme weather or slow onset events, - Promote, where possible, ecosystem-based approaches that deliver co-benefits for climate change mitigation- or development environmental conditions. - Ensure that appropriate climate and disaster risk management plans are in place, including but not limited to emergency preparedness and response plans and ensure appropriate monitoring and, where necessary, adoption of corrective measures. A Climate Vulnerability Assessment (CVA) will be developed for activity 2.1.1.2 to ensure that climate change risks and negative impacts are considered. Upon completion of the CVA, the project will develop an ESMP that will layout the measures to prevent climate change negative impacts on agroforestry systems.
Risk 4 Activities under Output 1.1.1 targeted to the creation of new PAs and/or OECMs (Kaboeri Creek Mc Clemen and Snake Creek) could restrict access to resources and cause **economic displacement**, impacting on traditional livelihoods, food security, and the overall well-being of the forest-dependent communities. Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement 5.2 Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples 6.1, 6.2, 6.3	I = 4 L = 3	**Substantial**	The failure to address indigenous peoples' collective property rights is one of the reasons why the communities of West Suriname have opposed in the past to the creation of new PAs. In addition, changes in the use and management regimes of natural resources have the inherent risks of impacting negatively on the economic, social, cultural, and environmental benefits that people accrue from these areas due to restrictions.	In cases where restrictions to access resources within PAs/ OECMs are planned, a **Process Framework** will be implemented to establish dialogue and negotiation with local communities (Activity 3.1.4.6). The PF will be the basis for preparing a **Livelihood Action Plan (LAP)**. Economic displacement will be managed through a LAP. The LAP will include compensation packages for affected individuals, ensuring the same or better income and livelihood status. The project will ensure that: • Indigenous peoples are clearly defined and identified • Indigenous peoples' rights recognized and protected • No actions supported that violate indigenous peoples' rights • Dialogue with Indigenous Peoples will follow FPIC requirements. The project will implement a project-level **Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)** that is proportional, culturally appropriate. The GRM will help to identify problems and close gaps in a timely and cost-effective manner, avoiding escalation into more entrenched or complex complaints. In addition, communities and stakeholders will be informed about UNDP's Accountability Mechanism.

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Risk 5 In Suriname there's a lack of recognition of customary institution and laws and Activity 3.1.3.1 targeted to the use of traditional knowledge on wildlife populations in the project landscape area and Activity 4.1.1.4 aiming to documenting traditional knowledge regarding biodiversity and intact forest management and use could lead to the **commercialization of traditional Indigenous knowledge** further exposing indigenous peoples to a lack of recognition of their rights. Standard 4: Cultural Heritage 4.3, 4.5 Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples 6.7, 6.9	I = 4 L = 3	**Substantial**	Existing systems for the protection of intellectual knowledge, such as copyrights, trademark, and patent, are not suitable to understand the unique, collective and holistic nature of traditional Indigenous knowledge.	To understand and assess these potential impacts on the intangible cultural component further, an **intangible Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CHIA)** will be carried out during implementation. The **Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP)** will include the appropriate management measures.
Risk 6 Activity 2.1.1.10 will promote eco-tourism offering services for the development of business plans for bankable eco-tourism projects and could be a risk to affected communities leading to an increase in **soil erosion, solid waste and littering** from the tourism activities. Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency 8.1, 8.2 Principle Leave No One Behind P.4	I = 4 L = 3	**Substantial**	Eco tourism activities can lead to the degradation of natural resources, increase in deforestation, pollution, solid waste, and littering. Solid waste and littering can degrade the physical appearance of the forest	The project shall: • Reduce the generation of waste and recover and reuse waste in a manner that is safe for human health and the environment. • Where waste cannot be recovered or reused, it will be treated, and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner that includes the appropriate control of emissions and residues. • Where waste generation will be significant, the project will develop waste management plan. Once the sites for the eco-tourism activities have been identified an **Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)** scoped in impacts on communities will be developed to assess the environmental and social impacts that activities under 2.1.1.10 could pose for ITPs and local community members. An **ESMP** will be developed outlining actions, measures and monitoring activities for the effective management of risks and impacts identified with the ESIA. The project-level **GRM** will help to identify problems and close gaps in a timely and cost-effective manner, avoiding escalation into more entrenched or complex complaints. In addition, communities and stakeholders will be informed about UNDP's Accountability Mechanism.

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Risk 7 Activity 2.1.1.10 will promote eco-tourism offering services for the development of business plans for bankable eco-tourism projects can be a risk for biodiversity leading to an increase in **natural habitat loss, and greater pressure on endangered species** from the tourism activities. Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management 1.1, 1.2 Principle Leave No One Behind P.4	I = 4 L = 3	**Substantial**		The project shall: - As far as possible, site any proposed construction activities in areas where natural habitats have already been converted to other land uses or that have low value for biodiversity and ecosystem services, and low sensitivity to the anticipated impacts, - Minimize unwarranted conversion or degradation of the habitat and resident species populations, - Keep its interventions in natural and semi-natural habitats to minimum not to disturb the existing flora and fauna, degrade the habitat and reduce ecological connectivity in the ecosystem, and - Use cost-effective opportunities to enhance the habitat as part of the project. Once the sites for the eco-tourism activities have been identified an **Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)** scoped in impacts on biodiversity and endangered species will be developed to assess the environmental and social impacts from activities under 2.1.1.10. Should any impacts be found, the project shall implement a robust, appropriately designed, and long-term Biodiversity Action Plan that will achieve net gains of the same biodiversity values as those lost in any critical habitat in the critical ecosystem. An ESMP will be developed outlining actions, measures, and monitoring activities for the effective management of risks and impacts identified with the ESIA. The project-level GRM will help to identify problems and close gaps in a timely and cost-effective manner, avoiding escalation into more entrenched or complex complaints. In addition, communities and stakeholders will be informed about UNDP's Accountability Mechanism.

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Risk 8 The implementation of the Responsibly Mining Strategy and Action Plan (Activity 3.1.1.24) and the activities under Output 2.1.1 targeted to the sustainable development of NTFP products could unintentionally involve **child labour**. Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions 7.3	I = 4 L = 3	**Substantial**	There's an incidence of child labor in Suriname. Children in Suriname are subjected to child labor and perform dangerous task in mining[34]. Prohibitions related to the use of children do not meet international standards.	The project will prohibit all forms of child labor in line with UNDP Standard 7. Project beneficiaries will be required to abide by a code of conduct with provisions to avoid child labor. In addition, the project will specify the minimum age for employment in connection with project activities. An ESMP will be developed to monitor the measures put in place by the project to address this risk in compliance with UNDP Standard 7. Project activities must take immediate steps to correct and remedy any cases where child labour is identified.

QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?

Low Risk	☐	
Moderate Risk	☐	
Substantial Risk	☒	Eight potential risks have been identified for this project, six of which are assessed as SUBSTANTIAL and two as MODERATE. As a result, this project is rated overall as a SUBSTANTIAL risk project. During the PPG, an ESMF/IPPF, Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Gender Action Plan have been prepared to meet SES requirements.
High Risk	☐	

QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)

Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects

Is assessment required? (check if "yes")	☒			***Status? (completed, planned)***
if yes, indicate overall type and status		☒	Targeted assessment(s)	Completed, gender analysis, stakeholder analysis
		☒	Scoped Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (Scoped ESIA)	Planned (implementation phase)
		☒	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)	Planned (implementation phase)

[34] 2020 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Suriname, US Department of Labor. https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ILAB/child_labor_reports/tda2020/suriname.pdf

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				Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CHIA)	Planned (implementation phase)
	Are management plans required? (check if "yes)	☒			
	If yes, indicate overall type		☒	Gender Action Plan	Completed
			☒	Stakeholder Engagement Plan	Completed
			☒	Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)	Planned (implementation phase)
			☒	Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)	Completed
			☒	Process Framework (PF)	Planned (implementation phase)
			☒	Livelihoods Action Framework (LAF)	Planned (Inception phase)
			☒	Livelihood Action Plan (LAP)	Planned (implementation phase)
			☒	Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework (IPPF)	Completed
			☒	Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP)	Planned (implementation phase)
			☒	Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP)	Planned (implementation phase when demonstration sites are confirmed)

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Based on identified risks, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		**Comments (not required)**
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind		
Human Rights	☒	
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	☒	
Accountability	☒	
1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	☒	
2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	☒	
3. Community Health, Safety and Security	☒	
4. Cultural Heritage	☒	
5. Displacement and Resettlement	☒	
6. Indigenous Peoples	☒	
7. Labour and Working Conditions	☒	
8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	☒	

Final Sign Off

Final Screening at the design-stage is not complete until the following signatures are included

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.

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SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.		
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind **Human Rights**		**Answer (Yes/No)**
P.1	Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
P.2	Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	Yes
P.3	Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Yes
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.4	adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	Yes
P.5	inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? [16]	Yes
P.6	restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	No
P.7	exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	Yes
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
P.8	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.9	adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	Yes
P.10	reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	Yes
P.11	limitations on 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? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being*	Yes
P.12	exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? *For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc*.	No

[16] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, 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 and transsexual people.

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Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		
Accountability		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.13	exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	Yes
P.14	grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	Yes
P.15	risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	No
Project-Level Standards		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
1.1	adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes*	Yes
1.2	activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) 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	changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	Yes
1.4	risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	No
1.5	exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	No
1.6	introduction of invasive alien species?	No
1.7	adverse impacts on soils?	No
1.8	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.9	significant agricultural production?	No
1.10	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	Yes
1.11	significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	No
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms?[17]	No
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)[18]	No
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		

[17] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

[18] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

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2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	Yes
2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? *For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes*	Yes
2.3	increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping practices)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	No
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	No
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	Yes
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	No
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	No
3.5	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	Yes
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	No
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	No
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	No
4.3	adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	Yes
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	No
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	Yes
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	No

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5.2	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	risk of forced evictions?[19]	No
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	Yes
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes
6.3	impacts (positive or negative) to 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)? *If the answer to screening question 6.3 is "yes", then Standard 6 requirements apply, and the potential significance of risks related to impacts on indigenous peoples must be Moderate or above.* *	Yes
6.4	the 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?	No
6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes
6.6	forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above*	No
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	Yes
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.*	Yes
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)		
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	No
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	No
7.3	use of child labour?	Yes
7.4	use of forced labour?	No
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	No
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	No

* Note: revised July 2022 modifying presumption of risk significance from Substantial or higher to Moderate or higher.

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[19] Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.

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Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
8.1	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?	Yes
8.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Yes
8.3	the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	No
8.4	the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention*	No
8.5	the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
8.6	significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

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Annex 6: UNDP Risk Register

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner	Risk Treatment
1	**SESP Risk 1:** Activities under Output 1.1.1 and the development of strategic action plans for the integrated land use planning (Activity 3.1.1.11) could **exclude women** from participating in this activity, leading to the development of less effective sustainable options and the persistence of deforestation and forest degradation.	The project will develop activities on intact forests including forestry, agriculture, gold and bauxite mining, tourism, development of NTFP-based value chains	Women could be excluded from participation	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.2. Gender equality and women's empowerment) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 2025 To: 2032	ROM	During the PPG phase a **Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan (GAP)** have been developed to ensure that women's needs are considered, and specific measures are undertaken to mainstream gender within project's activities. During project implementation, the GAP will be updated as necessary (Activity 3.1.4.4) to ensure women and men have equal access to resources, services, and capacity development. The GAP will ensure that the project activities: - Collect and / generate new gender-disaggregated data, to the extent possible - Identify and address the different needs, constraints, concerns and priorities of women and men, - Allow both women and men receive equal access to project resources and benefits. The project will implement a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that is proportional, culturally appropriate. The GRM will help to identify problems and close gaps in a timely and cost-effective manner, avoiding escalation into more entrenched or complex complaints. In addition, communities and stakeholders will be informed about UNDP's Accountability Mechanism. The project shall ensure that project-level GRM will pay particular attention to any concerns raised by women

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2	**SESP Risk 2:** In Suriname the lack of formal land tenure system for ITPs results in conflicts over land and resources. Project activities under Output 1.1.1 targeted to the creation of new PAs and/or OECMs (Kaboeri Creek Mc Clemen and Snake Creek), could lead to an **exacerbation of such conflicts among project-affected communities/ ITPs and the government due to intrusion into ITP lands by government or due to the violation of land tenure boundaries.** In addition, the enhancement of governance, landscape planning and the update/development of land use maps of Washabo, Apoera, Section, Sand Landing, Witagron and Kaaimanston (Activity 3.1.1.16) could **exclude affected stakeholders/constituents, including vulnerable groups and indigenous peoples, from participating in decisions** that could impact on their lands, territories, and resources, and increasing their vulnerability to climate change.	Creation of new PAs and/or OECMs	Increase in conflicts among project-affected communities/ ITPs and the government due to intrusion into ITP lands by government or due to the violation of land tenure boundaries	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.1. Human rights) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **4 - Extensive** Risk level: **SUBSTANTIAL (equates to a risk appetite of OPEN)**	From: 2025 To: 2032	ROM	The project shall: - Work closely with its local partners and authorities to reduce the probability of the risk, using its knowledge of the local context and relevant guidance - e.g. the UNDP Guide on Local Governance in Fragile and Conflict affected Settings (2016) - Inform UNDP if/when some potentially significant conflicts would arise and engage in high level advocacy with the relevant authorities, - Take appropriate response measures that ameliorate the situation and prevent escalation of conflict, crime and violence. - Contribute to rebuilding people's trust in the country's governance institutions by initiating constructive collaboration during the implementation of the project conflict-sensitive activities During the PPG, a **Comprehensive Stakeholder Analysis** was developed and an **Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF**) forms part of the overall project Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) outlining **FPIC** procedures for dialogue with Indigenous Peoples. During the implementation phase and in compliance with UNDP's SES 6 requirements an **Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP)** will be developed during the project's inception to identify potential risks and impacts on indigenous peoples and their lands, territories, resources, traditional livelihoods and/or Cultural Heritage. The project will implement a project-level **Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)** that is proportional, culturally appropriate. The GRM will help to identify problems and close gaps in a timely and cost-effective manner, avoiding escalation into more entrenched or complex complaints. In addition, communities and

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								stakeholders will be informed about UNDP's Accountability Mechanism. As part of the logic framework (Output 1.1.1), a **Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)** will be developed to provide a detailed assessment of the cumulative project-wide risks under the upstream planning, policy and strategic components including cumulative effects assessment of other development projects occurring in the region). An **ESMP** will be developed outlining actions and measure necessary for the effective management of risks and impacts identified during the SESA.
3	**SESP Risk 3:** Activity 2.1.1.2 aims to promote agroforestry systems to improve land use and biodiversity. There's a risk that adverse impacts of **extreme climate events** (drought, seasonal floods, etc.) may affect the project's interventions in the field and the livelihoods of local communities living in the target areas.	Adverse impacts of extreme climate events	May affect the project's interventions (agroforestry systems to improve land use and biodiversity).	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.5. Climate change and disaster risks) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 2025 To: 2032	ROM	The project shall: - Review whether the proposed interventions are exposed and sensitive to the changing climatic conditions that can be reasonably anticipated and may occur during the project lifetime under the SSP3-7.0 or SSP5-8.5 scenario - Enhance their resilience to the expected risk of extreme weather or slow onset events, - Promote, where possible, ecosystem-based approaches that deliver co-benefits for climate change mitigation- or development environmental conditions. - Ensure that appropriate climate and disaster risk management plans are in place, including but not limited to emergency preparedness and response plans and ensure appropriate monitoring and, where necessary, adoption of corrective measures. A Climate Vulnerability Assessment will be developed for activity 2.1.1.2 to ensure that climate change risks and negative impacts are considered.

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								Upon completion of the CVA, the project will develop an ESMP that will layout the measures to prevent climate change negative impacts on agroforestry systems.
4	**SESP Risk 4:** Activities under Output 1.1.1 targeted to the creation of new PAs and/or OECMs (Kaboeri Creek Mc Clemen and Snake Creek) could restrict access to resources and cause **economic displacement**, impacting on traditional livelihoods, food security, and the overall well-being of the forest-dependent communities.	Creation of new PAs and/or OECMs could restrict access to resources.	Economic displacement and impacts on traditional livelihoods, food security, and the overall well-being of the forest-dependent communities.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.8. Displacement and resettlement) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **4 - Extensive** Risk level: **SUBSTANTIAL (equates to a risk appetite of OPEN)**	From: 2025 To: 2032	ROM	In cases where restrictions to access resources within PAs/ OECMs are planned, a **Process Framework** will be implemented to establish dialogue and negotiation with local communities (Activity 3.1.4.6). The PF will be the basis for preparing a **Livelihood Action Plan (LAP)**. Economic displacement will be managed through a LAP. The LAP will include compensation packages for affected individuals, ensuring the same or better income and livelihood status. The project will ensure that: • Indigenous peoples are clearly defined and identified • Indigenous peoples' rights recognized and protected • No actions supported that violate indigenous peoples' rights • Dialogue with Indigenous Peoples will follow FPIC requirements. The project will implement a project-level **Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)** that is proportional, culturally appropriate. The GRM will help to identify problems and close gaps in a timely and cost-effective manner, avoiding escalation into more entrenched or complex complaints. In addition, communities and stakeholders will be informed about UNDP's Accountability Mechanism.
5	**SESP Risk 5:** In Suriname there's a lack of recognition of customary institution and laws and Activity 3.1.3.1 targeted to the use of traditional knowledge on wildlife populations in the project landscape area and	The project will document traditional knowledge regarding biodiversity and intact forest management	Commercialization of traditional indigenous knowledge	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.9. Indigenous peoples) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **4 - Extensive** Risk level:	From: 2025 To: 2032	ROM	To understand and assess these potential impacts on the intangible cultural component further, an **intangible Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CHIA)** will be carried out during implementation. The **Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP)** will include the appropriate

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	Activity 4.1.14 aiming to documenting traditional knowledge regarding biodiversity and intact forest management and use could lead to the **commercialization of traditional Indigenous knowledge** further exposing indigenous peoples to a lack of recognition of their rights.	and use			**SUBSTANTIAL (equates to a risk appetite of OPEN)**			management measures.
6	**SESP Risk 6:** Activity 2.1.1.10 will promote eco-tourism offering services for the development of business plans for bankable eco-tourism projects and could be a risk to affected communities leading to an increase in **soil erosion, solid waste and littering,** from the tourism activities.	The project will promote eco-tourism offering services for the development of business plans for bankable eco-tourism projects	Increase soil erosion, solid waste and littering from the tourism activities.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.11. Pollution prevention and resource efficiency) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **4 - Extensive** Risk level: **SUBSTANTIAL (equates to a risk appetite of OPEN)**	From: 2025 2032	ROM	The project shall • Reduce the generation of waste and recover and reuse waste in a manner that is safe for human health and the environment. • Where waste cannot be recovered or reused, it will be treated, and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner that includes the appropriate control of emissions and residues. • Where waste generation will be significant, the project will develop waste management plan. Once the sites for the eco-tourism activities have been identified an **Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)** scoped in impacts on communities will be developed to assess the environmental and social impacts that activities under 2.1.1.10 could pose for ITPs and local community members. An **ESMP** will be developed outlining actions, measures and monitoring activities for the effective management of risks and impacts identified with the ESIA. The project-level **GRM** will help to identify problems and close gaps in a timely and cost-effective manner, avoiding escalation into more entrenched or complex complaints. In addition, communities and stakeholders will be informed about UNDP's Accountability Mechanism.

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7	**SESP Risk 7:** Activity 2.1.1.10 will promote eco-tourism offering services for the development of business plans for bankable eco-tourism projects can be a risk for biodiversity leading to an increase in **natural habitat loss, and greater pressure on endangered species** from the tourism activities.	The project will promote eco-tourism offering services for the development of business plans for bankable eco-tourism projects	Increase natural habitat loss, and greater pressure on endangered species from the tourism activities.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.4. Biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **4 - Extensive** Risk level: **SUBSTANTIAL (equates to a risk appetite of OPEN)**	From: 2025 To: 2032	ROM	The project shall - As far as possible, site any proposed construction activities in areas where natural habitats have already been converted to other land uses or that have low value for biodiversity and ecosystem services, and low sensitivity to the anticipated impacts, - Minimize unwarranted conversion or degradation of the habitat and resident species populations, - Keep its interventions in natural and semi-natural habitats to minimum not to disturb the existing flora and fauna, degrade the habitat and reduce ecological connectivity in the ecosystem, and - Use cost-effective opportunities to enhance the habitat as part of the project. Once the sites for the eco-tourism activities have been identified an **Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)** scoped in impacts on biodiversity and endangered species will be developed to assess the environmental and social impacts from activities under 2.1.1.10. Should any impacts be found, the project shall implement a robust, appropriately designed, and long-term Biodiversity Action Plan that will achieve net gains of the same biodiversity values as those lost in any critical habitat in the critical ecosystem. An ESMP will be developed outlining actions, measures, and monitoring activities for the effective management of risks and impacts identified with the ESIA. The project-level GRM will help to identify problems and close gaps in a

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								timely and cost-effective manner, avoiding escalation into more entrenched or complex complaints. In addition, communities and stakeholders will be informed about UNDP's Accountability Mechanism.
8	**SESP Risk 8:** The implementation of the Responsibly Mining Strategy and Action Plan (Activity 3.1.1.24) and the activities under Output 2.1.1 targeted to the sustainable development of NTFP products could unintentionally involve **child labour**.	Mining activities of the Mining Strategy and Action Plan	Could unintentionally involve child labour.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.10. Labour and working conditions) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **4 - Extensive** Risk level: **SUBSTANTIAL (equates to a risk appetite of OPEN)**	From: 2025 To: 2032	ROM	The project will prohibit all forms of child labor in line with UNDP Standard 7. Project beneficiaries will be required to abide by a code of conduct with provisions to avoid child labor. In addition, the project will specify the minimum age for employment in connection with project activities. An ESMP will be developed to monitor the measures put in place by the project to address this risk in compliance with UNDP Standard 7. Project activities must take immediate steps to correct and remedy any cases where child labour is identified.
9	**Other Risks 1**: Lack of political and other stakeholder commitment	Changes in key officers in ministries	Increased or decreased support to the proposed creation of new PAs and/or OECMs	**7. STRATEGIC (7.6. Change/turnover in government) - UNDP Risk Appetite: OPEN TO SEEKING**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 2025 To: 2032	ROM	To mitigate this risk, the project will conduct consultations directly with local stakeholders to ensure their participation in the project. In addition, the project will engage regularly with government institutions and ministries.

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10	**Other Risks 3:** Lack of technical capacity of local government's personnel on digital platforms for crowdfunding.	Local authorities and organizations don't have the expertise in digital platforms and crowdfunding.	Delays in implementation as capacities needs to be build first.	**3. OPERATIONAL (3.8. Capacities of the partners) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 2025 To: 2032	ROM	The project will mitigate this risk by developing adequate training for all relevant stakeholders. In addition, the project will work with experienced institutions such as banks and development agencies to support this activity.
11	**Other Risks 4:** The successful implementation of the project largely depends on effective sectoral coordination and communication from different government agencies, and Districts and Ressorts. There's a risk that this coordination. There's a risk that this coordination among so many stakeholders become challenging and time consuming to take decisions relevant to the project's activities causing delays in the implementation and increasing costs if more workshops/ meetings than expected are necessary.	Intersectoral coordination is challenging due to constant changes/ turnover in key personnel.	Delays in implementation and lack of support in regulatory amendments.	**7. STRATEGIC (7.5. Government commitment) - UNDP Risk Appetite: OPEN TO SEEKING**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 2025 To: 2032	ROM	During the PPG, a stakeholder analysis was conducted, which served as the basis for the development of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 8) and where the main stakeholders of the project, participation mechanisms and consultations during project formulation, governance aspects of the project, the communication and information management strategy, dispute resolution mechanisms, among others, are identified. In addition, the role of each stakeholder in project implementation is detailed. Various mechanisms depending on the degree of involvement required of the stakeholders and their role in the project will be used, these may include workshops, meetings, field visits, and interviews, among others.
12	**Other Risks 5:** Some local communities may be reluctant to adopt sustainable production practices (e.g. Biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices) due to the opportunity cost and unfavorable prices for their products.	Farmers may perceive these practices as riskier and more costly, and they might be used to old practices that were past from generations to generations.	Lack of adaptation and decrease in production in the long-term for farmers.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.4. Biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **2 - Minor** Risk level: **LOW (equates to a risk appetite of CAUTIOUS)**	From: 2025 To: 2032	ROM	The project will create awareness about the socioeconomic and environmental benefits of sustainable production. Multiple monetary and non-monetary incentives will be put in place for buy-in.

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13	**Other Risks 6:** Staff turnover impedes retention skills and knowledge in the relevant sectors/ institutions	Political volatility/ Changes in local politics/ local governments	Undermined operational effectiveness and efficiency as well as responsiveness.	**7. STRATEGIC (7.6. Change/turnover in government) - UNDP Risk Appetite: OPEN TO SEEKING**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 2025 To: 2032	ROM	The project will work closely with government institutions to keep them informed on a regular basis about the project and its progress. Use will be made of the Project Board and the Technical Working Group / Advisory Committee and the as part of the management measures. In addition, the project will undertake to ensure sustainability and accessibility of training to all stakeholders.

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Annex 7: Overview of Technical Consultancies/Subcontracts

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
For Project Management		
Local / National contracting		
Project Manager Rate: $3,725/month	60 months	The Project Manager (PM will be responsible for the overall management of the project, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors. <u>Project Management Duties and Responsibilities (10%)</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's 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 controlled 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; • 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 these risks by maintaining the project risks log; • Capture lessons learned during project implementation; • Prepare revisions to the multi-year workplan, as needed, as well as annual and quarterly plans if required; • Prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop; • Ensure that the project results framework's indicators are monitored annually in advance of the GEF PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the GEF PIR; • Assess major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF; • Prepare the GEF PIR jointly with the M&E Specialist; • Support the Mid-term review and Terminal Evaluation process. <u>Project Technical Duties and Responsibilities, Component 1, 2, and 3 (90%)</u> • Engage with landowners and ITPs, facilitate participatory processes to gather input, address concerns and build consensus on the establishment of new PAs and OECMs;

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Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• Identify target audiences and provide input for creating awareness materials tailored at the different target groups; • Support awareness raising regarding new PAs and OECMs on a regular basis, evaluation of the impact of awareness activities and maintain contact with relevant stakeholders; • Organize engagement sessions to obtain consent from ITPs to actively participate in monitoring activities while taking FPIC principles into account, identify the training needs and equipment, and identify activities of collaboration with ongoing monitoring effort; • Organize engagement sessions and workshops for developing a monitoring plan through active participation of ITPs, incorporating their traditional knowledge on species, hunting threats and key species status baseline information, writing the monitoring plan after collecting the information and data; • Develop awareness program for the use of traditional and underutilized species that are well-adapted to local conditions; • Identify the full range of stakeholders to be included in the land use mapping process and to share information regarding ITPs' traditional land use practices and to make it accessible for all relevant groups; • Support the awareness strategy for local stakeholders regarding the sustainable forestry code of conduct and establish information exchange networks and facilitate meetings between concession holders and community leaders; • Develop and implement awareness strategy for wildlife and intact forest conservation.
Project Assistant Rate: $1,875/month	60 months	Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Manager, the Project Assistant will carry out the following tasks: <u>Duties and Responsibilities</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 GEF 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; • Assist the Project Manager in day-to-day management and oversight of project activities; • Assist the M&E officer in matters related to M&E and knowledge resources management; • Assist in the preparation of progress reports; • Ensure all project documentation (progress reports, consulting and other technical reports, minutes of meetings, etc.) are properly maintained in hard and electronic copies in an efficient and readily accessible filing system, for when required by the Project Board, TAC, UNDP, project consultants and other PMU staff; • Provide PMU-related administrative and logistical assistance.
For Technical Assistance		
Component/Outcome 1: Strengthening conservation under different protection regimes		

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Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Local / National contracting		
Protected Areas and Biodiversity Specialist Rate: $2,250/month	60 months	Under close supervision of the Project Manager the Protected Areas and Biodiversity Specialist will carry out the following tasks: <u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> • Support the implementation of activities for establishing new PAS: Kaboeri Kreek, MacClemen, and Snake Creek; • Conduct a feasibility study for establishing OECMs in rented lands and in ITP territories • Review OECMs-related legislation to ensure compliance with legal requirements and develop a roadmap for the registration of OECMs • Support the implementation of activities for establishing OECMs in ITP territories and rented lands • Support the process of updating the management plan of the CSNR providing technical support and coordination between stakeholders; • Works closely with environmental and IPLCs for the approval the updated management plan of the CSNR; • Conduct METT assessment for CSNR, Kaboeri Kreek, MacClemen, Snake Creek at mid point and end of project; • Provide technical support the participatory monitoring off key species PAs, OECMs, and surrounding areas; • Serve as focal point of the species monitoring teams and of the local ITP coordinators; • Provide additional technical support for the creation of new PAs and/or the registration of OECMs.
Component/Outcome 2: Enhancing sustainable livelihoods and production		
Local / National contracting		
Sustainable Production Specialist Rate: $2,250/month	60 months	Under close supervision of the Project Manager, the Sustainable Production Specialist will carry out the following tasks: <u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> • Assess existing production practices and assist ITPs in developing community forest management plans (NTFP, community forestry, and ecotourism); • Assess and design nursery and seed banks using native species; • Conduct productivity analyses and production improvement options for NTFP based on (international) benchmarking, and develop a capacity development program for ITPs and other local communities (including women) and provide training • Provide technical support for the implementation of agroforestry systems; • Design and assist in the implementation of low-impact agricultural systems and develop a traceability system; • Collect knowledge and practices and compile information wildlife products in West Suriname; • Provide additional technical support for implementation of sustainable production practices and of low-impact agriculture and wildlife-based value chains.
Component/Outcome 3: Reinforcing the enabling environment		
International contracting		
Targeted Scenario Analysis (TSA) Expert Rate: $750/month	100 days during year 2 and 3	Under the supervision of the Project Manager, TSA Expert will carry out the following tasks: <u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> • Undertake the TSA of the benefits of fresh water ecosystem services to the agricultural sector; • Develop the Strategic Action Plan; • Conduct economic analysis of lost revenues vs. alternatives;

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Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• Train the PMU and key stakeholders in TSA.
International Safeguards Expert Rate: $700/day	78 days; year 1	Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Manager, the International Safeguards Expert will carry out the following tasks: Duties and Responsibilities • Develop the ESMP, IPP, and other SES-related plans in line with the ESMF/IPPF.
Local / National contracting		
National Safeguards Expert Rate: $300/day	75 days; year 1	Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Manager and the International Safeguards Expert, National Safeguards Expert will carry out the following tasks: Duties and Responsibilities • Support the develop the ESMP, IPP, and other SES-related plans in line with the ESMF/IPPF
Gender /Safeguards Specialist Rate: $16,000/year	5 years	Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Manager, the Gender /Safeguards Expert will carry out the following tasks: Duties and Responsibilities • Monitor progress in development/implementation of the project ESMP/ESMF ensuring that UNDP's SES policy is fully met and the reporting requirements are fulfilled; • Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all safeguard related plans; • Ensure social and environmental grievances are managed effectively and transparently; • Review the SESP annually, and update and revise corresponding risk log; mitigation/management plans as necessary; • Ensure full disclosure with concerned stakeholders; • Ensure environmental and social risks are identified, avoided, mitigated and managed throughout project implementation; • Monitor progress in implementation of the project Gender Action Plan ensuring that targets are fully met and the reporting requirements are fulfilled; • Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all gender-related work; • Review the Gender Action Plan annually, and update and revise corresponding management plans as necessary; • Work with the M&E officer to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address gender and safeguard issues of the project.
Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Specialist Rate: $16,000/year	5 years	Under the guidance and supervision of the Gender /Safeguards Expert and the Project Manager, the Indigenous Peoples Expert will carry out the following tasks: Duties and Responsibilities • Develops guidelines and ensure FPIC in line with the IPPF; • Develop the Project IPP and Livelihood Action Plans, as needed; • Support implementation of project activities with ITPs; • Coordinates with the Gender /Safeguards Expert to ensure compliance with the UNDP SES standards.
Component/Outcome 4: Promoting capacity building, communication, and regional cooperation		
Local / National contracting		
Knowledge Management Assistant	5 years	Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Manager, the Gender /Safeguards Expert will carry out the following tasks Duties and Responsibilities • Develop a web-based information management platform for the project and a user's guide;

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Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Rate: $15,000/year		• Document and share, information, lessons, best practices, and contribute to building synergies regionally and with other institutions and regional projects, including GEF-funded initiatives (projects and IPs); • Document and share, in a user-friendly manner, information, lessons, best practices, and coordination with the ASL3 Knowledge Management Platform and Program Team; • Contribute to monitoring, evaluation, and learning within the framework of the ASL3 IP; • Promote participation in other KM platforms; • Lead the Implementation the Project Communication Plan; • Lead the Implementation the public outreach program in West Suriname; • Work with the M&E officer to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address KM and communication issues of the project.
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)		
Local / National contracting		
Monitoring and Evaluation Officer Rate: $16,000/year	5 years	Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Manager, the M&E Officer will carry out the following tasks <u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> • Monitor project progress and participate in the production of progress reports ensuring that they meet the necessary reporting requirements and standards; • Ensure project's M&E meets the requirements of the Government, the UNDP Country Office, and UNDP-GEF; develop project-specific M&E tools as necessary; • Oversee and ensure the implementation of the project's M&E plan, including periodic appraisal of the Project's Theory of Change and Results Framework with reference to actual and potential project progress and results; • Update and coordinate the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan; • Oversee and guide the design of surveys/ assessments commissioned for monitoring and evaluating project results; • Facilitate mid-term and terminal evaluations of the project; including management responses; • Facilitate annual reviews of the project and produce analytical reports from these annual reviews, including learning and other knowledge management products; • Support project site M&E and learning missions; • Visit project sites as and when required to appraise project progress on the ground and validate written progress reports. • Prepare the GEF PIR jointly with the Project Manager; • Monitor implementation plans including the gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, and any environmental and social management plans; • Monitor and track progress against the GEF Core indicators; • Support the Mid-term review and Terminal Evaluation process.
International contracting		

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Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
International Expert in Monitoring and Evaluation Rate: $750/day	30 days; year 3	Duties and Responsibilities • Conduct mid-term project review as required by the Government, UNDP Country Office, and UNDP-GEF. • Prepares project mid-term review report, including responses to senior staff comments.
International Expert in Monitoring and Evaluation Rate: $750/day	30 days; year 5	Duties and Responsibilities • Conduct Terminal Evaluation of the project as required by the Government, UNDP Country Office, and UNDP-GEF. • Prepares project final evaluation report, including responses to senior staff comments.

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Annex 8: Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan

1. Introduction

Purpose of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan for the SID-WS project aims to foster robust, inclusive, and informed participation of all stakeholders. This engagement is crucial for the successful implementation and sustainability of the project, which focuses on preserving the unique biodiversity and cultural heritage of the West Suriname region. By integrating the views and knowledge of local communities, especially Indigenous Peoples[35] and Local Communities (IPLCs), the plan seeks to enhance the project's outcomes in biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihoods, and regional cooperation.

This plan sets forth strategies to ensure continuous dialogue, gather diverse inputs, address grievances effectively, and maintain transparency throughout the project lifecycle. The aim is to empower stakeholders by providing them with the necessary tools and information to actively participate in decision-making processes that directly affect their lives and environment. The engagement plan also outlines mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the engagement activities, ensuring they adapt to changing needs and circumstances over time.

Description of the West Suriname Landscape and Project Area

The West Suriname region, nestled between the Coppename and Corantijn rivers, is bordered to the north by the districts of Nickerie and Coronie and to the south by the majestic Wilhelmina Mountains. This extensive area features a rich tapestry of rainforests, coastal plains, and savanna forests, which provide sanctuary to a diverse collection of flora and fauna. The southern East-West route, a crucial artery, connects Paramaribo to the West Suriname region via Zanderij, underscoring the area's logistical significance.

Indigenous and tribal communities, including the Pikin Saron, Witagron, and Tibiti peoples, live in harmony with this lush biodiversity. Their resilience in the face of climate change and economic pressure from logging and mining activities highlights the delicate balance between modern influences and traditional practices. The ongoing environmental challenges, fueled by legal and illegal economic exploits such as logging, tourism, and local development, have caused significant ecological stress.

Project Overview

The project objective (development challenge) is to strengthen integrated landscape conservation and sustainable management in the Western Suriname intact forest landscape. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) investment will reduce threats to biodiversity and intact forests landscapes by implementing an integrated approach through conservation, sustainable production, effective governance, and knowledge management that together will deliver global environmental benefits (GEBs). The proposed integrated approach consists of five components as follows:

1. Component 1: Strengthening conservation under different protection regimes. This component will allow the effective conservation and management of the Western Suriname IFL, through the creation of new PAs or OECMs, enhancing the management effectiveness of PAs with the participation of ITPs and their participation in surveillance and control, and the participatory monitoring of populations of key species.
2. Component 2: Enhancing sustainable livelihoods and production. This component will strengthen integrated land use planning with ITPs´ participation and will develop an enabling governance environment to promote sustainable forestry, responsible mining, and wildlife conservation through strengthened regulations and enforcement (e.g., Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment, scenario analysis, support for implementation of forest code, etc.).
3. Component 3: Reinforcing the enabling environment. This component will support a sustainable and inclusive nature-based economy focusing on livelihoods of ITPs (including women) through sustainable use of NTFP, community forestry, and ecotourism and low-impact agriculture value chains.
4. Component 4: Promoting capacity building, communication, and regional cooperation. This component will strengthen the capacity of ITPs and institutions (including women) for integrated landscape conservation and management, and knowledge-sharing and collaboration through South-South cooperation and the ASL Program Knowledge Management Strategy.

[35] In Suriname, the term used to refer to indigenous and maroon peoples is Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ITP).

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5. Component 5: Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E). This component will assess project impact and will guide adaptive management through the project's M&E plan and the UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) risk mitigation strategy.

This is a Child Project under the GEF-8 Amazon, Congo, and Critical Forest Biomes Integrated Program (IP) that aims to maintain the integrity of the globally important critical tropical forests in order to maximize multiple GEBs related to carbon and biodiversity.

The SID-WS project focuses on the conservation of substantial tracts of relatively untouched forests near the border with Guyana, encapsulating the areas of Kaboeri Kreek (68,000 hectares), Bakhuis (561,327 hectares), and Kabalebo (1,683,697 hectares). These forests are not only crucial for carbon storage and provide essential ecosystem services, but are also home to a wide range of species, which contribute significantly to the biodiversity of Suriname.

Kaboeri Kreek is of particular importance to the Washabo community, which relies on non-timber forest products (NTFPs) for their livelihoods. Recognised as an International Bird Area (IBA) and a critical habitat for the endangered Giant otter, this area is an exemplar of nature's interconnectivity and vulnerability. The Bakhuis region, another IBA, hosts significant bauxite deposits and is a vital habitat for the Jaguar, adding layers of complexity to conservation efforts due to competing economic interests.

The broader project area includes part of the Central Suriname Nature Reserve and proposed protected regions such as Kaboeri Kreek, Mac Clemen, and Snake Creek (Figure 1). The local population, predominantly comprised of indigenous and tribal groups such as Kwinti, Lokono, and Kari'na, is approximately 2,924 individuals, highlighting the human dimension of the ecological landscape.

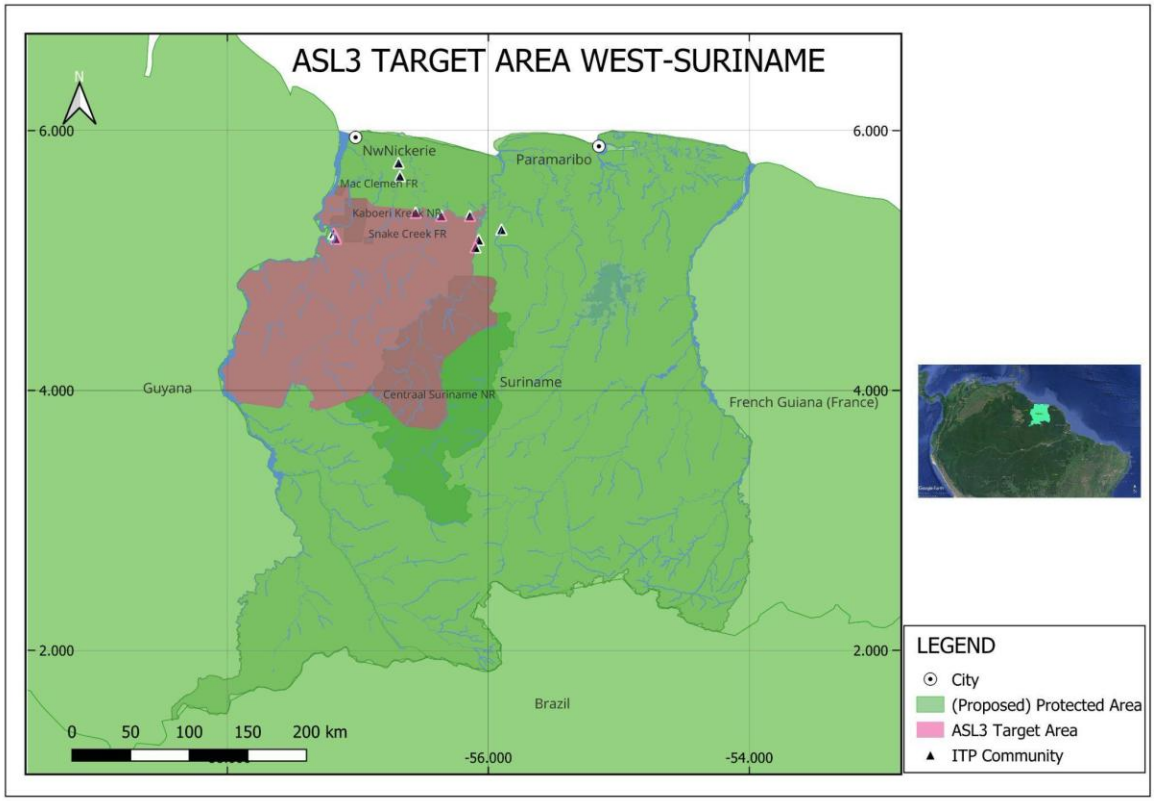


Figure 1 SID-WS Target Area West Suriname

Social and Environmental Challenges

The region faces numerous challenges including insufficient forest monitoring, limited law enforcement, and limited resources for sustainable forest management. Employment opportunities in sustainable sectors are few, with little recognition or mapping of indigenous territories, further complicating the socioeconomic landscape.

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Environmental threats such as deforestation, forest degradation, pollution, overhunting, and the destruction of habitats for NTFPs are prevalent, driven largely by unsustainable logging and mining activities. The potential expansion of bauxite mining in the Bakhuis area threatens to exacerbate these environmental impacts, which require urgent and integrated conservation strategies.

2. Regulations and requirements

UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards Requirements Related to Stakeholder Engagement

In the context of the SID-WS project, understanding the applicable legal, regulatory, and donor/lender requirements for stakeholder engagement is crucial. This chapter highlights key international conventions, national legislation, and regulatory framework that will govern the approach of the SID-WS project to UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES), particularly those standards that mandate meaningful, effective, and informed stakeholder participation, ensuring compliance with national and international standards. The project applies UNDP's SES (www.undp.org/ses), including the requirements related to stakeholder engagement, as detailed in the Social and Environmental Standard Procedure (SESP) outlined in Annex 6 of the Project Document. The SES and SESP identify the environmental and social risks for the project and establish a framework for engagement and mitigation. These regulations are integral to the success of the project, guiding its environmental assessments, community consultations, and conservation efforts.

International Conventions and Agreements

Suriname has committed to a variety of international conventions that influence the SID-WS project, particularly in areas such as environmental protection, biodiversity conservation, and human rights. Table 1 provides an overview of these conventions and their implications for the project.

Table 1 International Conventions and Agreement

International Convention/Agreement	Description
UNFCCC	Committed to mitigating climate change impacts; emphasises the use of REDD+ to maintain forest cover. 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. 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 country with high forest cover and low deforestation (HFLD) and affirms that Suriname will maintain its 93% forest cover.
UNCBD	Focusses on halving the rate of natural habitat loss by 2020 through sustainable methods like the CELOS Management System. Suriname signed the convention in 1996. The country's fifth national report to the UNCBD includes the country's objectives for biological diversity through which the goals of the Convention are to be met. These targets include a target stating that "by 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and, where feasible, close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation significantly reduced. This will be achieved with the implementation of the REDD + programme (Reduced Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) and the 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)".
ITTA	Improves cooperation on the sustainable use and conservation of tropical forests. ITTA provides a framework for cooperation between tropical forest producers and consumers and encourages the development of national policies aimed at the sustainable use and conservation of tropical forests and their genetic resources. Suriname became the 68th Party of ITTA in 2014.
Amazon Cooperation Treaty (ACT)	Promotes sustainable development and social inclusion in the Amazon basin. Treaty aiming to promote 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 the eight member states.
ICCPR	Protects a range of human rights, including minority rights and freedom of expression. Multilateral treaty adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations 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

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	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 with the Convention.
ICESCR	Emphasises the advancement of economic, social, and cultural rights. 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 labour rights, rights to health, education, and an adequate standard of living. The ICESCR is part of the International Bill of Human Rights.
CEDAW	An international bill of rights for women; Suriname committed to adapt national legislation to eliminate discrimination against women. 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 emphasised, 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.
Minamata Convention on Mercury	Aims to reduce and eliminate the use of mercury, particularly in artisanal and small-scale gold mining. 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	Protects and promotes intangible cultural heritage. The aim is 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 recognise 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.

National Legislation and Environmental Regulations

The project must comply with Suriname's national legislation that governs environmental protection, community engagement, and conservation practices. This compliance extends to ensuring that all activities are aligned with the SES requirements, often exceeding local regulations to adhere to UNDP's high standards. Key pieces of legislation are indicated in Table 2.

Table 2: National Legislation and Regulations

Legislation/Regulation	Description

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Environmental Framework Act (2020)	Establishes the National Environmental Authority with responsibilities including policy development, environmental monitoring, and enforcement of environmental regulations.
Hazardous Waste Management	Regulations address contaminants and hazardous waste management, focusing on sectors such as artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM).
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)	Outlines the requirements for public participation and consultation during the ESIA processes, emphasizing stakeholder engagement in environmental decision-making.
Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC)	Although not formally codified, FPIC principles are recognized, particularly for activities affecting indigenous and tribal peoples.
Forestry Law (Wet Bosbeheer 1992)	Governs the use, conservation, and management of forest resources in Suriname, influencing the designation of forested areas within PAs or as OECMs and outlining sustainable use of these resources.
Decree on the Allocation of Domain Land (1982)	Governs the distribution and management of state-owned land, outlining the legal framework for allocation to individuals, organizations, or businesses, including application processes, eligibility criteria, and conditions of use.
Nature Conservation Act of 1954 (rev. 1992)	Provides the legal foundation for the protection of nature reserves in Suriname, including designation, management, and enforcement of regulations within these reserves. Emphasizes raising awareness about preserving natural resources and promoting responsible behavior.
Draft Sustainable Nature Management Act 2022	Promotes sustainable management and use of natural resources, providing a legal basis for the protection, management, and sustainable use of biodiversity, strengthening the legal framework for nature conservation initiatives, and promoting stakeholder engagement.
Hunting Law (Jachtwet van Suriname)	Regulates hunting activities, including prohibitions on capturing, killing, or trading protected animal species, unless specifically permitted by law.
Gender-Equal Employment Law (Wet Gelijke Behandeling Arbeid)	Provides a framework for gender-equal employment practices, including gender-sensitive policies in recruitment, retention, and promotion, along with capacity-building and awareness-raising initiatives to empower women within the workforce.
Gender Vision Policy Document 2021-2035	Outlines Suriname's commitment to gender equality, aiming to create a society free from gender discrimination by 2035, ensuring equal access to all resources and opportunities for both genders.

Public Consultation and Disclosure Requirements

The SID-WS project must adhere to specific public consultation and disclosure norms to ensure transparency and community involvement in project planning and execution, i.e. UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES), particularly those standards that mandate meaningful, effective, and informed stakeholder participation, ensuring compliance with national and international standards. These norms are particularly relevant during Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) processes, where stakeholder input is crucial. Public hearings and information dissemination are mandatory components of these assessments. Conducting ESIAs to understand the impacts of establishing the ICCA on the local environment and communities, ensuring that any potential adverse effects are mitigated. These processes are designed to be inclusive, transparent, and conform to the enhanced engagement standards required by the SES.

International obligations

Suriname's adherence to international treaties mandates compliance with various environmental and social standards. These treaties often require regular reporting and adherence to guidelines that influence project management practices, particularly in the areas of conservation and community rights. The project's stakeholder engagement strategy will be guided by a comprehensive approach that respects these international obligations while promoting local and national development goals. To simplify the complex landscape of regulations and requirements, Table 2 summarizes the project's stakeholder engagement strategy.

Table 2. Summary Table of Stakeholder Engagement Requirements

Requirement Category	Specific requirement	Description
Environmental Protection	Environmental Framework Act, Minamata Convention	Guidelines for environmental management, pollution control, and hazardous waste.
Community Engagement	ESIA Guidelines, FPIC Principles	Requirements for public participation, stakeholder consultation, and respecting indigenous rights.

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Conservation of Biodiversity	UNCBD, ITTA	Commitments to reduce habitat loss and promote sustainable forest management.
Human Rights	ICCPR, ICESCR, CEDAW	Obligations to uphold civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights, with specific commitments to gender equality.

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3. Summary of any previous stakeholder engagement activities

This section provides a comprehensive overview of various stakeholder engagement activities associated with the SID-WS (Table 3). These engagements span from formal workshops with non-Indigenous and tribal local communities (non-IPLC) and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC) to sector-specific meetings and bilateral discussions with project support partners (FSP). Each entry details the type of activity, location and timing, dissemination methods, participant demographics, key stakeholders involved, principal issues and concerns raised, responses, and planned follow-up actions, as well as the methods employed to document and feedback on the sessions. These activities are essential to ensure that the project not only aligns with environmental and social standards, but also resonates with the needs and aspirations of all involved stakeholders, facilitating a transparent, inclusive, and participatory planning and implementation process.

Table 3. Summary of previous stakeholder engagement activities

Activity Type	Location and Dates	Mode of dissemination	Participant details	Consulted Stakeholders	Key Issues and Concerns	Responses and follow-up actions	Documentation and Feedback Process
Official Inception Workshop with Non-IPLC	Paramaribo, 16 January 2023	Oral presentations, printed agendas, brochures	Total: 32 Women: 17 Men: 15	Local NGOs, government officials, environmental experts, UNDP officials	Project design, environmental impact, stakeholder engagement, budgeting, project objectives and results, forest and agricultural impacts on the ecosystem, capacity building at various levels.	Commitments to incorporate feedback into project design, ongoing stakeholder engagement, detailed project planning, including spatial and capacity-building elements. Emphasis on sustainable and inclusive approaches in the implementation of projects. Promised review and adjustments in project design based on stakeholder consultations.	Documentation through meeting minutes, presentation slides included in Annex III, and recorded feedback during sessions.
Official Inception Workshop with IPLC	Paramaribo, January 18, 2024	Oral presentations, printed agendas, brochures, audio and video recordings	Total: 30 Women: 12 Men: 18	Government officials, international consultants, UNDP representatives, national and local consultants, traditional authorities	Project objectives, social and environmental impacts, stakeholder participation, funding and budget concerns, incremental costs, and safeguarding procedures, including concerns related to Indigenous peoples.	Emphasis on incorporating stakeholder feedback into the project design, commitment to continuous stakeholder engagement, and ongoing consultations to finalise the project document. Promised to	Documented in minutes, audio, and video recordings for reporting, it promised to provide meeting summaries to stakeholders.

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Activity Type	Location and Dates	Mode of dissemination	Participant details	Consulted Stakeholders	Key Issues and Concerns	Responses and follow-up actions	Documentation and Feedback Process
						provide project documentation and adjust plans based on stakeholder input.	
Community consultation meeting	Tibiti, February 16, 2024	Oral discussions, direct interaction	Total: 21 Women: 11 Men: 10	Local community members, UNDP representatives	Importance of forest conservation, the impact of economic activities on traditional lifestyles, participation in UNDP projects, potential benefits from projects such as employment and training opportunities.	The participants emphasised collaboration with local communities for project planning, the need to maintain forest and cultural sites, and the development of local income opportunities such as maripa oil and handicrafts.	Notes were taken during the meeting; plans were taken to incorporate community input into a formal project proposal that will be submitted to the donor for approval.
Community Engagement Meeting	Apoera, February 18, 2024	Oral discussions, direct interaction	Total: 10 Women: 5 Men: 5	Traditional authorities, villagers, traditional authorities	Concerns about forest protection, the impact of economic activities on local communities, the sustainable use of nontimber forest products, land rights, and the impact of external businesses and mining activities.	The need for forest management in the community, inclusive participation in project planning, and training for local monitoring and resource management was discussed. Highlighted the importance of protecting local biodiversity and cultural values.	Notes were taken during the meeting for documentation. Promises were made to include community input in project plans and further validate these with the community.
Community consultation meeting	Section, February 17, 2024	Oral Discussions, Registration Lists	Total: 8 Women: 4 Men: 4	Members of the local community, traditional authorities	Importance of forest conservation, the impact of economic activities on traditional lifestyles, participation in UNDP projects, potential benefits of the project such as employment and training opportunities.	The emphasis was on collaboration with local communities for project planning, the need to maintain forests and cultural sites, and the development of local income opportunities such as krappa oil and handicrafts.	Meeting documented through registration lists, oral discussions recorded, with plans to incorporate feedback into a formal project proposal to be submitted for donor approval.
Community consultation meeting	Sandlanding, February 18, 2024	Oral discussions, direct interaction	Total: 10	Members of the local community including Kapitein	Concerns about environmental impacts of logging and large-scale agriculture, impact on	The discussion discussed the importance of sustainable land use and the participation of local	Notes were taken during the meeting; plans were made to summarise the

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Activity Type	Location and Dates	Mode of dissemination	Participant details	Consulted Stakeholders	Key Issues and Concerns	Responses and follow-up actions	Documentation and Feedback Process
			Women: 6 Men: 4	(Chief), several named individuals	local livelihoods, loss of forest resources, and the need for sustainable practices and local employment opportunities.	communities in decision making. Plans to draft a project incorporating local feedback and translate it into the local language.	discussion and translate the final project proposal into the local language for community review.
Community consultation meeting	Washabo, February 17, 2024	Oral presentations	Total: 9 Women: 5 Men: 4	Members of the local community, UNDP team, gender and stakeholder engagement specialists	Discussion on the impact of environmental changes and economic activities on local communities, the participation of local communities in the UNDP project, the importance of sustainable development and inclusive development for local men, women, youth and entrepreneurs. Concerns about the preservation of local culture, traditions, and the environment. Questions about the language preferences for the meeting (Dutch was preferred). The need for community consent and participation in project planning, as emphasised by the principles of free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC).	The UNDP team acknowledged the importance of integrating local information into project planning. They emphasised sustainable management of natural resources while facilitating community development. The team proposed additional workshops to ensure that community feedback is incorporated into project planning.	Engagement was documented through meeting notes, attendance lists to validate community participation, and photographs for project reporting. Community consent was sought before publishing any photos on external platforms. The information collected will be used to refine the project proposal.
Bilateral Meetings with FSP Partner	GreenHeart Gudsstraat, February 26, 2024	Oral, direct communication in the meeting	Total: 6 Women: 5 Men: 1	GreenHeart Suriname management, including GM, HR & Legal, HS & Compliance,	Challenges of sustainable forest practices, community engagement, economic support, illegal logging, impact on employment and local economy, road and river	The need for sustainable forest practices, mitigation strategies for environmental impacts, support for local employment, and structured engagement	Meeting notes documented in text form, issues and actions to be addressed in project design, and further consultations.

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Activity Type	Location and Dates	Mode of dissemination	Participant details	Consulted Stakeholders	Key Issues and Concerns	Responses and follow-up actions	Documentation and Feedback Process
				Production Planning, Sales Manager	conditions, FSC certification, impact of illegal gold mining.	for community issues was highlighted.	
Bilateral Meetings with FSP Partners	Apoera Plan, February 18, 2024	Oral presentations, direct interaction	Total: 6 Women: 3 Men: 3	Wanawiro Resort Representatives, UNDP Representatives	The key issues discussed include physical damage to the Wanawiro resort due to high water levels and inaccessible roads, the importance of the resort for Suriname's ecotourism, and the need for renovation. There were also discussions about the contribution of the resort to local education and its role in stimulating local employment. Other concerns included the challenges of maintaining biodiversity, the impact of hunting and logging activities in the vicinity, and the need for government support and appropriate infrastructure to protect the area and enhance tourism.	The UNDP team discussed the possible inclusion of Wanawiro in a broader project focused on sustainable and inclusive development in West Suriname. There was a focus on leveraging the resort's capabilities for community benefits and ecotourism. Plans were made to possibly integrate the resort's needs into project proposals, emphasising training and infrastructure support to bolster the resort's contributions to local employment and biodiversity conservation.	The meeting was documented through oral discussions and note-taking. Follow-up actions include the possible incorporation of discussed plans into formal project proposals and continued engagement with the resort to refine these plans.
Sectoral Meetings	Apoera, February 17, 2024	Oral discussions, direct interaction	Total: 6 Women: 5 Men: 1	Local krappa oil producers, including Rhoda Kruimel and Jaqueline Sabajo, members of the UJEMA women's organisation	Challenges in krappa oil production, including harvesting, processing costs, and market conditions. Concerns about the preservation of krappa trees and forest conservation.	The authors discussed potential improvements in processing techniques and market strategies, including the use of machines to increase efficiency and reduce labour.	Notes taken during the meeting for documentation; potential inclusion in project reports, and future reference in project planning.
Project Results Framework	Hotel Marriott, Paramaribo,	Oral presentations, documents	Total: 30	Government officials, UNDP team, international	The discussion focused on the design, outputs, and indicators of the	Commitments to incorporate stakeholder feedback into the project	The workshop proceedings are documented through

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Activity Type	Location and Dates	Mode of dissemination	Participant details	Consulted Stakeholders	Key Issues and Concerns	Responses and follow-up actions	Documentation and Feedback Process
Workshop with non-IPLC	March 28, 2024		Women: 13 Men: 17	and national consultants, stakeholders from various sectors	project for various components, including conservation, sustainable livelihoods, enabling environments, and capacity building. Concerns about effective stakeholder engagement and ensuring inclusion in project planning.	results framework. Plans to refine and finalise the project document based on the results of the workshop. Adjustments to the work plan for the PPG phase.	notes, presentations in annexes, and attendee lists. Feedback and results to be integrated into project documentation.
Project Results Framework Workshop with IPLC	Washabo, April 5, 2024	Oral discussions	Total: 18 Women: 8 Men: 10	Members of the local community, UNDP team	Sustainable development, community participation in project design, concerns about environmental conservation.	Emphasis on including community ideas in the project, the need for continuous dialogue, and plans for a follow-up meeting to finalise project details.	Notes were taken during the meeting, feedback was recorded, and plans were made to use community input in the submission of the project proposal to UNDP.
Project Results Framework Workshop with IPLCs	Witagron, April 7, 2024	Oral discussion with use of brochure	Total: 16 Women: 7 Men: 9	Sustainable development, community participation in project design, mapping opportunities, concerns on current protection of Central Suriname Nature Reserve (CSNR), inclusion in protection	Emphasis on including relevant community ideas in the project incl. mapping, the need for continuous dialogue, and follow up plans re meeting to finalize project details	Notes were taken during the meeting, and plans were made to use community input in the submission of the project proposal to UNDP	Notes were taken during the meeting, and plans were made to use community input in the submission of the project proposal to UNDP
Umbrella Organization Indigenous Peoples	Paramaribo, April 9, 2024	Oral discussion, use of brochure	Total: 3 Women: 3 Men: 0	Staff members	Engagement and FPIC from ITP point of view, raise of concerns about establishment of PA or OECM without legal recognition of rights or based on Environmental Act but without clear	Keep umbrella organization updated re consultations and activities with community, look into opportunity to strengthen local	Notes were taken during the meeting, request for active inclusion noted as input in project plan

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Activity Type	Location and Dates	Mode of dissemination	Participant details	Consulted Stakeholders	Key Issues and Concerns	Responses and follow-up actions	Documentation and Feedback Process
					regulation, need for strengthening Traditional Authorities, ensure protection for nature and people, opportunities re NTFP and agroforestry	community protocol in follow-up of ASL 2	
Umbrella Organization of ITP	Paramaribo, April 11, 2024	Oral discussion, use of brochure	Total: 2 Women: 2 Men: 0	Staff member	Interest of outcomes ITP village consultation meeting, opportunities for community development, need for strengthening Traditional Authorities, challenge of gaining trust after experiences establishment CSNR	Inclusion in follow-up meetings and activities, questions re platform stress close collaboration of umbrella organization with communities through traditional authorities re advice and	Notes were taken during the meeting
Resource Person ITP/Traditional Authority	Paramaribo, April 23, 2024	Oral consultation	Total: 2 Women: 1 Men: 1	Village chief	Opinion about regional FPIC protocol/VIDS project; implementation of FPIC in relation to knowledge of villagers; the process of FPIC in West Suriname incl. needs and requirements and expectations	This is not in stone – no activities in 2024 but start in 2025 – adaptation and editing is possible in project phase. Including ideas re strengthening the process	Notes were taken during the meeting
Resource Person ITP	Paramaribo, April 24, 2024	Oral consultation	Total: 2 Women: 1 Men: 1	Key person Witagron	Regional FPIC protocol is guidance; formal protocols are not yet pronounced by 'new' Paramount chief meaning former 'wettie' (traditional agreements) are still in working	Complex situation regarding village administration structures which are not in place and need for including strengthening in plan	Notes were taken during meeting

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4. Project Stakeholders

The SID-WS project recognises a diverse range of stakeholders who have interests in the project, potential influence on its outcomes, and varying capacities to engage (Table 4). Our stakeholders include individuals and groups who are directly or indirectly affected by the project, those who can impact or are interested in the project outcomes, and those whose participation is crucial to project success. This section details the approach to identifying these stakeholders and planning their participation in the project lifecycle, including strategies to ensure inclusive participation. Key stakeholder groups are presented in Table 4.

Table 4 Key stakeholder groups

TYPE	GROUP	STAKEHOLDER	INTEREST
Public Sector	National Government	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (ROM). (Implementing Partner)	Oversight of environmental assessments and spatial planning related to the project. Implementing partner.
		Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR).	Management of natural resources, issuance of relevant permits and regulation.
		National Institute of Environment and Development (NIMOS).	Provide complementary advice at the district level on environmental-related forestry and mining community development matters; conduct environmental monitoring activities through the Environmental Planning and Information Office.
		Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB) in the Ministry of Land and Forestry Management	Manages the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS), of which the Sustainable Forestry Information System Suriname (SFISS) is part. SBB also has a GIS unit that collects field data and produces maps to support its work.
		The Natural Conservation Division (NCD) of the Ministry of Land and Forestry Management	Manage protected areas and wildlife for the conservation and sustainable use of Suriname's biodiversity. Ensuring that forestry activities are carried out within the framework of environmental sustainability and conservation standards, with the aim of enhancing the management of natural resources and promoting the preservation of ecological balance.
		Ministry of Economic Affairs, Entrepreneurship, and Technological Innovation	Develop technology-assisted supply chain due diligence; microfinance funds aimed at financing microenterprises in IPLCs.
	Public Health	Ministry of Health (VG) (including Medical Mission and Regional Health Service)	Concerns about public health impacts, especially exposure to harmful practices such as illegal mining. VG is involved in numerous activities related to mercury use in gold mining areas.
	Gender	Bureau for Gender Affairs (BGA) in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Formulates national gender policy and annual work plans; can help include a gender perspective on project goals and streamline interventions with national priorities.
	Local Government	District Commissioners of the Ressorts Boven Coppename and Kabalebo	Local governance, coordination of project activities within community frameworks.
Local communities	Indigenous and Tribal	Indigenous Peoples' Association VIDS, Tribal Peoples' Association Kampos	Protection of cultural values, traditional land, and participation in decision-making.

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TYPE	GROUP	STAKEHOLDER	INTEREST
	Community Members	Local residents (and entrepreneurs) particularly in the communities Apoera, Section, Washabo, Corneliskondre, Donderskamp, Kaaimanston, and Witagron	Directly affected by project activities; interest in local employment, environmental conservation, and social benefits.
Private sector	Mining and Forestry	Greenheart, Yokohama, Newmont, Baitali Group	Compliance with environmental standards, corporate social responsibility, involvement in sustainable practices.
	Ecotourism	Wannawiro Nature Resort, Blanche Marie Nature Resort	Sustainable development and environmental conservation directly support the maintenance of these natural habitats, enhancing the ecotourism experience and potentially increasing visitor numbers. Any improvements in nature research and local community involvement will enrich the services and experiences that resorts offer, making them more attractive tourist destinations.
	Public-Private alliance	Suriname Business Forum (SBF)	Set up microfinance funds; collaborate with Women in Business to train and finance women's ventures in ASM communities.
International	Development Partners	UNDP (GEF Implementing Agency)	UNDP will oversee all activities of the project, in collaboration with the project board, project management unit, and other partners. UNDP will be a member of the project board as a senior supplier. UNDP will undertake supervision and oversight, monitoring, and evaluation in support of all project outcomes, technical backstopping, and provide targeted services to support the National Implementation Modality.
		Global Environmental Facility (GEF)	Project funding, oversight and ensuring that international environmental and development standards are met.
		UNFPA	UNFPA promotes maternal and adolescent health, gender awareness, and equality in its activities. UNFPA works closely with the Bureau of Gender Affairs on capacity building activities for government agencies, communities, and the finance sector.
NGOs and academia	Environmental NGOs	World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Conservation International (CI)	Conservation of biodiversity, sustainable environmental management, and policy advocacy.
	Education and Research	Stichting Arbeidsmobilisatie en Ontwikkeling (SAO)	Vocational training for high school dropouts for adolescents and retraining for adults.
		Anton de Kom University of Suriname, Tropenbos International	Research collaboration, capacity building, and dissemination of project findings.
Financial sector	Banking and Finance	Central Bank of Suriname, Cooperative Bank Godo	Financial mechanisms for sustainable practices, loans for environmentally friendly technologies.
Civil Society	Gender and Youth	Women organisations in local communities, for example, Uyema crappa oil producers, Youth groups	Gender equity, participation of youth in sustainable development, and social inclusion. Community involvement, social justice, and ensuring that development is inclusive and benefits all stakeholders.
		Women in Business Network (together with the Suriname Business Forum, see above)	Network organisation of female entrepreneurs; can provide capacity strengthening for women who want to establish microenterprises.
		Suriname Conservation Foundation (SCF)	Promoting sustainable environmental practices and educating the public about the importance of conserving biodiversity. Collaborate to advance its environmental stewardship and broader impact goals

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TYPE	GROUP	STAKEHOLDER	INTEREST
			through increased community engagement and partnerships.
International Cooperation	Embassies	Embassy of Guyana	International collaboration, especially related to environmental, fishing, and mining regulation between Guyana and Suriname.
Sector-Specific Alliances	Mining Alliances	Artisanal Gold Council, Alliance for Responsible Miners	Development of sustainable mining practices and technologies, reduction of mercury use in artisanal mining.

The project team will advance the interests of stakeholders during implementation to gauge expectations and concerns about the activities. Most designated stakeholders were consulted during the PPG stage using a variety of means, including formal launch, bilateral sessions, and results monitoring workshops. The SID-WS project acknowledges that a "one-size-fits-all approach" will not be able to reach all project stakeholders and that extensive analysis is needed to evaluate intervention techniques. The important stakeholders from the previous table are grouped by influence and importance in Table 5.

Table 5 Importance and influence of stakeholder

STAKEHOLDER	**INTEREST**	**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	**PRIORITIZATION** 1 = high importance / high influence 2 = high importance / low influence 3 = low importance / low influence 4 = low importance / high influence
Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (ROM) **(Implementing Partner)**	Oversight of environmental assessments and spatial planning related to the project. Implementing partner.	+	5	5	1
Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR)	Management of natural resources, issuance of relevant permits and regulation.	**+**	5	3	2
National Institute of Environment and Development (NIMOS)	Provide complementary advice at the district level on environmental-related forestry and mining community development matters; conduct environmental monitoring activities through the Environmental Planning and Information Office.	**+**	4	5	1
Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB) in the Ministry	Manages the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS), of which the Sustainable Forestry Information System	**0**	3	2	3

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of Land and Forestry Management	Suriname (SFISS) is part. SBB also has a GIS unit that collects field data and produces maps to support its work.				
The Natural Conservation Division (NCD) of the Ministry of Land and Forestry Management	Manage protected areas and wildlife for the conservation and sustainable use of Suriname's biodiversity. Ensuring that forestry activities are carried out within the framework of environmental sustainability and conservation standards, with the aim of enhancing the management of natural resources and promoting the preservation of ecological balance.	**0**	3	2	3
Ministry of Economic Affairs, Entrepreneurship, and Technological Innovation	Develop technology-assisted supply chain due diligence; microfinance funds aimed at financing microenterprises in IPLCs.	0	2	1	3
Ministry of Health (VG) (including Medical Mission and Regional Health Service)	Concerns about public health impacts, especially exposure to harmful practices such as illegal mining. VG is involved in numerous activities related to mercury use in gold mining areas.	+	3	2	3
Bureau for Gender Affairs (BGA) in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Formulates national gender policy and annual work plans; can help include a gender perspective on project goals and streamline interventions with national priorities.	+	4	3	2
District Commissioners of the Resorts Boven Coppename and Kabalebo	Local governance, coordination of project activities within community frameworks.	+	4	5	1
Indigenous Peoples' Association VIDS, Tribal Peoples' Association Kampos	Protection of cultural values, traditional land, and participation in decision-making.	+	4	5	1
Local residents and entrepreneurs, particularly in the Apoera, Section, Washabo, Corneliskondre,	Directly affected by project activities; interest in local employment, environmental conservation, and social benefits.	+	4	5	1

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Donderskamp, Kaaimanston and Witagron communities, are sought.					
Greenheart, Yokohama, Newmont, Baitali Group	Compliance with environmental standards, corporate social responsibility, involvement in sustainable practices.	+	4	5	1
Wannawiro Nature Resort, Blanche Marie Nature Resort	Sustainable development and environmental conservation directly support the maintenance of these natural habitats, enhancing the ecotourism experience and potentially increasing visitor numbers. Any improvements in nature research and local community involvement will enrich the services and experiences that resorts offer, making them more attractive tourist destinations.	+	4	5	1
Suriname Business Forum (SBF)	Set up microfinance funds; collaborate with Women in Business to train and finance women's ventures in ASM communities.	-	1	1	3
UNDP **(GEF Implementing Agency)**	UNDP will oversee all activities of the project, in collaboration with the project board, project management unit, and other partners. UNDP will be a member of the project board as a senior supplier. UNDP will undertake supervision and oversight, monitoring, and evaluation in support of all project outcomes, technical backstopping, and provide targeted services to support the National Implementation Modality.	+	5	5	1
Global Environmental Facility (GEF)	Project funding, oversight and ensuring that international environmental and	+	5	5	1

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	development standards are met.				
UNFPA	UNFPA promotes maternal and adolescent health, gender awareness, and equality in its activities. UNFPA works closely with the Bureau of Gender Affairs on capacity building activities for government agencies, communities, and the finance sector.	0	3	2	3
World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Conservation International (CI)	Conservation of biodiversity, sustainable environmental management, and policy advocacy.	+	3	3	2
Stichting Arbeidsmobilisatie en Ontwikkeling (SAO)	Vocational training for high school dropouts for adolescents and retraining for adults.	0	1	1	3
Anton de Kom University of Suriname, Tropenbos International	Research collaboration, capacity building, and dissemination of project findings.	0	1	1	3
Central Bank of Suriname, Cooperative Bank Godo	Financial mechanisms for sustainable practices, loans for environmentally friendly technologies.	+	4	3	2
Women organisations in local communities, for example, Uyema crappa oil producers, Youth groups	Gender equity, participation of youth in sustainable development, and social inclusion.	+	4	2	2
Women in Business Network (together with the Suriname Business Forum, see above)	Network organisation of female entrepreneurs; can provide capacity strengthening for women who want to establish microenterprises.	-	1	1	3
Suriname Conservation Foundation (SCF)	Promoting sustainable environmental practices and educating the public about the importance of conserving biodiversity. Collaborate to advance its environmental stewardship and broader impact goals through increased community engagement and partnerships.	+	4	2	2
Embassy of Guyana	International collaboration, especially related to environmental, fishing, and mining	+	1	1	3

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	regulation between Guyana and Suriname.				
Artisanal Gold Council, Alliance for Responsible Miners	Development of sustainable mining practices and technologies, reduction of mercury use in artisanal mining.	+	3	3	3

Prioritisation of stakeholders for the SID-WS project is essential for strategic engagement and effective resource management. This prioritisation helps to tailor communication and interaction efforts according to the degree of influence and importance each stakeholder holds over the project's success.

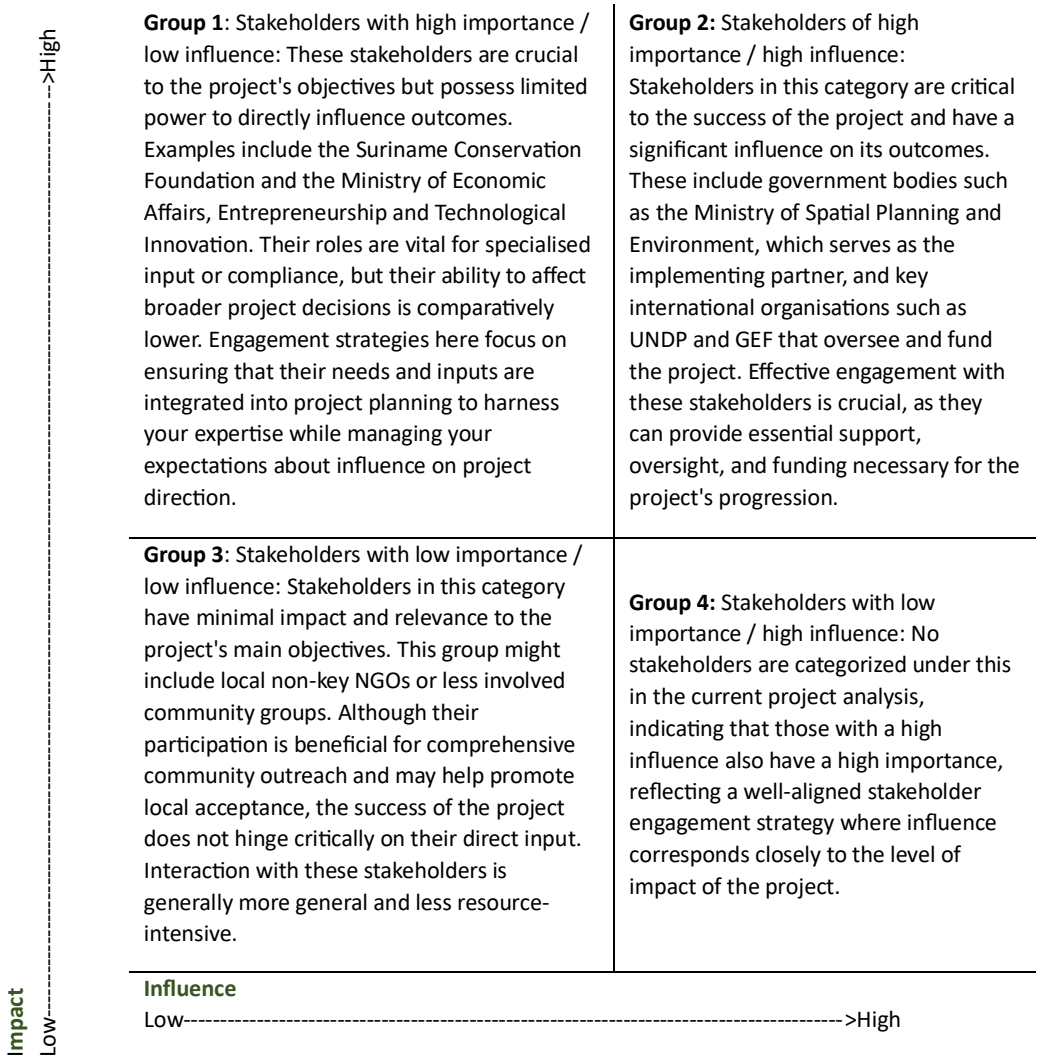


Figure 2 Stakeholder Impact and Influence Matrix

In general, understanding the Impact and Influence of stakeholders (Figure 2) helps to allocate engagement efforts where they are needed and effective, ensuring that stakeholders are appropriately involved in a manner that

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supports project success and community benefits. This strategic approach facilitates focused dialogue, resource allocation, and fosters crucial relationships to achieving project goals and sustainability.

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5. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Table 6) for the SID-WS project is designed to foster strong, inclusive, and constructive relationships with all stakeholders. This programme aligns with the strategic objectives of SID-WS, prioritising sustainable development and community empowerment. By advocating a narrative of 'development through collaboration,' the programme aims to highlight the mutual benefits of environmental conservation and resource management, encouraging broad participation from government bodies to local communities and international partners.

Ensuring Stakeholder Safety and Engagement Integrity

The engagement strategy employs a variety of communication methods tailored to the specific needs and capacities of each stakeholder group, ensuring that information is accessible and understandable. This strategy includes using digital media, printed materials, and face-to-face interactions to maintain transparency, build trust, and respect mutual interests. The ultimate goal is to empower all stakeholders to actively participate and influence project outcomes for their benefit and regional development.

Participation of women and other relevant groups

Taking into account the views of women and other relevant groups (e.g., minorities, elderly, youth, other marginalized groups) and facilitate their participation: The SID-WS project will actively engage women, minorities, the elderly, youth, and other marginalized groups by facilitating their participation through inclusive consultation processes, providing materials in accessible formats, and ensuring meetings are held at convenient times and locations. Specialized workshops and forums will be organized to gather their inputs and ensure their views are integrated into project planning and implementation. The project will also facilitate the participation of mothers and female caretakers by covering childcare costs during their engagement in project activities.

Opportunities for Women participation in the project

Several opportunities have been identified based to encourage women participation in the SID-WS project:

- Equal Involvement in PA and OECM Designation: Both men and women from Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ITPs) will be engaged equally in the designation and management plans of new Protected Areas (PAs) and Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs). Separate focus groups for women will be conducted to ensure their specific views and needs are addressed.
- Gender-Balanced Governance Frameworks: Developing and implementing governance frameworks for new conservation areas that ensure gender balance in decision-making bodies.
- Leadership in Wildlife Monitoring: Promoting leadership roles for women in wildlife monitoring teams and ensuring gender-balanced participation in training and monitoring activities.
- Women-Led Ecotourism Initiatives: Supporting the development of women-led ecotourism projects through training and start-up grants.
- Women-Led NTFP Cooperatives: Encouraging the formation and strengthening of women-led cooperatives for non-timber forest products (NTFPs).
- Accessible Training for Women: Providing targeted training for women on sustainable agricultural practices, new technologies, and management of wildlife-based value chains to reduce labor burden.

Constraints for Women's participation in the project

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Conditions that may limit women participation in the SID-WS project include:

- Cultural Barriers: Traditional gender roles and cultural norms that limit women's involvement in community decision-making and public activities.
- Time Constraints: Women's disproportionate burden of household responsibilities, which may limit their availability for project activities.
- Lack of Resources: Limited access to financial resources and support systems for women to participate in economic ventures related to conservation and sustainable livelihoods.
- Educational Barriers: Lower levels of formal education among women in some communities, which can affect their ability to engage with technical training and project management activities.

Integration of Gender Analysis and Action Plan

The SID-WS project incorporates a comprehensive Gender Action Plan (Annex 10) to address these constraints and leverage opportunities for women's participation. The plan includes specific activities, targets, and budget allocations to ensure gender equity in project outcomes. The project applies UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (www.undp.org/ses), including the requirements related to meaningful, effective, and informed stakeholder engagement. See in Annex 6 of the Project Document the Social and Environmental Standard Procedure (SESP), which identifies the environmental and social risk for the project. By integrating these elements, the project aims to create an inclusive environment that recognizes and values the contributions of all community members, ensuring that both women and men can benefit from and contribute to the conservation and sustainable development goals of the SID-WS project.

Project activities and circumstances that require consultation and FPIC during ESMP/IPP preparation

Where relevant, any SID-WS project activities requiring prior consultation and Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) from indigenous peoples will be defined and conducted in accordance with the Indigenous Peoples Plan and FPIC protocols, in collaboration with the Indigenous leader's guidance. This will include community forums, participatory mapping, and traditional decision-making sessions to ensure that indigenous perspectives and consent are integral to the project's development. Refer to Table 6 for specific project outputs that require consultation and FPIC.

Table 6. Project activities that require consultation and FPIC.

Project Outputs	Requirement(s)
Component 1: Strengthening conservation under different protection regimes.	
Outcome 1.1: Western Surinam amazon intact forest effectively conserved and managed.	
Output 1.1.1. New PAs and/or OECMs designated of proposed PAs Kaboeri Creek, Mac Clemen, and Snake Creek based on management plans that are developed together with the stakeholders including the local communities.	FPIC for the designation of new PAs and/or OECMS.
Output 1.1.2. Management effectiveness of the Central Suriname Nature Reserve improved, including participatory updating of CSNR management plan and designation of ITPs as park rangers and monitoring, law enforcement, and sustainable funding for new PAs and OECMs.	FPIC for the updating process of CSNR management plan and designation of ITPs as park rangers.

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Project Outputs	Requirement(s)
Output 1.1.3. Participatory monitoring program for key species and their habitat in PAs, OECMs, and surrounding landscapes (e.g., jaguar, parrots, and giant otters) implemented.	FPIC for the participatory monitoring plan program involving ITPs. Regarding the use of traditional knowledge and practices (intangible cultural heritage), the project will conduct FPIC of indigenous peoples where such utilization or commercialization is to take place and consequently the project will develop an Indigenous Peoples Plan.
Component 2: Enhancing sustainable livelihoods and production	
Outcome 2.1: Sustainable, inclusive nature-based economy supported.	
Output 2.1.1. Sustainable livelihoods of ITPs enhanced and rural innovation enabled, including sustainable use of non-timber forest products - NTFP (e.g., carapa oil [Carapa guianensis] and palm fibers), community forestry and ecotourism, and market research.	Consultation on sustainable livelihoods practices being implemented by indigenous peoples and consent on community forestry and ecotourism activities.
Output 2.1.2. Low environmental impact agriculture and wildlife-based value chains (e.g., manioc) strengthened include traceability mechanisms, training, and contribute to food security of ITPs and other local communities.	Consultation on best restoration and production practices by indigenous peoples.
Component 3: Reinforcing the enabling environment.	
Outcome 3.1: Governance, landscape planning, and incentives for conservation and sustainable development enhanced builds coherence with other policies and ministries and with a focus on gender and youth inclusion.	
Output 3.1.1. Inclusive/ multi-stakeholder integrated land-use and planning strengthened.	FPIC for land use planning and gathering of information related to traditional land use practices (e.g., hunting, fishing, medicinal plant collection, etc.) of ITPs.
Output 3.1.3. Wildlife and forest conservation regulations strengthened and enforcement with ITPs involvement enhanced.	FPIC for use of traditional knowledge on monitoring of wildlife populations.
Component 4: Promoting capacity building, communications, and regional cooperation	
Outcome 4.1: Knowledge management (KM) and transboundary collaboration strengthened promotes intact forest conservation nationally and regionally.	
Output 4.1.2 ITPs and institutional capacity and knowledge sharing for integrated landscape conservation and sustainable management strengthened.	Consultation on the traditional practices and knowledge of ITPs want to document and how they will share such knowledge.

Methods to receive feedback and to ensure ongoing communications with stakeholders (outside of a formal consultation meeting)

Feedback mechanisms will include surveys, suggestion boxes at community centers and/or local Districts Commissariat offices, dedicated email addresses and phone (WhatsApp) numbers, and online platforms.

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Regular newsletters and updates through local media will ensure ongoing communication. These methods will provide continuous channels for stakeholders to voice their concerns and suggestions outside of formal meetings.

Any other engagement activities that will be undertaken, including participatory processes, joint decision-making, and/or partnerships with local communities, NGOs, or other project stakeholders: The SID-WS project will engage in participatory processes such as joint decision-making committees, benefit-sharing programs, stakeholder-led initiatives, and training and capacity-building/support programs. Partnerships with local communities, Traditional authorities and tribal village councils, NGOs, and other stakeholders will be fostered to support collaborative conservation workshops, advocacy campaigns, and educational programs. Methos for stakeholder engagement are summarized in Table 7.

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Table 7 Stakeholder Engagement Methods

STAKEHOLDER TYPE	*STAKEHOLDER GROUP*	*INFORMATION TO BE DISCLOSED*	*COMMUNICATION METHODS*	*ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES*	*ADDITIONAL NOTES*
Public Sector	**Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment**	Project goals, regulations, environmental assessments	Meetings, workshops, official reports, and digital platforms	Regular consultations, policy integration sessions, and environmental monitoring updates	Use of multilingual materials and accessible digital platforms to ensure inclusivity.
	Ministry of Natural Resources	Regulatory updates, project impacts, resource management plans	Meetings, press releases, workshops	Stakeholder consultations, issuing of permits, monitoring of resource usage	Providing information in local languages; ensuring press releases are clear and concise.
	District Commissioners	Local governance impacts, project schedules, community engagement plans	Community meetings, local newsletters	Coordination meetings, community feedback sessions	Using local languages and venues that are easily accessible to all community members.
State Public Agencies	**NIMOS**	Environmental monitoring data, compliance reports	Workshops, technical reports, seminars	Environmental compliance monitoring, community and technical consultations	The information will be available in visual and simple language formats to accommodate all levels of education.
	SBB	Forestry data, GIS mappings, conservation strategies	Technical briefings, GIS workshops, online portals	Data-sharing sessions, joint forest management workshops	Ensuring online portals are accessible and user-friendly, use visual aids during workshops.
International Cooperation	**UNDP**	Project milestones, funding allocations, and oversight mechanisms	Workshops, conferences, email updates	Project board meetings, evaluation reviews, strategy sessions	Engaging through multiple languages where necessary, use clear and nontechnical language.
	GEF	Funding updates, international standards, project achievements	Email communications, global conferences	Funding oversight meetings, compliance reporting	Communications will be detailed yet understandable; provide summaries in multiple languages.
Private Sector	**Large Mining Companies**	Compliance requirements, environmental management practices, sustainability initiatives	Corporate meetings, site visits, sustainability reports	Joint environmental initiatives, CSR projects, technical exchanges	Ensure sustainability reports are available in both technical and summary formats.
	Ecotourism Resorts	Conservation efforts, project impacts on natural habitats, community engagement	Brochures, exhibitions, local media	Collaborative conservation workshops, promotional activities for sustainable tourism	Using visually engaging materials and local media outlets to reach wider audiences.

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STAKEHOLDER TYPE	*STAKEHOLDER GROUP*	*INFORMATION TO BE DISCLOSED*	*COMMUNICATION METHODS*	*ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES*	*ADDITIONAL NOTES*
Local Communities	**Indigenous and Tribal Peoples**	FPIC processes, land use impacts, cultural protections	Community forums, local language materials, visual displays	Participatory mapping, cultural impact assessments, traditional decision-making sessions	Materials will be culturally sensitive and provided in native languages. Facilitators must be proficient in cultural competency.
	Local Residents and Entrepreneurs	Employment opportunities, environmental protection measures, social benefits	Town hall meetings, flyers, local radio	Employment fairs, environmental awareness campaigns, and social benefit discussions	Using accessible venues for town halls (krutu's as they are named in the local language), providing transportation if necessary, and broadcasting on local radio and via Traditional authorities for greater reach.
Civil Society	**Environmental NGOs**	Conservation strategies, project impacts on biodiversity, partnership opportunities	Public seminars, newsletters, social media	Collaborative projects, advocacy campaigns, stakeholder workshops	Ensuring newsletters and social media content are clear and engaging, using infographics and bullet points for key information.
	Gender-oriented Organizations	Gender Impact Assessments, Inclusion Strategies, Capacity Building Programmes	Workshops, training sessions, policy briefs	Gender-inclusion initiatives, feedback sessions on project impacts on women	Sessions will be inclusive, offer childcare if needed, and are held in easily accessible locations.
Academia and Research	**Universities and Research Institutes**	Research collaborations, scientific findings, educational impacts	Academic journals, conferences, online webinars	Research partnerships, capacity-building workshops, dissemination of findings	Providing materials in academic and non-academic formats to engage broader audiences.
Financial institutions	**Banks and Credit Cooperatives**	Investment opportunities, environmental funding, sustainable practice financing	Financial workshops, investor briefings	Funding workshops, discussions on financial products for sustainable development	Ensure that financial information is transparent and accessible, with glossaries for financial terms.
Marginalised Groups	**Women, Youth, Disabled**	Inclusion in project activities, specific benefits, and opportunities for under-represented groups	Accessible formats, targeted workshops	Inclusion workshops, tailored training sessions, feedback mechanisms tailored to accessibility needs	Ensuring that all materials are in accessible formats (e.g., large print, audio) and that venues are disability-friendly.
Regulatory and Oversight	**International and Governmental Regulators**	Compliance standards, project audits, cross-border environmental impacts	Regulatory meetings, detailed reports	Cross-jurisdictional regulatory workshops, compliance reporting, collaborative governance meetings	Using clear, jargon-free communication; providing executive summaries and full reports to accommodate different needs.

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Risk Management and Preventive Measures

Ensuring the safety of all stakeholders is paramount. The SID-WS project will adopt a zero tolerance policy towards any form of retaliation or retaliation against stakeholders engaging with the project.

Measures will include, but are not limited to:

- **Confidentiality assurances** to protect identity where risks are identified.
- **Adjustments to communication methods and meeting times** to ensure safety.
- **The use of trusted intermediaries and facilitators** to bridge communication gaps and build trust.
- **Development of clear response protocols** for rapid action if any stakeholder reports a threat or harm.

These measures are designed to create a secure environment for all stakeholders to freely express their opinions and participate in the project without fear.

Continuous Improvement and Adaptation

The SID-WS project is committed to a dynamic stakeholder engagement strategy that adapts over time to meet evolving stakeholder needs and project contexts. Continuous improvement measures will include:

- **Regular feedback mechanisms** such as surveys and feedback forms at participation activities to gauge the effectiveness of communication and participation strategies. The SID-WS project will implement easy-to-use feedback tools, such as online surveys, suggestion boxes at meetings, and dedicated email addresses, to continuously collect and respond to stakeholder input.
- **Periodic review sessions** with key stakeholder representatives to discuss the results of the engagement strategy and areas for improvement.
- **Adaptation of engagement plans** based on stakeholder feedback and external changes affecting the scope of the project or community needs.

These steps ensure that the project remains responsive to the stakeholders' needs and that the engagement strategies foster a positive and productive relationship with all groups involved.

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6. Timetable, Resources, and Responsibilities

Table 7 shows the schedule of the different activities identified in previous section to be held for stakeholder engagement. In addition, it is indicated who will be responsible and the resources and budget required to effectively implement them.

Table 8 Timetable, Resources, and Responsibilities

Engagement Action	Materials to be used	Responsible organization, person	Target stakeholder group	Period (Year, Quarter)	Budget per Output in USD
Component 1: Strengthening Conservation Under Different Protection Regimes					
Outcome 1.1. Western Suriname amazon intact forest effectively conserved and managed.					
Output 1.1.1. New PAs and/or OECMs designated of proposed PA's Kaboeri Creek Mac Clemen and Snake Creek based on management plans that are developed together with the stakeholders including the local communities					
1.Obtain consent from ITPs	Meeting materials, consent forms	Project Manager, ITPs Specialist, Gender and Safeguards Expert	Indigenous and Tribal Peoples	Y1 (Q1)	Included in the Project´s TBWP
2.Follow-up and lobby decision-makers to approve the new PA Law	Advocacy materials, presentations	Project Manager, Protected Areas and Biodiversity Specialist	Government officials	Y1 (Q1-Q3)	$5,000 for lobbying and advocacy (Included in the Project´s TBWP)
3.Awareness raising at local and national levels about new law and OECMs	Brochures, workshops, local media	Project Manager, Knowledge Management and Communications Assistant	Local communities, general public	Y1 (Q1), Y1 (Q1), Y1 (Q1), Y1 (Q1)	$10,000 for materials and sessions (Included in the Project´s TBWP)
4.Coordinate actions with the ASL2 project	Meetings, coordination sessions	Project Manager	Related project teams	Y1 (Q2), Y1 (Q2), Y1 (Q2)	Included in the Project´s TBWP
5.Conduct baseline studies	Research reports, data collection tools	Consultants, Protected Areas and Biodiversity Specialist	All stakeholders	Y1 (Q1-Q4)	Included in the Project´s TBWP
6.Develop/inform ITPs about PA creation process and co-management	Training materials, informational brochures	Project Manager, ITPs Specialist, Protected Areas and Biodiversity	Indigenous and Tribal Peoples	Y1 (Q2)	Included in the Project´s TBWP

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		Specialist, Gender and Safeguards Expert			
7.Draft PA creation proposals and present to authorities	Draft proposals, presentations	Project Manager, Protected Areas and Biodiversity Specialist	Government authorities	Y1 (Q4), Y1 (Q4)	Included in the Project´s TBWP
Output 1.1.2. Management effectiveness of the Central Suriname Nature Reserve improved, including participatory updating of CSNR management plan and designation of ITPs as park rangers and monitoring, law enforcement, and sustainable funding for new PAs and OECMs					
1.Draft the updated management plan with full participation of ITPs and other local stakeholders	Workshop materials, draft management plans	Gender and Safeguards Expert, Project Manager, Protected Areas and Biodiversity Specialist	Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, local stakeholders	Y1 (Q4)	$10,000 for engagement activities (Included in the Project´s TBWP)
2.Training of existing and future staff, including ITPs	Training modules, manuals	Training Consultant, Protected Areas and Biodiversity Specialist	ITPs, new staff	Y2 (Q2)	$20,000 for training programmes (Included in the Project´s TBWP)
3. Equip and assist with logistics for monitoring and control, as well as other activities such as upgrading the PA ranger station; visitors centre	Equipment, logistic support materials	Protected Areas and Biodiversity Specialist, Project Manager, Gender and Safeguards Expert	PA staff, community members	Y2 (Q3), Y3 (Q1)	$50,000 for equipment and upgrades (Included in the Project´s TBWP)
Output 1.1.3. Participatory monitoring program for key species and their habitat in PAs, OECMs, and surrounding landscapes (e.g., jaguars, parrots, and giant otters) implemented					
1.Training of community members on monitoring activities in coordination with existing initiatives	Training materials, monitoring tools	Training Consultants, Project Manager, Gender and Safeguards Expert	Community members	Y1 (Q4), Y3 (Q4)	$25,000 for training programmes Included in the Project´s TBWP
2.Implement the monitoring plan that includes the status of the population of key species, their habitat, and threats,	Monitoring reports, communication materials	Protected Areas and Biodiversity Specialist, Project Manager, Gender and Safeguards Expert	All stakeholders	Y2 (Q2)	Included in the Project´s TBWP

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and communicate the results to stakeholders					
Component 2. Enhancing sustainable livelihoods and production					
Outcome 2.1. Sustainable, inclusive nature-based economy supported					
Output 2.1.1. Sustainable livelihoods of ITPs enhanced and rural innovation enabled, including sustainable use of non-timber forest products - NTFP (e.g., carapa oil [Carapa guianensis] and palm fibers), community forestry and ecotourism, and market research					
1.Implement Land Management Training for ITPs	Training manuals, workshops	Training Consultants, Project Manager, Gender and Safeguards Expert	Indigenous and Tribal Peoples	Y1 (Q1), Y1 (Q1)	$20,000 for training programs (Included in the Project´s TBWP)
2.Promote Agroforestry Systems Integrating NTFP Cultivation	Project plans, educational materials	Sustainable Production Specialist, Gender and Safeguards Expert, Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Specialist	Indigenous and Tribal Peoples	Y1 (Q3), Y1 (Q3)	$10,000 for development programmes (Included in the Project´s TBWP)
3.Develop Educational Programmes on Biodiversity and Sustainable Resource Use	Educational brochures, workshops	Sustainable Production Specialist, Gender and Safeguards Expert, Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Specialist	Local communities	Y1 (Q2), Y1 (Q2)	$10,000 for educational materials (Included in the Project´s TBWP)
4.Facilitate Access to Microfinance and Credit for NTFP Ventures	Financial support mechanisms, partnership agreements	Sustainable Production Specialist, Project Manager, Gender and Safeguards Expert, Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Specialist	Indigenous and Tribal Peoples	Y2 (Q3), Y2 (Q3)	$30,000 for microfinance setup (Included in the Project´s TBWP)
5.Utilize Mobile Banking Solutions to Enhance Financial Services in Remote Areas	Technology setup materials	Sustainable Production Specialist, Project Manager, Gender and Safeguards Expert, Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Specialist	Remote communities	Y3 (Q3), Y3 (Q3)	$15,000 for technology setup (Included in the Project´s TBWP)

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6.Create Digital Platforms for Crowdfunding NTFP Projects	Online platforms, promotional materials	Sustainable Production Specialist, Project Manager, Gender and Safeguards Expert, Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Specialist	Indigenous and Tribal Peoples	Y2 (Q4)	$20,000 for platform development (Included in the Project´s TBWP)
7.Organize Financial Literacy and Management Workshops for ITPs	Workshop materials	Training Consultants, Sustainable Production Specialist, Gender and Safeguards Expert, Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Specialist	Indigenous and Tribal Peoples	Y1 (Q2), Y1 (Q2)	$10,000 for workshops (Included in the Project´s TBWP)
8.Establish Partnerships to create markets for NTFPs	Partnership agreements, meeting materials	Sustainable Production Specialist	Private and public sector entities	Y2 (Q3)	$5,000 for partnership development (Included in the Project´s TBWP)
9.Conduct comprehensive market surveys to gauge the potential of NTFP products	Survey materials, data collection tools	Consultants, Sustainable Production Specialist, Gender and Safeguards Expert	Local communities	Y1 (Q2), Y1 (Q2)	$8,000 for survey expenses (Included in the Project´s TBWP)
Output 2.1.2. Low environmental impact agriculture and wildlife-based value chains (e.g., manioc) strengthened include traceability mechanisms, training, and contribute to food security of ITPs and other local communities.					
1.Train local producers in sustainable agricultural practices that minimize environmental impact	Training manuals, field demonstrations	Training Consultants, Sustainable Production Specialist, Gender and Safeguards Expert,	Local farmers	Y1 (Q1)	$10,000 for training programmes (Included in the Project´s TBWP)
2.Promote the use of indigenous knowledge and practices in agriculture to improve environmental sustainability	Workshop materials, documentation tools	Sustainable Production Specialist, Gender and Safeguards Expert, Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Specialist	Local communities	Y1 (Q3-Q4)	$5,000 for community workshops (Included in the Project´s TBWP)
3.Develop and implement traceability systems for agricultural and wildlife-based products to ensure	Traceability system setup, training materials	Sustainable Production Specialist, Gender and Safeguards Expert	Local farmers	Y2 (Q3)	$15,000 for system implementation (Included in the Project´s TBWP)

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that they are sourced sustainably					
4.Establish Direct Market Linkages Between Producers and Buyers	Market development plans, meeting materials	Sustainable Production Specialist, Gender and Safeguards Expert	Local farmers, buyers	Y1 (Q4), Y2 (Q2)	$10,000 for market development (Included in the Project´s TBWP)
Component 3: Reinforcing the Enabled Environment					
Outcome 3.1. Governance, landscape planning and incentives for conservation and sustainable development enhanced builds coherence with other policies and ministries and with a focus on gender and youth inclusion					
Output 3.1.1. Inclusive/ multi-stakeholder integrated land-use and planning strengthened.					
1.Strategic environmental and social evaluation	Evaluation reports, workshop materials	SESA Experts, Project Manager, Gender and Safeguards Expert and an Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Specialist	All stakeholders	Y1 (Q1)	$30,000 for assessments (Included in the Project´s TBWP)
2.Scenario analysis of sustainable use options	Workshop materials, analysis reports	International Consultant, Project Manager	Local communities, government agencies, private stakeholders	Y1 (Q2)	$20,000 for scenario analysis (Included in the Project´s TBWP)
3.Indigenous peoples traditional land use practices and stakeholder mapping	GIS tools, mapping workshop materials	Project Manager, Gender and Safeguards Expert, Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Specialist	Indigenous and Tribal Peoples	Y1 (Q2)	$25,000 for mapping (Included in the Project´s TBWP)
4.Support to the implementation of the Responsible Mining Strategy	Strategy documents, roundtable discussion materials	Consultants, Project Manager, Gender and Safeguards Expert , Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Specialist	Miners, local businesses, community representatives	Y1 (Q3)	$15,000 for strategy support (Included in the Project´s TBWP)
5.Environmental sections of sector plans, regional plans, and village plans developed	Planning documents, public consultation materials	Project Manager, Gender and Safeguards Expert, Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Specialist	All stakeholders	Y1 (Q3)	$10,000 for plan development (Included in the Project´s TBWP)

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Output 3.1.2. Sustainable forest for concession holders and promoted community forest activities.					
1.Enhanced enforcement of regulations and monitoring capabilities	Training materials, monitoring equipment	Project Manager	Concession holders, community forestry groups	Y1 (Q1), Y2 (Q1), Y3 (Q1), Y4 (Q1), Y5 (Q1)	$40,000 for enforcement (Included in the Project´s TBWP)
2.Sharing and support for best practices	Workshop materials, field demonstration tools	Project Manager; Knowledge Management and Communications Assistant	Forestry communities	Y1 (Q3), Y3 (Q3)	$20,000 for best practices (Included in the Project´s TBWP)
3.Implementation of a code of conduct for forest concessions	Workshop materials, training manuals	Project Manager, Environmental Law Expert	Concession holders	Y1 (Q2-Q4)	$30,000 for code development (Included in the Project´s TBWP)
Output 3.1.3. Wildlife and forest conservation regulations strengthened and enforcement with ITP involvement improved.					
1.Updating hunting season regulations and bag limits	Consultation materials, data collection tools	Legal Consultant, Project Manager, Gender and Safeguards Expert	Traditional authorities, conservation experts	Y1 (Q1-Q2)	$10,000 for regulations (Included in the Project´s TBWP)
2.Supporting enforcement with logistics	Logistic support materials	Project Manager, Gender and Safeguards Expert	Enforcement teams	Y1 (Q3-Q4)	$15,000 for logistics (Included in the Project´s TBWP)
3.Conduct awareness campaigns to educate the public and indigenous communities about new conservation laws	Campaign materials, local media	Project Manager; Knowledge Management and Communications Assistant	Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, general public	Y1 (Q1-Q4)	$20,000 for awareness (Included in the Project´s TBWP)
4.Offer specialized training to conservation staff and members of indigenous communities	Training materials, workshop tools	Training Consultants, Project Manager, Gender and Safeguards Expert	Conservation staff, community members	Y1 (Q2-Q4)	$25,000 for training (Included in the Project´s TBWP)
Component 4: Promoting Capacity Building, Communication, and Regional Cooperation					

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Outcome 4.1. Knowledge management (KM) and transboundary collaboration are strengthened to promote intact forest conservation nationally and regionally					
Output 4.1.1. ITPs and institutional capacity and knowledge sharing for integrated landscape conservation and sustainable management strengthened.					
1.Support national awareness raising strategy, intact forest conservation	Campaign materials, digital media	Project Manager; Knowledge Management and Communications Assistant	National and local communities	Y1 (Q1), Y2 (Q1), Y3 (Q1), Y4 (Q1), Y5 (Q1)	$20,000 for campaigns (Included in the Project´s TBWP)
2.Develop targeted recruitment strategies to increase female participation in technical roles	Recruitment materials, outreach programs	Project Manager; Gender and Safeguards Expert	Women in local communities	Y1 (Q3)	$10,000 for recruitment initiatives (Included in the Project´s TBWP)
3.Create mentorship opportunities pairing experienced professionals with women entering the field	Mentorship program materials	Project Manager, Gender and Safeguards Expert, Knowledge Management and Communications Assistant	Women professionals	Y2 (Q2), Y4 (Q2)	$30,000 for mentorship programs (Included in the Project´s TBWP)
Output 4.1.2. South-South technical exchanges and Amazon transboundary cooperation and communication enhanced.					
1. Facilitate South-South exchange programs focusing on sustainable practices and gender inclusion	Exchange program materials, travel arrangements	Gender and Safeguards Expert, Knowledge Management and Communications Assistant	Regional stakeholders	Y2 (Q3), Y3 (Q3), Y4 (Q3)	$40,000 for exchange programs (Included in the Project´s TBWP)
2.Organize international workshops and symposiums to share findings and best practices	Workshop materials, symposium reports	Gender and Safeguards Expert, Knowledge Management and Communications Assistant	International stakeholders	Y2 (Q4), Y4 (Q4)	$25,000 for international events (Included in the Project´s TBWP)
Output 4.1.3. Participation in the ASL Program Knowledge Management Platform and information exchange platforms of KM that are reinforced nationally and internationally.					
1.Implement and maintain the Knowledge Management Platform with a focus on gender inclusion	IT development tools, training materials	Gender and Safeguards Expert, Knowledge Management and	All project stakeholders	Y1 (Q1-Q4)	$15,000 for IT development (Included in the Project´s TBWP)

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		Communications Assistant			
2. Develop inclusive communication materials and workshops	Workshop materials, communication tools	Gender and Safeguards Expert, Knowledge Management and Communications Assistant	All project stakeholders	Y1 (Q1-Q4)	$20,000 for materials and workshops (Included in the Project´s TBWP)
				Total	**350,000**

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7. Grievance Mechanism

Objective

The objective of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is to assist in resolving complaints in a timely, effective, and efficient manner. Project-level GRMs can provide the most effective way for stakeholders to raise issues and concerns about the project that affect them. The GRM provides a transparent and credible process for fair, effective and lasting outcomes. It also builds trust and cooperation as an integral component of broader stakeholder engagement that facilitates corrective actions and helps the community to have ownership of the project. The GRM of this project is proposed in accordance with UNDP's SES for the benefit of all project-affected stakeholders.

The GRM provides an avenue for stakeholder engagement and the management of social and environmental risks and impacts. However, it is not a substitute for proactive outreach to stakeholders to inform them about the Project, seek their input, and respond to their suggestions and concerns regarding social and environmental benefits, risks and impacts.

In June 2014 UNDP adopted mandatory Social and Environmental Standards (SES) for all of UNDP's projects and programmes effective 1 January 2015. The Standards will be underpinned by an Accountability Mechanism with two key components:

- A compliance review to respond to claims that UNDP is not in compliance with applicable environmental and social policies.
- 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.

UNDP Accountability Mechanism (www.undp.org/secu-srm) provides additional recourse for complaints who are not satisfied with the response they have received from the Project GRM or who are concerned about an adverse response if they raise concerns with the Project GRM.

For the SID-WS project, an effective Grievance Mechanism (GM) is crucial to address concerns raised by stakeholders affected by the project. This mechanism allows stakeholders to express grievances for consideration and redress, fostering transparency, accountability, and community trust. This Grievance Mechanism is designed to be accessible, transparent and effective, ensuring that all stakeholder grievances are addressed promptly and respectfully. By incorporating local and international standards for grievance redress, the project aims to maintain high levels of stakeholder trust and project integrity.

Process of Lodging and Resolving Grievances

The project will establish a grievance mechanism at field level to receive complaints; this grievance mechanism will be agreed with beneficiaries (including during the FPIC with indigenous populations). Contact information and information on the process to file a complaint will be refined once the mechanism is operational and will be disclosed in all meetings, workshops and other related events throughout the life of the project. In addition, it is expected that all awareness – raising material distributed will include the necessary information regarding the contacts and the process for filing grievances.

1. Accommodation grievances: Grievances can be submitted by any individual or group who feels affected by the project activities. These can be lodged through multiple channels to ensure accessibility:

- Direct Submission: Grievances can be submitted in writing or oral at dedicated grievance offices established within local community centres.
- Online Platform: A project-specific website and mobile application will be available for stakeholders to submit their grievances electronically.
- Community Meetings: Regularly scheduled community meetings provide another avenue for verbal grievances, which will be recorded by the project team.

2. Grievance receipt and logging: All grievances received will be logged into a centralised database by the Project Implementing Unit (PIU) dedicated grievance staff. Each grievance will receive a unique identifier, and the complainant will receive a receipt or confirmation that includes this identifier.

3. Review and investigation: The grievance team will review each submission to determine the appropriate course of action. Simple issues may be resolved by direct action, while more complex grievances may require a detailed investigation and, potentially, mediation.

4. Resolution and Feedback: Resolutions will be proposed based on the nature of the grievance. Once a resolution is agreed on, the grievance team will communicate this decision to the complainant. Feedback will be provided in the complainant's preferred method of communication, whether in writing, orally, or electronically.

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5. Appeal process: If the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution, they can appeal the decision. An independent review committee within the PIU will handle appeals, ensuring that the original decision makers are not involved in the appeals process.

6. Roles and Responsibilities: For the grievance mechanism to function properly, the roles and responsibilities of the following project staff and consultants are foreseen.

- Grievance Officer: Responsible for the initial receipt and recording of grievances.
- Investigation Team: Comprised of specialists in relevant fields, this team investigates grievances.
- Resolution Team: Develops and implements resolution plans.
- Communications Officer: Ensures that the complainant is kept informed throughout the process and receives the final resolution.

7. Documentation and Reporting: The grievance mechanism will maintain comprehensive records of all grievances, investigations, resolutions, and follow-up actions. These records will be reviewed quarterly to identify any trends or recurring issues that may require systemic changes.

Transparency and Effectiveness

To enhance transparency and effectiveness:

- Grievance Mechanism Procedures: Detailed documentation of the GM's procedures will be publicly available.
- Regular Updates: Stakeholders will be regularly updated on the status of their grievances.
- Annual Reports The PIU will publish an annual report detailing the operation of the grievance mechanism, including statistics on the number of grievances received, resolved, and pending.

Additional Avenues for Grievance Redress

Stakeholders will also be informed about the availability of the UNDP's Accountability Mechanism, which includes the Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) and the Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU). These mechanisms offer additional avenues for grievance redress beyond the project-level GM.

- Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM): Allows stakeholders to raise concerns about projects supported by the UNDP that they believe may have adverse environmental or social impacts.
- Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU): Assesses compliance with UNDP social and environmental standards and addresses grievances that allege harm to communities or violations of these standards.

Project's stakeholders could also reach out to UNDP Suriname's office at UN House, Gongrijpstraat #25. Paramaribo, Suriname Tel: (597) 42 14 17 | (597) 42 00 30. Fax: (597) 42 51 36. registry.sr@undp.org. During the implementation phase of the SID-WS project, the PIU will establish dedicated GRM email addresses and phone (WhatsApp) numbers, and an online platform

8. Monitoring and Reporting

The monitoring and reporting strategy for the SID-WS project is designed to actively involve stakeholders in the oversight and evaluation of the project, ensuring that their voices are heard and their concerns are addressed. Through comprehensive reporting and responsive feedback mechanisms, the project aims to maintain high levels of transparency and stakeholder participation, thereby enhancing project outcomes and community benefits. This section outlines the mechanisms and strategies to involve project stakeholders, including target beneficiaries and project affected groups, in monitoring project implementation, impacts, and effectiveness of mitigation and management measures

Stakeholder Involvement in Monitoring

1. Involvement of local communities and beneficiaries:
   Local communities and beneficiaries will play a critical role in monitoring the project. This involvement includes:

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- Community Monitoring Teams: Comprised of local project beneficiaries (e.g. tribal leadership), these teams will receive training to monitor specific project activities and environmental changes. They will use simple tools and techniques adapted to local contexts.
- Third-party monitors: Independent monitors (e.g. consultants or local NGOs) will also be contracted to provide unbiased assessments of project impacts and the effectiveness of mitigation measures. This approach ensures transparency and complements internal monitoring efforts.

2. Capacity Building for Stakeholders:
   Training sessions will be conducted to equip local stakeholders with the necessary skills to effectively monitor project activities. These sessions will cover topics such as data collection, basic reporting, and environmental impact assessment.

Monitoring Indicators

Table 9. Monitoring parameters for the Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Parameter	**Type of measurement**	**Data Source**	**Reporting Period**	**Monitoring and Reporting Responsibility**
Number of direct project beneficiaries that have been involved in the project implementation phase (female, male, **indigenous,** and tribal peoples, persons with disabilities)	Quantitative	Project reports, project database, surveys	Annual	Project Manager, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist
Quality of stakeholder engagement	Qualitative	Stakeholder Surveys, Interviews	Annual	Community Engagement Coordinator, Project Engagement Expert
Number of engagement actions (e.g. meeting, workshops, consultations, conferences) with stakeholders during the project implementation phase	Quantitative	Project records, attendance sheets	Mid-term, End of project	Community Engagement Coordinator, Project Manager
Percentage of budget for engagement activities (Total cost: $698,000 in relation to the total project budget $4,742,966 USD, which is approximately 14.72%)	Quantitative	Project budget reports	Annual, Semi-Annual	Project Manager, Finance Officer
Number and resolution of claims **through the** grievance system	Quantitative	Grievance System reports	Annual	Grievance Redress Officer
Average time to resolve grievances	Quantitative	Grievance System tracking	Semi-Annual	Grievance Redress Officer
Stakeholder satisfaction with grievance outcomes	Qualitative	Follow-up satisfaction surveys	Annual	Grievance Redress Officer

Reporting Mechanisms

1. Regular Reporting to Stakeholders: The results of stakeholder engagement activities and overall project progress will be communicated through monitoring reports. Annual and midterm monitoring reports will outline the progress towards achieving project indicators and the effectiveness of engagement strategies.

2. Digital and Public Platforms: All reports will be accessible on the project-implementing entities' platforms. District commissariats and IPLC traditional authorities will also have hard copies available to stakeholders without Internet access.

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3. Feedback and community sessions: Community meetings will serve as forums for presenting the monitoring results and receiving feedback from stakeholders. These sessions will ensure that the project remains aligned with community needs and expectations.
4. Evaluation and Feedback: To gauge the effectiveness of participation and participation strategies, periodic surveys will be conducted to measure stakeholder satisfaction, understanding, and perceived impact. This feedback will inform adjustments to the project approach as necessary.
5. Independent Reviews: Annual independent reviews conducted by third-party organisations will evaluate the project's compliance with social and environmental standards, providing an unbiased evaluation of the impacts and mitigation measures of the project.

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Annex 9: Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF) and other SES frameworks/plans, if required

Included as a separate file.

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Annex 10: Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan

1. Introduction

This safeguard document presents the Gender analysis and the Gender Action Plan (GAP) developed for the GEF-8 project "Sustainable and Inclusive Development of West Suriname (SID-WS)"; development of the gender analysis and action plan is a requirement of UNDP and the GEF Secretariat and can also mitigate risks and issues in compliance with UNDP's SES policy. This project has a GEN2 gender marker, which recognizes gender equality as a significant goal; that is, the project incorporates the gender perspective and the outputs address the differentiated needs of men or women and the equitable distribution of benefits, resources, status, and rights, but does not address the causes of inequalities in their lives." This GAP is a response to Principle 1 "Leave No One Behind" and Principle 3 "Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment" of the SES.

The SID-WS project, developed under the auspices of the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment of the Government of Suriname and with the support from UNDP, integrates the imperatives of environmental sustainability with gender equity against the vibrant and diverse backdrop of West Suriname. This project is uniquely positioned to exploit the synergistic potential between conservation efforts and gender mainstreaming. Using a rigorous participatory gender analysis and actively engaging with the community, the project seeks to deeply understand and address the complex gender dynamics within the area, with the aim of achieving the equitable inclusion of all community members.

The overarching goal of this gender analysis is to systematically explore and mitigate gender disparities and power imbalances primarily within the target communities, with a special focus on pronounced inequalities in decision-making, and access to resources. This analysis is critical to the design of the project's strategies, activities, and results, ensuring that they not only promote gender equality, but also support equitable participation in and benefits from sustainable practices and conservation efforts. This aligns with the project's strategic components by reinforcing the enabling environment for gender equity, enhancing sustainable livelihoods that consider gender dynamics, and promoting capacity building and communication that are sensitive to gender needs across the Western Suriname intact forest landscape.

Strategically designed to drive sustainable development in West Suriname, particularly in key areas such as Apoera, the SID-WS project aligns with national goals for managing forest resources, the conservation of biodiversity and its sustainable use, and mitigating climate change. It acknowledges and incorporates the distinct roles that rural and indigenous communities - especially women - play in biodiversity conservation and the local economy, such as their participation in *krappa* oil production. This gender-sensitive approach is fundamental to the mission of the project, guaranteeing that all interventions are inclusive and that the benefits are shared equitably among all members of the community. This not only supports the Government of Suriname's, the GEF, and UNDP's strategies for gender equality, but also contributes to robust and sustainable development outcomes that are both effective and impactful.

By emphasizing gender mainstreaming as a strategic approach, the project adheres to the principles of assessing the implications for both women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies, or programs at all levels. This ensures that gender considerations are an integral part of the project's design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. This alignment with the project's objective to strengthen integrated landscape conservation and sustainable management in the Western Suriname intact forest landscape is reflected across all components:

1. Reinforcing the enabling environment by integrating gender perspectives into environmental governance and policy-making frameworks.
2. Strengthening conservation under different protection regimes to ensure that gender considerations inform the management of protected areas and conservation efforts.
3. Enhancing sustainable livelihoods and production by supporting gender-equitable economic opportunities in environmentally sustainable practices.
4. Promoting capacity building, communication, and regional cooperation to facilitate gender-sensitive training and knowledge sharing both locally and regionally.

This approach underscores gender equality as a fundamental human rights issue and a necessary condition for sustainable, people-centered development.

2. Methods and Approach

The Gender Analysis and Action Plan for the SID-WS project is founded on a participatory approach, rigorously designed to understand and address the complex gender dynamics in West Suriname. This approach integrates environmental and social sciences to capture a broad range of stakeholder insights and perspectives to capture a broad range of stakeholder insights and perspectives.

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2.1. Objective and Scope

The primary goal of this gender analysis is to delineate and address gender disparities affecting biodiversity conservation and community development. Key aspects include:

- Evaluating gender roles and socioeconomic impacts on biodiversity.
- Exploring the interaction between gender equity and conservation objectives.
- Analyzing gender contributions and impacts related to biodiversity management.

2.2. Methodology

The methodology for this analysis encompasses:

- Literature Review: A review of existing literature was conducted to integrate and build upon previous research, aiming to fill identified gaps.
- Community Consultations: Focus groups, meetings, and interviews were utilized to gather qualitative data from local communities, emphasizing inclusive participation, especially from women and marginalized groups. The data collection questionnaire (Annex A) served as a guideline for asking questions and guiding the discussions to gather insights for the gender analysis.
- Stakeholder Interviews: Engagement with a variety of stakeholders, including local leaders, NGOs, and government officials, was undertaken to enrich the analysis with diverse perspectives.

This approach ensures a comprehensive exploration of the gender dimensions integral to the success of the SID-WS project in promoting gender equity and sustainable community development.

3. Normative Analysis

Suriname's commitment to gender equality is evident in its comprehensive policy frameworks and strategic alignment with international goals. However, the challenge lies in translating these policies into effective action that can be felt on the ground, particularly in rural and underserved communities. Continued focus on education, economic empowerment, and legal reform will be crucial to achieving the envisioned gender parity and social equality.

3.1 Gender Equality Policies and Contextual Background

Suriname is committed to advancing gender equality and has actively participated in regional and international frameworks to support these initiatives. The Constitution of Suriname explicitly prohibits discrimination on various grounds, including gender. Key legislative documents such as the Multiannual Development Plan (MOP) and the Gender Vision Policy Document 2021 – 2035 outline ambitious goals for achieving gender equality by 2035. These documents aim to provide equal access to resources, opportunities, and protections under the law, regardless of gender.

National Gender Policies

Suriname's gender policies are guided by the 2021-2035 Gender Vision Policy Document, which aims to create a society free from gender discrimination by 2035. This document highlights the nation's commitment to ensuring equal access to all resources and opportunities for both genders. National policies are based on the constitution of Suriname, which explicitly prohibits discrimination based on gender among other bases. The 2022 – 2026 Multiannual Development Plan promotes gender equality through legislation and policies that ensure equal opportunities for both men and women. Because of Suriname's centralized Governance system there are no specific gender policies at the local (e.g. district, village) level

International Treaties and Collaboration

On the international stage, Suriname is a signatory to numerous international treaties that advocate for human rights and gender equality, including CEDAW, the Beijing Platform for Action, and the Convention of Belém do Para. These commitments are reflected in Suriname's active participation in regional bodies such as CARICOM and CELAC, which promote gender equality through shared regional goals and initiatives such as the CARICOM Gender Equality Indicators (GEI).

The country's alignment with the Organization of American States (OAS), Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO) and other entities underscores its dedication to incorporating gender equality goals into its national policy.

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Additionally, Suriname integrates gender considerations in line with the GEF and UNDP policy frameworks on gender equality. These frameworks emphasize the importance of gender-sensitive approaches in environmental and developmental projects, aligning with the GEF's mandate to address gender gaps and promote gender equality across its operations and the UNDP's efforts to integrate gender dimensions in climate finance (GEF 2017; UNDP 2021).

The following is a list of international treaties and plans of action to which Suriname has committed itself 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).
- The optional protocols of the Convention on the Rights of the Child 2011.
- Adoption of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) for 2015-2030.

The goals of the 2030 World Agenda (SDGs) have been considered, and activities with respect to SID-WS contribute to the strategic priority areas identified in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to the following:

- Legal and regulatory framework (SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions) by promoting just, peaceful, and inclusive societies.
- Labor, Income, and Poverty Reduction (SDG 1: No Poverty and SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth) by aiming to eradicate poverty and promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all.
- Education (SDG 4: Quality Education) to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
- Power and Decision Making (SDG 5: Gender Equality and SDG 10: Reduced Inequality) to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, while also reducing inequality within and among countries.
- Gender-related violence (SDG 5: Gender Equality) specifically targeting the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls.
- Environment, Conservation, and Climate Change (SDG 13: Climate Action and SDG 15: Life on Land) to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, and protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, manage forests sustainably, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

3.2. Environmental Policies and Gender Integration

Climate Change and Gender

Environmental sustainability and gender equality are closely linked within the Suriname policy framework, reflecting a holistic approach to development.

The approach of Suriname to environmental issues takes into account the differential impacts of climate change on men and women. This perspective, documented in the Gender Vision Policy Document 2021-2035 and reinforced by global insights from the WEF Global Gender Gap 2023 Report, is integrated into disaster recovery and environmental resilience initiatives such as the UNDP's EnGenDER project or the IDB's new environmental and social policy framework, highlighting the role of women as key stakeholders in environmental management.

Sustainable Rural and Agricultural Development

The country recognizes the importance of sustainable management of natural resources and the role of women in rural economies. Policies aimed at supporting non-timber forest products (NTFPs) and traditional activities like the production of krappa oil, cultural foods (e.g. cassareep, cassavabread, smoked game meats) and handicrafts are crucial for empowering rural women. These policy

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initiatives are detailed in the Gender Vision Policy Document 2021 – 2035, which outlines strategies to enhance the economic empowerment of women in rural settings through sustainable practices.

3.3 Legal Rights and Status

As mentioned afore, Suriname has ratified international conventions such as CEDAW and the Belém do Pará treaty, with the aim of combating gender-based discrimination. However, there are implementation gaps, particularly in enforcing laws against gender violence and ensuring equal economic opportunities. Access to resources and participation in economic activities are crucial to ensure gender equality. The existing legal framework often does not provide adequate protection or support for women's rights in sectors such as forest and mining, where they are underrepresented and often excluded from benefits.

Promotion of Gender-Equal Employment Practices: The "Wet Gelijke Behandeling Arbeid" (Gender-Equal Employment Law) offers a framework to model and enforce gender-equal employment practices. This includes implementing gender-sensitive policies in recruitment, retention, and promotion, along with capacity-building and awareness-raising initiatives to empower women within the workforce (The National Assembly, 2022).

3.4. Intellectual Property and Traditional Knowledge

Intellectual property rights, particularly in relation to traditional knowledge, are vital for protecting the heritage and contributions of indigenous and local communities, which often include significant participation by women. While the Gender Vision Policy Document 2021-2035 provides a framework, it remains unclear if Suriname has specific ongoing projects exploring frameworks to safeguard traditional knowledge that respects the contributions of its indigenous populations and local communities, ensuring that intellectual property rights contribute to gender equality and community development.

3.5. Rural Development and Empowerment through Education and Economic Participation

Rural development is critical for gender equality, particularly in areas where traditional roles and limited access to resources can restrict women's opportunities. According to the Gender Vision Policy Document 2021-2035, the national education policy in Suriname, aimed at extending compulsory education, is designed to empower women in rural areas by improving access to education. This initiative is expected to allow women to participate more fully in the economy, leveraging education as a tool for economic empowerment. This aligns with Component 3 of the project, enhancing sustainable livelihoods and production, by ensuring that educational advancements are linked to economic participation opportunities for women in rural settings.

4. Institutional Analysis

The institutional framework in Suriname to promote gender equality is well established, but faces significant challenges in terms of implementation, especially in rural and remote communities. By addressing these challenges through targeted interventions and enhanced support for Maroon and indigenous populations, Suriname can progress toward achieving its gender equality goals more effectively.

Suriname's institutional framework for gender equality is characterized by a comprehensive set of national laws, policies, and international commitments aimed at promoting gender parity. Various government bodies, nongovernmental organizations, and international collaborations support this framework. The key elements of this framework and assess its operational efficacy, particularly in its support for historically marginalized communities such as the Maroon and indigenous peoples are detailed here.

4.1 Institutional Structures and Effectiveness

The Ministry of Home Affairs, through its Bureau for Gender Affairs (BGA), plays a critical role in coordinating and monitoring the implementation of gender policies. These policies are integral to the SID-WS project's strategic components, notably in reinforcing the enabling environment for gender equity. Other ministries contribute to this framework by establishing gender focal points, enhancing the cross-sectoral integration of gender-sensitive policies. Key stakeholders related to the SID-WS project, as mentioned in the Gender Vision Policy Document 2021-2035, include:

- Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment: This ministry has begun integrating gender considerations in its policies, particularly related to land use and environmental conservation, which are critical for the livelihoods of women in rural areas. This alignment supports Component 2 of the project, focusing on strengthening conservation under different protection regimes.
- Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management: Efforts to include gender perspectives in land and forest management are in the early stages, with some initiatives aimed at ensuring women's access to land ownership and participation in forest conservation efforts. These efforts are linked to Component 3, which aims to enhance sustainable livelihoods and production.

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- Ministry of Agriculture: There is a noticeable incorporation of gender policies aimed at empowering rural women through agricultural development programs and access to markets. This is a direct contribution to Component 3 of the SID-WS project.
- Ministry of Natural Resources: This ministry has started to acknowledge the importance of gender in resource management but lacks a formalized approach to fully integrate gender considerations into its core operations.

Gender awareness among public institutions is catalyzed by the fact that gender is considered cross-cutting in the principal government policy MOP 2021-2026. Despite its clear mandate and appropriate intentions, the BGA and the aforementioned public institutions face significant challenges such as underfunding, insufficient staffing, and limited reach, particularly in rural and interior regions where many indigenous and Maroon communities reside.

Non-governmental organizations (e.g. Stichting Moederhart, Women in Business Forum) play a crucial role in filling the gaps where government efforts are lacking, especially in providing support and advocacy for women facing discrimination or violence. International collaborations (e.g. UNFPA, IDB, UNDP) provide support and frameworks that assist Suriname in meeting its gender equality objectives.

Implementation Challenges

The implementation of gender policies across Suriname is markedly inconsistent, particularly between urban and rural or remote areas. Urban areas see a more robust application of these gender-related policies, while regions inhabited by Maroon and indigenous peoples often report lower engagement and effectiveness. This variance is largely attributed to the more substantial institutional presence and resource allocation in urban areas compared to the rural or remote regions. This highlights the challenges within the institutional structures responsible for the enforcement and monitoring of gender-focused initiatives. Moreover, monitoring and evaluation processes, though in place, require strengthening to ensure policies are effectively adapted based on community feedback and the changing effectiveness over time.

Integrating Maroon and Indigenous Perspectives

The Maroon and indigenous communities of Suriname have unique cultural, economic, and social characteristics that must be effectively integrated into the national gender policy framework. Traditional knowledge, communal land use, and specific gender roles within these communities require tailored approaches to policymaking and implementation. This integration is currently not fully realized due to several challenges including the institutional complexity of involving various government bodies, which may not be sufficiently coordinated or resourced. Engaging community leaders and using a bottom-up approach in both the planning and execution phases could improve the effectiveness of gender policies. Responsibility for this integration primarily lies with the Ministry of Home Affairs, particularly the Bureau Gender Affairs, which needs to collaborate more closely with local community organizations and traditional authorities (i.e. the District Commissariat and Indigenous and Maroon leadership). Additionally, the institutional structure of gender policy implementation should be enhanced to better accommodate and respond to the unique needs of these communities.

In remote areas of Suriname, particularly in communities of Maroon and indigenous peoples, traditional and cultural practices heavily influence gender roles and responsibilities. The 2008 UNIFEM-commissioned study by cultural anthropologists on the status of Indigenous and Maroon women in Suriname revealed substantial challenges:

1. Data Scarcity: There is still a notable lack of quantitative data and statistics specified according to ethnicity and gender. This deficiency complicates the development of customized interventions that accurately address the unique needs of these communities.
2. Economic and Social Roles: Women in IPLCs are predominantly engaged in agricultural activities in conjunction with traditional roles of food production and family care. These responsibilities are labor-intensive and time-consuming, often more so than those of their male counterparts. Most women produce more than they need, which allows them to sell surplus goods such as cassava, oil, and crafts. However, local norms still often impede women's participation in decision-making processes and economic opportunities.
3. Impact of Labor Migration: The migration of men and young adults to urban coastal areas or forestry regions in search of better employment and educational opportunities often leaves women as the heads of households and primary income earners for extended periods. This shift places an additional burden on women, exacerbating their vulnerability to poverty.
4. Environmental health risks: Disputed narratives of legal and illegal gold mining activities indicate the possibility of disruption of local economies and possibly severe health risks. Communities, particularly in gold mining areas, face the challenge of mercury contamination in their food and water sources. Studies have shown dangerously high levels of mercury in local

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populations, which pose significant health risks, especially to children. However, gold mining in the SID-WS communities has not yet been determined.

5. Access to resources: Access to improved water sources is limited. Most water collection, laundry, and cooking tasks fall disproportionately on women and children, further emphasizing the gendered nature of labor and resource access in these communities (Van Arkel et al., 2008).

4.2. Enhancing Institutional Capacity and Effectiveness

To address the identified challenges and improve the effectiveness of gender policy implementation, the following comprehensive strategies are recommended.

- Support for Women's Economic Activities: Launch initiatives to support and expand economic opportunities for women in these communities, including training in new agroforestry, eco-agrotourism, processing techniques, and creating broader market access for their products. This initiative aligns with Component 3: Enhancing sustainable livelihoods and production, focusing on the economic empowerment of women in rural and interior regions.
- Enhance local capacity building: Strengthen the capacities of local institutions and women entrepreneurs of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC) through targeted training, resources, and support. These efforts will be coordinated by the Ministry of Home Affairs through its Bureau for Gender Affairs, and supported by the Ministry of Natural Resources, to ensure integration of gender perspectives in resource management.
- Enhanced Data Collection: Implement specific initiatives to collect detailed demographic and socioeconomic data, segmented by gender and ethnicity. This task will involve collaboration with the National Bureau for Statistics and utilize frameworks established by international collaborations such as those with the UNFPA and IDB.
- Inclusive Decision Making: Encourage and facilitate the participation of women in local decision-making processes, especially in areas related to environmental management and community development. This will involve not only the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment but also local community organizations and traditional authorities such as the District Commissariat and Indigenous and Maroon leadership.

5. National data analysis

This chapter underscores the progress and ongoing challenges in Suriname's pursuit of gender equality and broader socio-economic development. Key areas such as education, health, and legal rights show both advances and areas that need significant attention, particularly to improve gender-specific data collection and policy implementation. The need for comprehensive and updated data is critical to shaping effective policies and achieving equitable growth and social inclusion.

5.1 Population Characteristics

Demographic distribution

The total population for Suriname for 2022 is estimated at 624,900 individuals, with a slight female majority of 313,300 compared to 311,600 males, as detailed in Table 1. The population is relatively young, with a significant proportion under 20 years of age. In the younger age groups (0-29), the gender distribution is nearly equal with a slight male dominance in the youngest age groups (0-4, 5-9). As age increases, particularly after 60 years, the female population begins to outnumber the male population significantly, likely due to higher life expectancy for females.

The population size notably decreases with age, reflecting higher mortality rates and potentially lower birth rates in past decades (General Bureau of Statistics, 2024). Suriname's population is ethnically diverse, with significant indigenous and tribal communities in the interior regions, and a more mixed demographic in urban centers like Paramaribo.

Table 10: Mid-year population estimates for Suriname for 2022

Age Group	2022		
	Male	Female	Total
0-4	28,100	27,300	55,400
5-9	27,400	26,600	54,000
10-14	26,000	24,300	50,300
15-19	25,400	24,100	49,500
20-24	24,700	23,700	48,400
25-29	24,000	23,400	47,400
30-34	23,100	22,800	45,900

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35-39	21,900	21,800	43,700
40-44	20,700	20,800	41,500
45-49	19,400	19,500	38,900
50-54	18,300	18,500	36,800
55-59	15,800	16,400	32,200
60-64	12,900	13,900	26,800
65-69	9,700	11,100	20,800
70-74	6,500	8,200	14,700
75-79	4,000	5,500	9,500
80+	3,700	5,400	9,100
Total	**311,600**	**313,300**	**624,900**

Source: General Bureau of Statistics (2024)

Gender distribution in power positions

As of February 2021, women hold 29.4% of seats in the national parliament (General Bureau of Statistics, 2023), indicating a gradual improvement in political representation but still showing room for significant enhancement toward gender parity. Between 2017 to 2021, there has been a slight change in the gender distribution of the district council members. While the total number of male members has increased from 76 to 79, the total number of female members has decreased from 42 to 37. This suggests a slight move towards increased male representation. These changes are detailed in Table 2.

Table 11: Members in the District Council by District and Gender

District	**2017**			**2021**		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Paramaribo	10	11	21	14	7	21
Wanica	14	7	21	15	5	20
Nickerie	9	2	11	8	3	11
Coronie	6	1	7	3	4	7
Saramacca	5	4	9	6	3	9
Commewijne	9	2	11	8	3	11
Marowijne	5	4	9	6	2	8
Para	5	4	9	5	4	9
Brokopondo	7	2	9	7	2	9
Sipaliwini	6	5	11	7	4	11
Total	**76**	**42**	**118**	**79**	**37**	**116**

Source: General Bureau of Statistics (2023)

Gender distribution in positions of power at the local level

There has been a fluctuation in the representation of women in local councils. Female representation was highest in 2017, and decreased in 2021. The gender distribution in Sipaliwini has been relatively balanced compared to other districts, with a fairly consistent ratio of male to female members. Sipaliwini shows a promising trend towards gender equality in decision-making (*see* Table 3).

Table 12:Members in the Local Council by District and Gender

District	**2017**			**2021**		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Paramaribo	91	130	221	103	95	198
Wanica	99	33	132	74	9	83
Nickerie	48	18	66	49	16	65
Coronie	21	9	30	10	13	23
Saramacca	49	15	64	48	16	64
Commewijne	57	11	68	55	15	70
Marowijne	32	26	58	25	31	56
Para	21	32	53	22	32	54
Brokopondo	14	44	58	6	53	59

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Sipaliwini	44	31	75	35	30	65
Total	**476**	**349**	**825**	**427**	**310**	**737**

Source: General Bureau of Statistics (2023)

5.2. Fertility Characteristics

Adolescent birth rate: The adolescent birth rate is 53.9 per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years in 2018, showing a slight decrease from 56.7 per 1,000 in 2017. This rate indicates ongoing challenges in the treatment of teenage pregnancy.

Early Marriage: 36% of women aged 20–24 years were married or in a union before age 18, suggesting prevalent early marriage practices that could impact women's education and economic opportunities (General Bureau of Statistics; 2023a).

5.3 Household Characteristics

Average Size and Composition of Households

In urbanized districts like Paramaribo and Wanica, households tend to be smaller due to urban living constraints and lifestyle choices, which might not completely mirror the rural settings of Sipaliwini but provides a baseline understanding. The average household size in urban areas typically ranges from three to four members (General Bureau of Statistics; 2023b). In Sipaliwini, while households are likely larger due to more extended family living arrangements, reflecting the traditional community structures prevalent in the district. These households often include extended family members beyond the immediate nuclear family, which is typical in many indigenous and rural communities. The extended family system supports communal living and sharing of responsibilities, which are integral to the social fabric of Sipaliwini.

Violence Against Women: 7.7% of women aged 15 to 49 years reported experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, as of 2018. Although beyond the scope of the SID-WS project, this alarming statistic underscores the critical need for robust legal frameworks and support systems to protect women and combat gender-based violence effectively. Such measures are vital for ensuring women's safety and well-being, particularly in less urbanized areas like Sipaliwini, where traditional norms may influence community responses to violence.

Family Planning: 57.5% of women had their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods in 2018, pointing to progress, yet highlighting the gap in accessing adequate reproductive health services (General Bureau of Statistics, 2023a). While beyond the scope of the SID-WS project, ensuring comprehensive access to modern contraceptive methods is crucial for empowering women, promoting gender equality, and supporting sustainable community development, especially in remote areas like Sipaliwini.

Division of Labor and Income Generation

In Paramaribo and Wanica, the labor division shows a more gender-balanced participation in both employment and home management, reflecting urban economic structures where both men and women contribute to the workforce (General Bureau of Statistics; 2023b). This contrasts with Sipaliwini, where traditional roles more distinctly define gender participation: men engage primarily in agriculture, hunting, and fishing, while women are more involved in domestic and agricultural tasks , particularly in the cultivation of crops like cassava and the production of cassava-based products, which are vital for both household consumption and local trade. Women in Sipaliwini also partake in handicrafts, such as jewelry-making and krappa oil production, which serve as additional sources of income and are important for maintaining cultural heritage. These activities not only contribute economically but also play a crucial role in the transmission of cultural knowledge and skills across generations.

Income Generation and Challenges

Economic activities in Paramaribo and Wanica are diversified across sectors including services, manufacturing, and retail, supported by a broader access to markets and resources (General Bureau of Statistics; 2023b). For Sipaliwini, while the economy is predominantly based on natural resource use and agriculture, insights from urban areas highlight potential for diversification. Challenges such as market access, transportation, and sustainable practices in Sipaliwini can draw lessons from urban strategies to enhance economic resilience and sustainability. Efforts to enhance income generation capacities in Sipaliwini must include the introduction of more sustainable practices in both agriculture and hunting, along with initiatives aimed at expanding the market for local products. These efforts are essential for ensuring the economic resilience of these communities while preserving their environmental and cultural integrity.

5.4. Education

Access to Education

Educational access varies significantly, with better facilities in urban areas compared to rural and remote areas where schools are often limited to primary or early secondary levels. Gender disparities in education persist, particularly in rural communities. Repeater rates are higher for boys in high school, indicating gender disparities in educational achievement.

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National statistics (Table 4) indicate:

- Primary Education: Slightly higher enrollment for boys with a gender parity index (GPI) close to 1, indicating near parity.
- Secondary Education: GPI above 1 at both the junior (1.2) and senior (1.76) levels, showing a higher enrollment of females.
- Tertiary education: Significant female dominance with a GPI of 1.93, reflecting higher female participation and success at the university level (General Bureau of Statistics, 2023a).

Table 13:Number of GLO pupils by sex and district and the sex ratio per school year 2018/2019-2020/2021

District	Year	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio
Paramaribo	2018/2019	14,090	13,134	27,224	107.3
	2019/2020	13,359	12,357	25,716	108.1
	2020/2021	12,712	11,803	24,515	107.7
Sipaliwini	2018/2019	2,892	2,582	5,474	112.0
	2019/2020	2,708	2,404	5,112	112.6
	2020/2021	2,588	2,281	4,869	113.5
Total (country-wide)	2018/2019	35,321	32,826	68,147	107.6
	2019/2020	33,747	31,343	65,090	107.7
	2020/2021	32,654	30,124	62,778	108.4

Source: General Bureau of Statistics (2023)

5.5. Economic Participation and the Labor Market

Women are underrepresented in the labor market, particularly in industrial sectors, and face higher unemployment rates. While there exist data gaps exist in measuring unpaid care and domestic work, this type of labor is carried out predominantly by women, affecting their availability for formal employment and other economic opportunities.

There are significant gender disparities in participation in the workforce, income levels, and job security. Gender-specific data are sparse, which complicates efforts to address these disparities. To be specific, data on labor participation by sector are limited, with no recent data available for agriculture and informal sectors, traditionally areas with high female participation. Economic crises have impacted both genders, but the lack of disaggregated data hampers targeted policy responses (General Bureau of Statistics, 2023a).

5.6. Women and Violence

Harassment incidents remain a serious problem, with many cases not reported due to societal norms and inadequate support structures. Legal frameworks are in place, but require stronger enforcement and greater awareness (General Bureau of Statistics, 2023a). Studies such as the National Women's Health Survey for Suriname indicate the prevalence and underreporting of such incidents (Inter-American Development Bank, 2023). Further data can be found in the country's profile on UN Women's database, which highlights ongoing challenges related to gender-based violence and harassment (UN Women, 2023). Additionally, the U.S. Department of State's Human Rights Report on Suriname provides insights into the legal and societal issues that persist in addressing these crimes effectively (U.S. Department of State, 2023). These sources underscore the need for a robust response to these violations, aligning with international human rights standards as outlined in the Consenso de Montevideo (United Nations, 2024).

5.7. Power and Decision Making

Despite some progress, women remain underrepresented in decision-making positions both in politics and in the private sector. Efforts to empower women in leadership roles are crucial to achieving balanced governance. Suriname ranks low in the participation of women in political and decision-making positions, with only an average of 11% of ministerial positions held by women from 1987 to 2015. Efforts to increase this representation have included initiatives that encourage political parties to nominate more female candidates. Data show a slight increase in female representation in Parliament and within constitutional bodies, indicating a shift toward greater inclusion in governance (General Bureau of Statistics, 2023a).

5.8. Health

Reproductive Health

The utilization of contraceptives in Suriname has seen a modest increase, moving from 42% in 2000 to 48% in 2010. This growth, however, masks significant regional disparities. In urban areas, easier access to health services and educational campaigns have likely contributed to higher usage rates, while the interior regions lag behind due to limited access to health facilities and resources. Furthermore, antenatal care, which is crucial for maternal and infant health, exhibits wide variations across different regions.

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Coverage is notably lower in the interior areas, where logistical challenges and a shortage of healthcare professionals hinder effective healthcare delivery (General Bureau of Statistics, 2023a).

HIV/AIDS and General Health

While there has been improvement in access to antiretroviral treatment in Suriname, the availability of gender-specific health data remains incomplete, which restricts the ability to tailor healthcare planning and interventions effectively to the needs of men and women differently affected by the condition. The estimated number of persons who know their HIV status has shown a gradual increase over the years, from 3,027 in 2013 to 3,637 in 2022. However, this data alone does not suffice to gauge the full scale of the epidemic's impact, or the success of interventions aimed at different genders. Furthermore, although more women than men are reported to know their HIV status and receive antiretroviral treatment, the data on viral load suppression is often not disclosed when testing coverage falls below 50%, complicating a clear understanding of treatment outcomes (General Bureau of Statistics, 2023a).

To improve the effectiveness of health interventions in Suriname, especially in rural and interior regions, it is crucial to enhance the infrastructure for delivering healthcare services and ensure that gender-specific data are meticulously collected and analyzed. This will support the development of targeted health policies and programs that address the specific needs and conditions of both men and women (General Bureau of Statistics, 2023a).

Gaps in the gender data necessary to monitor development goals critically affect the ability to formulate targeted policies. This is particularly evident in health sectors such as HIV/AIDS treatment and reproductive health services, where incomplete or unsegmented data hampers effective intervention strategies. Areas such as gender pay gaps and women's access to assets need urgent attention for regular monitoring and intervention. Similarly, in health services, disparities in access between urban and interior regions need to be addressed through enhanced data collection and infrastructure development. The underrepresentation of women in management and decision-making positions continues to be a significant challenge despite the majority presence of women at the tertiary education levels. This issue extends beyond the educational sector into critical areas like entrepreneurship and forest conservation, where women's leadership can directly influence the outcomes of the SID-WS project.

6. Local data analysis

West Suriname is home to various indigenous and maroon villages, each exhibiting unique demographic profiles and growth patterns. Among these, eight are located within the project area itself, highlighting a concentration of diverse demographic setups (Table 9). For example, mixed-Indigenous villages like Washabo, Section, and Apoera have seen considerable demographic changes with diverse populations integrating over time. Understanding these demographic nuances is crucial to tailoring gender-specific programs and policies that address the unique needs of these communities across key areas such as access to resources, economic participation, division of labor, decision-making, and knowledge and skills.

As depicted in Table 5, the percentage of male population is generally higher in almost all communities except Apoera, where the distribution is more balanced but still slightly male dominated. The smallest settlements, Corneliskondre and Kaaimanston, show a significant gender imbalance with a male population of more than 60%, which could be a concern for gender equity in access to resources and representation. This gender imbalance is largely attributed to the migration of men to other areas for employment opportunities, such as forestry concessions in West Suriname or mining concessions that may be in other districts. Additionally, younger male residents often leave for education in urban areas and do not return to their home communities.

The Boven Coppename Resort shows a much higher male-to-female ratio compared to Kabalebo Resort. During the baseline stage of the SID-WS project, it is essential to investigate further into the reasons behind this imbalance. Understanding these dynamics will enable the development of targeted interventions to address gender disparities and support the integration of gender equity in project planning and implementation.

Table 14:Population in the West Suriname communities

District	Resort	Community	Male	Female	Total	Total per resort
Sipaliwini	**Kabalebo**	**Apoera**	857	773	1630	2478
		Section	83	60	143	
		Washabo	382	323	705	
	Boven Coppename	**Corneliskondre**	49	24	73	446
		Donderskamp	138	90	228	
		Kaaimanston	12	6	18	
		Witagron	70	57	127	
		Total	**1591**	**1333**	**2924**	

Source: General Bureau of Statistics (2023)

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6.1 Access to education and health services

Access to education and healthcare varies significantly between different regions, and most communities in the western-targeted area having access to primary and some secondary education locally. However, there are disparities, particularly in more remote areas such as the Kaaimanston community and the Witagron community (Tibiti area), where children travel considerable distances for education, potentially impacting their educational attainment and future economic opportunities disproportionately along gender lines. Tables 1 through 4 provide a comprehensive view of the enrollment figures, school distribution, and academic performance in Boven Coppename and Kabalebo, underpinning the analysis presented in this section.

Education in Boven Coppename and Kabalebo, West Suriname

In Suriname's Sipaliwini district, the Boven Coppename, and Kabalebo ressorts host several educational institutions that play significant roles in the communities. Boven Coppename features one Government Primary School (O.S.) and one Roman Catholic Primary School (RKBO), totaling two schools, as detailed in Table 1. Kabalebo has a more extensive network with three schools: one O.S. and two RKBOs.

Enrollment and Gender Distribution

In the 2023-2024 academic year, Boven Coppename had 93 primary school students, with St. Gerardus (22 students) and O.S Wittagron (71 students). Table 1 provides a breakdown of these numbers. Kabalebo's enrollment was significantly higher, with 358 students in three schools. Thomas More (120 students), O.S. Apoera (234 students), and St. Andreas (4 students), as shown in Table 6.

The junior secondary education level in Kabalebo (VOJ Apoera) reported an enrollment of 157 students, with a gender distribution of 69 males and 88 females, reflecting a higher participation rate among females. These figures are documented in Table 7.

Table 15: Number of Primary School Students in West Suriname in 2023/2024

District	Ressort	School	School-type	Address	# Students
Sipaliwini	Boven Coppename	St. Gerardus	RKBO	DONDERSKAMP	22
		O.S Wittagron	O.S.	WITAGRON	71
	Kabalebo	Thomas More	RKBO	WASHABOLAAN	120
		O.S. Apoera	O.S.	APOERA	234
		St. Andreas	RKBO	TAPOERIPA	4
				Total	**451**

Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Culture (2023)

Table 7: Number of Primary School Students in West Suriname in 2023/2024

District	Ressort	School	School-type	Adres	Male	Female	Total
Sipaliwini	Kabalebo	VOJ Apoera	VOJ	COPPENAMESTRAAT (Sipaliwini)	69	88	**157**

Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Culture (2023)

The Kabalebo Junior Secondary Education (VOJ Apoera) showed a total enrollment of 157 students, with a gender split of 69 males and 88 females, indicating a higher participation rate among females in this area.

Academic performance

The pass rates for the primary level in 2019/2020 across both regions present a varied picture, as illustrated in Table 8. The data suggest a relatively high success rate for students entering secondary education, particularly in Kabalebo. There is a noticeable gender disparity in which women tend to have a higher success rate in moving to higher educational levels or receiving school advice. The higher success rate among women at the secondary level in Kabalebo suggests better retention and support for female students, as detailed in Table 9.

Table 16: Pass rates among primary school students in West Suriname in 2019/2020

District	Ressort	School	2020								
			KL-6 OVERDOEN		LBO	LBO/KL-6 OVERDOEN		MULO		SCHOOL ADVICE	
			M	F	M	M	F	M	F	M	F
		ST. GERARDUS	14.29%		14.29%	14.29%		28.57%	14.29%	14.29%	

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SIPALIWINI	BOVEN COPPENAME	O.S. WITAGRON					50.00%		50.00%		
	KABALEBO	ST. THOMAS MOORE	4.55%	4.55%	4.55%	4.55%		27.27%	40.91%	13.64%	
		O.S. APOERA					2.70%	37.84%	51.35%	5.41%	2.70%
		ST. ANDREAS							100.00%		
Total			2.86%	1.43%	2.86%	2.86%	2.86%	31.43%	45.71%	8.57%	1.43%

Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Culture (2023)

Table 17:Pass rates among Junior Secondary School Students in West Suriname in 2023/2024

Ressort	School	Failed			Passed			Total
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
KABALEBO	VOJ APOERA	11.54%	11.54%	23.08%	26.92%	50.00%	76.92%	100.00%

Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Culture (2023)

For secondary school, VOJ Apoera in Kabalebo had an equally 11.54% rejection rate for both men and women in 2020/2021. However, the pass rates favored women at 50%, compared to men at 26.92%, as highlighted in Table 9.

From the data, it is apparent that there are gender disparities, particularly noticeable at the secondary level in Kabalebo, where women showed a higher success rate than men. This trend may indicate differences in educational support, learning environment, or community attitudes toward education for different sex.

Health services are similarly uneven, with some areas better served than others, impacting women and children's health primarily due to their increased vulnerability and health needs. For example, there is a comprehensive outpatient clinic in Apoera and a basic clinic in Washabo as well as in Witagron. Thanks to the road through the Kaboeriekreek area—which, from a conservation standpoint, is not viewed positively—residents of these communities will be able to reach the hospital in Washabo within 3 hours by road, instead of the current 6 hours by water. This improvement in access to healthcare services is beneficial for reducing travel time in medical emergencies, which is especially important for maternal and child health.

6.2 Economic Activities and Practices in the West Suriname Area

Environmental Conservation and Agriculture

Reliable quantitative data is not available and needs to be addressed in the baseline study during implementation of the SID-WS project. With regard to qualitative information, insights from community discussions in Apoera, Sandlanding, and Tibiti emphasize significant gender roles in environmental conservation and agriculture. These consultations reveal a distinct division of labor and underscore the importance of involving women in decision-making processes concerning land use and conservation efforts. In Apoera, for instance, while both men and women participate in agricultural activities, women primarily manage the cultivation of crops such as cassava and fruits, which supports their families' subsistence and generates income through local markets.

Krappa Oil Production and Forestry:

Krappa oil production, primarily managed by women, showcases their pivotal roles in household and business decision-making. Similarly, in the forestry sector, including engagements with GreenHeart Suriname, traditional gender divisions influence employment opportunities and access to non-timber forest products (NTFP). Women are predominantly involved in the gathering and processing of NTFP, while men are more engaged in the physical logging activities. The need to support women's leadership and ensure their equitable access to project benefits is critical.

Commercial Activities and Resource Management:

Primary economic activities like agriculture, hunting, fishing, and notably, Apoera's diversification into commercial hunting and wildlife collection, often do not equally benefit all community members. Women, often engaged in less remunerative activities such as crafting and krappa oil production, face disparities. Men dominate the more lucrative sectors such as commercial hunting and logging. There is controversy regarding the presence of mining activities in the project area—while some reports indicate that men also dominate in mining, others contest the existence of any mining operations within this region. Commercial logging and mining, key drivers of economic transitions, pose environmental risks and often fail to provide equitable opportunities, especially for women, who are typically responsible for collecting essential resources for their families.

Ecotourism and Community Engagement:

Ecotourism, exemplified by initiatives at the Blanche Marie Nature Resort and Wanawiro Nature Park, holds potential for sustainable economic development. Community meetings within localities like Washabo and the Wanawiro Ecotourism Company illustrate

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traditional but flexible gender roles, stressing the importance of equitable decision-making and enhancing agricultural and sustainable livelihood practices. Men from the communities have reported that sport fishers initially visit local fishing and hunting spots accompanied by locals one or two times. However, after these initial visits, sport fishers often return alone, bypassing the local guides. Consequently, the local men cease to earn from these excursions. Moreover, the community members have raised concerns about overfishing, which they attribute to these unaccompanied visits by sport fishers and Guyanese fishermen, leading to reduced fish stocks and impacting the community's livelihood.

Challenges and Legal Status:

Climate change, external economic activities, and transitions from traditional to commercial livelihoods pose risks to sustainable practices, impacting genders differently. Legal frameworks often do not sufficiently protect or support women's rights in sectors like logging and mining. For instance, while men are primarily employed in these high-risk industries, women's participation is limited to lower-paid, supportive roles, which offer less security and benefits. Strengthening these protections and ensuring women's participation are essential for promoting gender equality and sustainable development in West Suriname.

6.3. Challenges and Opportunities

Educational Disparities:

In areas like Boven Coppename and Kabalebo, while female students exhibit higher success rates, particularly at the secondary level, this points to a nuanced educational landscape with gender-specific disparities. The SID-WS project, recognizing these differences, aims to bridge gaps by enhancing educational quality and access, especially for male students, and incorporating economic initiatives to empower women, thereby fostering an inclusive and equitable environment for community development.

Economic Empowerment and Sustainability:

The analysis underscores the pivotal role of women in sectors like production of krappa oil, handicraft jewelry, cultural foodstuffs and agriculture but also highlights gender disparities in economic participation, particularly in commercial logging, mining, and ecotourism. Addressing these disparities requires targeted interventions to support women's leadership, ensure equitable access to economic opportunities, and promote sustainable practices that benefit the entire community.

Implementing Gender Policies in Complex Settings:

Despite Suriname's robust policy framework for gender equality, challenges persist in translating these policies into tangible outcomes, especially in rural and indigenous communities where traditional gender roles prevail. Enhancing local capacity to enforce gender policies, developing support systems for women, and ensuring inclusive decision-making processes are crucial steps towards bridging the gap between policy and practice.

Environmental Conservation and Gender Dynamics:

Community consultations reveal the critical role of women in environmental conservation and the unique challenges they face due to gendered divisions of labor. Promoting gender equality in conservation efforts, particularly through participatory approaches that include women's voices in decision-making, emerges as a vital opportunity for sustainable development.

Legal Rights and Status:

Legal frameworks currently do not adequately support or protect women's rights in key economic activities, underscoring the need for stronger legal protections and ensuring women's participation in sectors like forestry and mining to promote gender equality and sustainable development.

Health and Social Well-being:

Challenges related to health, violence against women, and access to family planning services highlight the need for robust health systems and support networks that cater to the specific needs of women, ensuring their health and social well-being are prioritized within the broader development agenda.

The SID-WS project stands at the intersection of gender, economic empowerment, capacity-building, and environmental conservation. By addressing these challenges through targeted interventions and leveraging opportunities for inclusive development, the project can significantly contribute to achieving sustainable development **and** gender equality in West Suriname.

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7. Gender Action Plan

Table 18:Gender Action Plan

Expected results	Gender Activity	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Budget (USD)	Implementation Period	Responsible Person(s)
	Outcome 1.1. Western Suriname amazon intact forest effectively conserved and managed.						
	Output 1.1.1. New PAs and/or OECMs designated of proposed PA's Kaboeri Creek Mac Clemen and Snake Creek based on management plans that are developed together with the stakeholders including the local communities						
Gender equality integrated in the governance and operationalization of new PAs and OECMs.	1. Engage both men and women from ITPs equally in the designation and management plans of PAs and OECMs, including separate focus groups for women.	Percentage of gender-balanced stakeholder meetings.	80%	Not Applicable	Integrated into project interventions	Throughout project implementation	Project Manager; Project Engagement Expert
	2. Develop and implement gender-balanced governance frameworks for new conservation areas.	Number of conservation areas with gender-balanced governance.	All targeted conservation areas	Current efforts have limited gender balance	$10,000	Year 1 to Year 3	Project Manager; Gender Specialist; Local Community Leaders
	Output 1.1.2. Management effectiveness of the Central Suriname Nature Reserve improved, including participatory updating of CSNR management plan and designation of ITPs as park rangers and monitoring, law enforcement, and sustainable funding for new PAs and OECMs						
Improved gender equality in conservation management and local community engagement.	1. Include a gender analysis in feasibility studies for the CSNR management plan updates to understand impacts on men and women differently.	Percentage of studies incorporating gender analysis.	100%	0%	Integrated into project consultancies	Year 1 to Year 3	Project Manager; Project Gender Expert
	2. Conduct gender-specific consultations and	Number of gender-specific sessions held.	At least 4 sessions annually	0 sessions	Integrated into project consultancies	Annual throughout the project	Community Engagement Coordinator;

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Expected results	Gender Activity	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Budget (USD)	Implementation Period	Responsible Person(s)
	training to integrate women's voices into the co-management plan.						Gender Specialist
	Output 1.1.3. Participatory monitoring program for key species and their habitat in PAs, OECMs, and surrounding landscapes (e.g., jaguars, parrots, and giant otters) implemented						
Gender-equitable participation and leadership in wildlife monitoring and conservation efforts within the project area.	1. Ensure gender-balanced participation in training and monitoring activities; promote leadership roles for women in wildlife monitoring teams.	Percentage of women participants in training and monitoring activities.	At least 50%	30% assumed	$25,000	Year 1 to Year 5	Project Manager; Gender Specialist; Recruitment and Training Specialist
	Outcome 2.1. Sustainable, inclusive nature-based economy supported						
	Output 2.1.1. Sustainable livelihoods of ITPs enhanced and rural innovation enabled, including sustainable use of non-timber forest products - NTFP (e.g., carapa oil [Carapa guianensis] and palm fibers), community forestry and ecotourism, and market research						
Gender equity and women's empowerment integrated into livelihoods and nature-based economies.	1.Assess and incorporate women-led ecotourism initiatives; support training and provide start-up grants.	Number of women-led ecotourism projects started.	5 new projects.	No existing projects.	$100,000	Year 2 to Year 5	Project Manager; Gender Specialist
Strong networks of women-led cooperatives support sustainable NTFP production and marketing.	2. Encourage the formation and strengthening of women-led cooperatives/groups for NTFPs.	Number of women-led cooperatives established or strengthened.	5 new groups.	No similar interventions.	$60,000	Year 2 to Year 5	Gender Specialist; Business Development Specialist
	Output 2.1.2. Low environmental impact agriculture and wildlife-based value chains (e.g., manioc) strengthened include traceability mechanisms, training, and contribute to food security of ITPs and other local communities.						

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Expected results	Gender Activity	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Budget (USD)	Implementation Period	Responsible Person(s)
Increased participation and benefit of women in sustainable agriculture and wildlife-based value chains.	1.Develop targeted interventions to ensure women's participation and benefits from these value chains.	Development and implementation of gender-sensitive interventions in the value chain.	At least 50% increase in women's participation by Year 3.	Low participation of women in current activities.	Included in project consultancy budget	Year 1 to Year 3	Project Manager; Gender Specialist
	2. Provide accessible training to women, including on new technologies to reduce labor burden.	Number of training sessions held; Participation rate of women in training.	At least 80% women participants; Training reduces labor burden by 30%.	No prior targeted training for women that reduces labor burden.	$50,000	Year 1 to Year 4	Project Manager; Gender Specialist; Technical Trainers
	Outcome 3.1. Governance, landscape planning and incentives for conservation and sustainable development enhanced builds coherence with other policies and ministries and with a focus on gender and youth inclusion						
	Output 3.1.1. Inclusive/ multi-stakeholder integrated land-use and planning strengthened.						
Inclusive/multi-stakeholder integrated land-use and planning strengthened.	1.Organize workshops to build capacity in environmental governance and technical aspects of land use planning for women.	Number of workshops held.	Conduct 10 workshops.	0 workshops currently conducted.	$8,000	Year 1 to Year 5	Project Manager; Gender Specialist.
	2. Ensure women's participation and leadership within multi-stakeholder platforms.	Percentage increase in women in leadership roles within planning platforms.	20% increase in women in leadership roles.	10% of leadership positions are held by women.	$7,000	Year 1 to Year 5	Recruitment and Training Specialist.
	Output 3.1.2. Sustainable forest for concession holders and promoted community forest activities.						
Sustainable forest management for concession holders	1.Ensure equal opportunities for women in	Percentage of women employed in	25% female representation	0% of these roles are	$15,000	Year 2 to Year 4	Project Engagement Specialist;

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Expected results	Gender Activity	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Budget (USD)	Implementation Period	Responsible Person(s)
and promoted community forest activities.	monitoring and enforcement roles through gender-sensitive training.	monitoring and enforcement roles.	in these roles achieved.	currently held by women.			Gender Specialist.
	Output 3.1.3. Wildlife and forest conservation regulations strengthened and enforcement with ITP involvement improved.						
Wildlife and forest conservation regulations strengthened and enforcement with ITP involvement improved.	1.Promote the inclusion of women from ITP in leadership roles within conservation through training and mentoring.	Increase in women in decision-making roles in conservation projects.	Increase female participation by 20%.	Women hold 0% of decision-making roles in conservation projects.	$20,000	Year 2 to Year 5	Project Manager; Gender Specialist; Recruitment and Training Specialist.
	Outcome 4.1. Knowledge management (KM) and transboundary collaboration are strengthened to promote intact forest conservation nationally and regionally						
	Output 4.1.1. ITPs and institutional capacity and knowledge sharing for integrated landscape conservation and sustainable management strengthened.						
Gender parity in technical and leadership roles strengthened.	1.Develop and implement targeted knowledge management strategies to increase female participation in technical and leadership roles.	Percentage increase in female participation in technical and leadership roles.	30% female participation within 5 years.	Current female participation rate at 0%.	$20,000	Year 1 to Year 5	Project Manager; Gender Specialist
	Output 4.1.2. South-South technical exchanges and Amazon transboundary cooperation and communication enhanced.						
Gender-inclusive participation in transboundary conservation efforts	1.Ensure gender-disaggregated data in all knowledge management activities to monitor participation rates.	Percentage of knowledge management activities with gender-disaggregated data.	100% of activities by end of project.	Current disaggregation at 0%.	$10,000	Year 1 to Year 5	Project Manager; Gender Specialist; Data Analyst

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Expected results	Gender Activity	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Budget (USD)	Implementation Period	Responsible Person(s)
Increase in women's benefits from regional conservation efforts	2.Promote and document women's participation in South-South cooperation initiatives.	Number of documented cases where women benefited.	At least 5 well-documented cases.	No cases documented currently.	$15,000	Year 3 to Year 5	Project Engagement Specialist; Gender Specialist
	Output 4.1.3. Participation in the ASL Program Knowledge Management Platform and information exchange platforms of KM that are reinforced nationally and internationally.						
Enhanced female participation in conservation discussions	1.Facilitate gender-focused forums and workshops.	Percentage of forums and workshops with at least 40% female participation.	At least 20 forums and workshops.	Current female participation rate at 0%.	Integrated into project consultancies.	Year 1 to Year 2	Project Engagement Specialist; Gender Specialist
Gender considerations integrated into knowledge management and communication	2. Develop and disseminate inclusive communication materials.	Number of gender-inclusive communication materials produced.	All new materials (100%) are gender-inclusive.	Currently, no materials have been produced.	$10,000	Year 3 to Year 5	Project Engagement Specialist; Gender Specialist

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"GEF Project Proposal Meeting with GreenHeart Suriname." Meeting notes, February 26, 2024, detailing discussions on sustainable forest, community involvement, and economic support in West Suriname.

"Krappa Olie Vrouwen Meeting Report." Meeting conducted by the PPG Team on 17 February 2024, 14:00 – 16:00. Documented discussions on krappa oil production, challenges, and the potential for community development through sustainable practices.

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"National Project Design Inception Workshop for the ITP – SID-WS Project," January 18, 2024, Courtyard by Mariott. Detailed discussion points, stakeholder participation, and project design considerations for the SID-WS project.

"Sandlanding Community Meeting Report." Discussion conducted by the PPG Team on 17 February 2024, highlighting community perspectives on environmental conservation, gender roles, and development aspirations in Sandlanding, Suriname.

"Section Meeting Notes," January 17, 2024. A detailed account of the discussions conducted by the PPG Team with community members about the SID-WS project, highlighting the importance of forests for local livelihoods, gender roles in resource use, and community concerns over environmental and legal challenges.

"Tibiti Community Meeting on SID-WS Project", Discussion conducted by the PPG Team on February 16, 2024. An in-depth discussion involving community members and UNDP representatives on the socio-economic and environmental aspects affecting the Tibiti community within the scope of the SID-WS project, with a focus on gender roles, access to resources, and community development needs.

"Wanawiro Resort Meeting," February 18, 2024. A detailed account of discussions conducted by the PPG Team with Wanawiro entrepreneurs on the challenges and opportunities of local ecotourism ventures, with a focus on sustainable and inclusive development strategies in West Suriname, highlighting the potential gender dynamics involved.

"Washabo Community Meeting on the SID-WS Project", January 17, 2024. Detailed discussion conducted by the PPG Team on the relationship of the community with the natural environment, traditional livelihoods, gender roles, and concerns over external threats and environmental changes, emphasizing the importance of a gender-sensitive approach in project planning and implementation.

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Annex A: Data collection questionnaire

All Stakeholders

Theme	Questions
Enabling environment	- What is the legal status of women in Suriname? - Are there national policies on gender equality? How are they implemented locally? - How do customary and formal legal codes treat women and men, especially regarding rights to land/natural/forest resources, inheritance, and employment? - What are the prevalent gender norms, values, and stereotypes? - What are the differentiated impacts of environmental policies on women and men, including climate change adaptation and mitigation roles?
Transformative actions	- What strategies and interventions are necessary to facilitate transformative changes for gender equality? - How does the previous projects address the anticipated negative impacts on women and men, such as increased workload or loss of access to monetary/non-monetary resources? - How do other projects challenge existing gender inequalities and change perceptions or stereotypes about gender roles? - What specific mechanisms will encourage and enable women's participation, considering their disadvantaged positions? - How is access to and control over new technologies and practices for sustainability, focusing on gender-specific capacity-building opportunities?
Environmental Management	- How do climate change effects differ between women and men in your community, and what roles do they play in adaptation **and mitigation** efforts? - What opportunities exist for women and men in terms of access to new technologies and innovations in climate resilience and environmental sustainability?
Cultural and Spiritual Values	How do women and men differently value forest ecosystems and biodiversity in cultural, spiritual, or ancestral terms, and how are these values affected by forest degradation?
Benefit and Burden Distribution	- How are the benefits of **forest** ecosystem services, employment in natural resource management, and burdens (such as pollution and land degradation) distributed between genders? - Are there gender-specific interventions that could better distribute these benefits and reduce burdens?
GRM Design	- Are you aware of any GRM practices from other projects that we should consider? - What features of these GRMs made them effective or ineffective? - How did these GRMs ensure transparency and build trust among stakeholders? If not, how should we? - What communication strategies should be employed to keep stakeholders informed about the GRM process and outcomes? - What mechanisms should be put in place to collect and incorporate stakeholder feedback into GRM improvement?

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (e.g., NTFP producers, hunters)

Theme	Questions
Access to Resources	- Influence of gender roles on access to and control over resources. - Traditional practices impacting gender equality in resource access. - Who has access to and control over key resources in your community/company? - Do women and men benefit equally from these resources (monetary and non-monetary benefits)? - What barriers exist to accessing services and goods, and how do these affect women and men differently? - What are the non-monetary values (cultural, spiritual) of ecosystems and natural resources to different genders and how these are impacted by environmental changes?
Economic Participation	- Barriers and opportunities for women's and men's participation, e.g., at the household level, community level. - Impact of activities on community gender dynamics.
Division of labor	- Describe the division of labor among women and men in your community.

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	- Who manages household time and resources? - Are there tasks exclusively performed by women or men? - How do project interventions affect the gendered division of labor and vice versa?
Decision-making	- Who participates in decision-making at the household, community, and organizational levels? - How do gender dynamics influence decision-making structures related to the project? - What barriers do women face in participating in decision-making processes? - How is participation in decision-making processes related to environmental management, conservation efforts, and how benefits and burdens from environmental activities are distributed between genders?
Knowledge and Skills **(Krisna)**	- What are the education and literacy levels of women and men in the project area? - Do women and men have equal access to technical knowledge and skill upgrading? - How are women's and men's knowledge and skills valued differently within the community and project interventions? - Knowledge gaps for improved participation in environmental management and conservation?

Private Sector (e.g., Logging, Mining, Ecotourism companies, hunters, fishermen, NTFP)

Theme	Questions
Employment Practices and Gender Equality	- Policies to promote gender equality and prevent discrimination. - Support for women's leadership and professional development.
Community Engagement and CSR	- Initiatives to support local women's and youth organizations. - Engagement with communities for equitable economic benefit distribution.
Knowledge and Skills (Employers perspective)	- What are the education and literacy levels of women and men in the project area (relate this to production/extraction needs from the private sector)? - Do women and men have equal access to technical knowledge and skill upgrading? - How are women's and men's knowledge and skills valued differently within the company?

Annex B: Consultations

#	Meeting Date	Location	Stakeholder Name	Community/Organization
1	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Mr. Marciano Dasai	Min ROM
2	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Mr. Ritesh Sardjoe	Min ROM
3	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Mr. Berdi Berdiyev	UNDP
4	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Mr. Drakenstein Bryan	UNDP
5	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Mr. Viren Ajodhia	Consultant
6	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Ms. Ariana Ariana	UNDP
7	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Ms. Josee Artist	Consultant
8	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Mr. Earl Djojokasiran	Min ROM
9	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Mr. Luciano Doest	CELOS
10	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Ms. Mayra Esseboom	CELOS
11	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Ms. Vaneussa Gefferie	Min ROM
12	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Mr. S. Hirasingh	Unknown

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#	Meeting Date	Location	Stakeholder Name	Community/Organization
13	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Ms. Aartie Kalidien	Equal Chances
14	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Ms. Jiechel Kasandiredjo	Min ROM
15	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Ms. Anuradha Khoenkhoen	UNDP
16	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Ms. Gwendolyn Landburg	N2CSICMO
17	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Ms. Janica Overman	Climate Change Unit LVV
18	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Ms. Consuela Paloeng	SBB
19	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Ms. Monique Pool	Green Heritage Fund Suriname
20	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Ms. Madhawi Ramdin	Equal Chances
21	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Mr. Jerry Rasdan	Conservation International Suriname
22	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Mr. W. Rictcue	Min EZOTI
23	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Mr. C. Sairras	Planbureau
24	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Ms. Claudine Sakimin	GBB/ LBB/ Natuurbeheer
25	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Mr. Iwan Samoender	Min Agriculture
26	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Ms. Vanessa Satimin	Min ROM
27	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Mr. Desire Simons	GHFS
28	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Ms. Renatha Simson	Kampos
29	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Ms. Marjorie Y. Soerohardjo	Unknown
30	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Mr. Rene Somopawiro	SBB
31	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Ms. Patricia van Aerde	Translator
32	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Mr. R. van Kanten	Tropenbos Suriname
33	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Ms. Els van Lavieren	CI
34	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Mr. Arioene Vreedzaam	ASLZ
35	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Ms. Sharon Westerlow-Pinas	ROS
36	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Mr. Eric Wijngaarde	GEF- SGP Suriname
37	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Ms. Eliza Zschuschen	Nat. Herbarium/ UVS
38	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Mr. Benjamin Vivas	UNDP/ Consultant

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#	Meeting Date	Location	Stakeholder Name	Community/Organization
39	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Mr. Dominick Plouvier	FAO
40	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Mr. Clemens Rudi	KAMPOS
41	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Mr. Ruben Martoredjo	UNDP
42	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Ms. Rathna Kewal	ROM
43	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Ms. Vanessa Gefferie	ROM
44	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Ms. Ivette Patterzon	ROM
45	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Mr. Donovan Bogar	NIMOS
46	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Ms. Karishma	BOG
47	Jan 16, 2024	Royal Palm Room, Courtyard by Marriot	Ms. Preciosa Simóns	MIN NH
48	26 Feb 2024	Greenheart Gudsstraat	Ms. Wedika Hanoeman	GreenHeart Suriname
49	26 Feb 2024	Greenheart Gudsstraat	Mr. Danny Lai	GreenHeart Suriname (GM)
50	26 Feb 2024	Greenheart Gudsstraat	Ms. Amrita	GreenHeart Suriname
51	26 Feb 2024	Greenheart Gudsstraat	Ms. Varsha	GreenHeart Suriname
52	18 Feb 2024	Apoera	Mr. Jong Marciano (Captain)	Local Community Leader
53	18 Feb 2024	Apoera	Mr. Valenzuela Terry	Local Community Member
54	18 Feb 2024	Apoera	Mr. Arupa Henry	Local Community Member
55	18 Feb 2024	Apoera	Ms. Wuzeria Nikita	Local Community Member
56	18 Feb 2024	Apoera	Ms. Armaketo Gracella	Local Community Member
57	18 Feb 2024	Apoera	Mrs. Seenanan Lorette	Local Community Member
58	18 Feb 2024	Apoera	Mr. Seenanan	Local Community Member
59	18 Jan 2024	Courtyard by Marriott Paramaribo	Mrs. Anette Tjon Sie Fat	Local Consultant
60	18 Jan 2024	Courtyard by Marriott Paramaribo	Mrs. Chantal Landburg	Local Consultant
61	18 Jan 2024	Courtyard by Marriott Paramaribo	Mr. Sathyam Noersalim	VIDS Bureau
62	18 Jan 2024	Courtyard by Marriott Paramaribo	Ms. Sherida Lijngaard	VIDS Bureau
63	18 Jan 2024	Courtyard by Marriott Paramaribo	Mr. Max Marcus (Basja)	Kaimanstong
64	18 Jan 2024	Courtyard by Marriott Paramaribo	Mr. Martin (Captain)	Section - West Suriname

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#	Meeting Date	Location	Stakeholder Name	Community/Organization
65	18 Jan 2024	Courtyard by Marriott Paramaribo	Ms. Petra	Kaimanstong
66	18 Jan 2024	Courtyard by Marriott Paramaribo	Mr. Clemens (Secretary)	Kaimanstong
67	18 Jan 2024	Courtyard by Marriott Paramaribo	Mr. Edgar	Section - West Suriname
68	18 Jan 2024	Courtyard by Marriott Paramaribo	Mr. Jhon (Basja)	Section - West Suriname
69	18 Jan 2024	Courtyard by Marriott Paramaribo	Mr. Samuels	Washabo
70	18 Jan 2024	Courtyard by Marriott Paramaribo	Mr. Watili	Washabo
71	18 Jan 2024	Courtyard by Marriott Paramaribo	Ms. Prya Macintosh	Washabo
72	18 Jan 2024	Courtyard by Marriott Paramaribo	Mr. Simons Ferdinand (Captain)	Section – West Suriname
73	18 Jan 2024	Courtyard by Marriott Paramaribo	Ms. Consuella Simons	Section – West Suriname
74	18 Jan 2024	Courtyard by Marriott Paramaribo	Mr. Luciano Bronne	Apoera
75	18 Jan 2024	Courtyard by Marriott Paramaribo	Ms. Renate Simson	KAMPOS
76	18 Jan 2024	Courtyard by Marriott Paramaribo	Mr. Andre Kendo	Witagron
77	18 Jan 2024	Courtyard by Marriott Paramaribo	Mr. Rudy Clemens	KAMPOS
78	18 Jan 2024	Courtyard by Marriott Paramaribo	Mr. Melvin Clemens (Captain)	Witagron
79	17 Feb 2024	Washabo	Ms. Rhoda Kruimel	Local Krappa Oil Producer
80	17 Feb 2024	Washabo	Ms. Jaqueline Sabajo	Local Krappa Oil Producer
81	17 Feb 2024	Washabo	Ms. Alpin Marcel	Local Krappa Oil Producer
82	17 Jan 2024	Section	Mr. Sondakh Nories	Local Community Member
83	17 Jan 2024	Section	Mr. Devear Maikel	Local Community Member
84	17 Jan 2024	Section	Mr. James Victor	Local Community Member
85	17 Jan 2024	Section	Mr. Simonds Ferdinand	Local Community Leader
86	17 Jan 2024	Section	Mr. Edwards C.	Local Community Member
87	17 Jan 2024	Sandlanding	Ms. Pakuwaachpe Elsbeth	Local Community Member
88	17 Jan 2024	Sandlanding	Mr. Kaiwade P.	Local Community Member
89	17 Jan 2024	Sandlanding	Mr. Metaneo Sarawa	Local Community Member
90	17 Jan 2024	Sandlanding	Mr. Araman Persoewi	Local Community Member

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#	Meeting Date	Location	Stakeholder Name	Community/Organization
91	17 Jan 2024	Sandlanding	Ms. Aiai Klodija	Local Community Member
92	17 Jan 2024	Sandlanding	Ms. Toochpopuuruu Solange	Local Community Member
93	17 Jan 2024	Sandlanding	Mr. Djenenimpe Rennyo	Local Community Member
94	16 Feb 2024	Tibiti	Ms. Orban Farida	Local Community Member
95	16 Feb 2024	Tibiti	Ms. Jomi Jacinta	Local Community Member
96	16 Feb 2024	Tibiti	Ms. Singh Shelly	Local Community Member
97	16 Feb 2024	Tibiti	Mr. Mazoeka	Local Community Member
98	16 Feb 2024	Tibiti	Mr. Koenati Remond	Local Community Member
99	16 Feb 2024	Tibiti	Mr. Krimbo Iwan	Local Community Member
100	16 Feb 2024	Tibiti	Ms. Koenati Dayene	Local Community Member
101	16 Feb 2024	Tibiti	Mr. Uralime Eric	Local Community Member
102	16 Feb 2024	Tibiti	Mr. Brank Dennis	Local Community Member
103	16 Feb 2024	Tibiti	Mr. Srisria Winston	Local Community Member
104	16 Feb 2024	Tibiti	Mr. Jomi Ramond	Local Community Member
105	16 Feb 2024	Tibiti	Mr. Krimbo Thaddeus	Local Community Member
106	16 Feb 2024	Tibiti	Ms. Maroeka Ursila	Local Community Member
107	16 Feb 2024	Tibiti	Mr. Alabo Max	Local Community Member
108	16 Feb 2024	Tibiti	Mr. Zavago Williams	Local Community Member
109	16 Feb 2024	Tibiti	Mr. Uralime	Local Community Member
110	16 Feb 2024	Tibiti	Mr. Parana	Local Community Member
111	18 Feb 2024	Wanawiro	Mr. Armaketo Jeff	Entrepreneur
112	28 March, 2024	Hotel Marriott, Paramaribo	Mr. Ienidand Rodjan	Ministry of ROM
113	28 March, 2024	Hotel Marriott, Paramaribo	Ms. Anuradha Khoenkhoen	UNDP
114	28 March, 2024	Hotel Marriott, Paramaribo	Mr. Werin Ridaie	Ministry of EZOTI
115	28 March, 2024	Hotel Marriott, Paramaribo	Mr. Arjun Chotkan	Ministry of EZOTI
116	28 March, 2024	Hotel Marriott, Paramaribo	Ms. Radjnie Jagessar	UNDP

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#	Meeting Date	Location	Stakeholder Name	Community/Organization
117	28 March, 2024	Hotel Marriott, Paramaribo	Mr. Surodj Soekhai	Consultant
118	28 March, 2024	Hotel Marriott, Paramaribo	Ms. Artie Sewdien	ASL2
119	28 March, 2024	Hotel Marriott, Paramaribo	Mr. Viren Ajodhia	Consultant
120	28 March, 2024	Hotel Marriott, Paramaribo	Ms. Madhawi Ramdin	Equal Chances
121	28 March, 2024	Hotel Marriott, Paramaribo	Mr. Ritesh Sardjoe	Ministry of ROM
122	28 March, 2024	Hotel Marriott, Paramaribo	Mr. Jurman Adang	Ministry of ROM
123	28 March, 2024	Hotel Marriott, Paramaribo	Ms. Josee Artist	Consultant
124	28 March, 2024	Hotel Marriott, Paramaribo	Mr. Jelani Naarden	Suriname Conservation Foundation
125	28 March, 2024	Hotel Marriott, Paramaribo	Mr. Miguel Fabise	Ministry of ROM
126	28 March, 2024	Hotel Marriott, Paramaribo	Mr. Iwan Samoender	Ministry of LVV
127	28 March, 2024	Hotel Marriott, Paramaribo	Ms. Angelique Mackintosh	Wildlife & People Suriname
128	28 March, 2024	Hotel Marriott, Paramaribo	Ms. Krisna Gajapersad	UNDP Consultant
129	28 March, 2024	Hotel Marriott, Paramaribo	Ms. Davita Obergh	Tropenbos Suriname
130	28 March, 2024	Hotel Marriott, Paramaribo	Ms. Priya Mohan	Ministry of ROM
131	28 March, 2024	Hotel Marriott, Paramaribo	Mr. Bryan Drakenstein	UNDP
132	28 March, 2024	Hotel Marriott, Paramaribo	Mr. Jiechel Kasandiredjo	Ministry of ROM
133	28 March, 2024	Hotel Marriott, Paramaribo	Mr. Carlo Koorndijk	ACT
134	28 March, 2024	Hotel Marriott, Paramaribo	Mr. Anthony Druiventak	UNDP
135	28 March, 2024	Hotel Marriott, Paramaribo	Mr. Anwar Helstone	CELOS
136	28 March, 2024	Hotel Marriott, Paramaribo	Ms. Eliza Zschuschen	Herbarium- Adekus
137	28 March, 2024	Hotel Marriott, Paramaribo	Ms. Jacintha Joman	Suriname Conservation Foundation
138	28 March, 2024	Hotel Marriott, Paramaribo	Ms. Jamille Haarloo	CELOS
139	28 March, 2024	Hotel Marriott, Paramaribo	Ms. Presiosa Simons	Ministry NH
140	28 March, 2024	Hotel Marriott, Paramaribo	Mr. Clarence Sairras	Planbureau Suriname
141	28 March, 2024	Hotel Marriott, Paramaribo	Ms. Genevieve Sontowinggolo	Green Heritage Fund Suriname
142	5 April 2024	Washabo	Mr. Jang (Captain)	Local Community Leader

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#	Meeting Date	Location	Stakeholder Name	Community/Organization
143	5 April 2024	Washabo	Mr. Romalho Ritchie	Local Community Member
144	5 April 2024	Washabo	Mr. James Victor	Local Community Member
145	5 April 2024	Washabo	Mr. Samuels Jose	Local Community Member
146	5 April 2024	Washabo	Mr. Sabajo Delano	Local Community Member
147	5 April 2024	Washabo	Ms. Samuels Olivia	Local Community Member
148	5 April 2024	Washabo	Ms. Bronne Olga	Local Community Member
149	5 April 2024	Washabo	Ms. Samuels Amanda	Local Community Member
150	5 April 2024	Washabo	Ms. Pakuwaachpe Elsbeth	Local Community Member
151	5 April 2024	Washabo	Ms. King Lilian	Local Community Member
152	5 April 2024	Washabo	Mr. Lewis David	Local Community Member
153	5 April 2024	Washabo	Mr. Dinear Philip	Local Community Member
154	5 April 2024	Washabo	Mr. Winston Martin	Local Community Member
155	5 April 2024	Washabo	Mr. Srisria Sergio	Local Community Member
156	5 April 2024	Washabo	Ms. Selma	Local Community Member
157	5 April 2024	Washabo	Mr. Watierie	Local Community Member

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Annex 11: Procurement Plan

Project Output	Budget item		List of Goods and Services required	Budget (US$)	Year	Brief description of anticipated procurement process
	No.	Description				
		Staff & Personnel (including Consultants)				
1.1.1	71300	PA/OECMs Creation and Registration	Legal consultant (1) to conduct research on Draft Sustainable Nature Management Act	3,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP and UNDP
	71300	PA/OECMs Creation and Registration	Graphic designer (1) to create awareness materials	2,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP and UNDP
	71300	PA/OECMs Creation and Registration	Videographer/ Filmmaker (1) to create awareness materials	4,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP and UNDP
	71300	PA/OECMs Creation and Registration	Trainer (1) in conservation practices, sustainable ecotourism, wildlife conservation	6,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
	71400	PA/OECMs Creation and Registration	Project Technical Manager to support the strengthening of conservation under different protection regimes	6,900	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP and UNDP
	71400	PA/OECMs Creation and Registration	PA and Biodiversity Specialist (1) to support PA/OECMs creation and registration	9,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP and UNDP
1.1.2	71200	PA Management	Conservation Finance Expert (1) to assess and set up financial mechanisms to support PA management	3,750	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
	71200	PA Management	Business Strategy Expert (1) to develop effective strategies for revenue generation to support PA management	3,750	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP

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	71300	PA Management	Ecotourism Expert (1) to develop ecotourism and strategies to support PA management	6,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
	71300	PA Management	Financial Analyst (1) to identify, structure, and implement PA management funding mechanisms	6,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
	71300	PA Management	Environmental Legal Expert (1) to provide expertise on environmental law to support PA management	6,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
	71300	PA Management	PPP Expert (1) to establish and manage government and private sector partnerships to support PA management	6,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
	71400	PA Management	Project Technical Manager to support the strengthening of conservation under different protection regimes	4,500	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
	71400	PA Management	PA and Biodiversity Specialist (1) to support PA management	9,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
1.1.3	71400	Participatory monitoring	Project Technical Manager to support the strengthening of conservation under different protection regimes	4,500	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
	71400	Participatory monitoring	PA and Biodiversity Specialist (1) to support participatory monitoring of key species in PAs and OECMs	9,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
2.1.1	71300	Sustainable livelihoods	Training Expert (2); one in forestry aspects and one in ecotourism) to develop and implement training activities	3,500	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
	71300	Sustainable livelihoods	Financial Expert (1) to assess existing financing methods and options for micro financing	9,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
	71300	Sustainable livelihoods	IT Financial Expert (1) to develop and operationalize a web-based crowdfunding platform	4,500	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP

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	71300	Sustainable livelihoods	Funding Expert (1) to develop and manage a small grants program	9,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
	71300	Sustainable livelihoods	Business Expert (1) to assist ITPs in writing business plans for NTFP and ecotourism,	6,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
	71300	Sustainable livelihoods	Marketing Expert (1) to conduct market assessment to identify demand for various NTFPs and for ecotourism services	18,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
	71400	Sustainable livelihoods	Project Technical Manager to support the enhancing of sustainable livelihoods and production	6,750	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
	71400	Sustainable livelihoods	Sustainable Production Specialist (1) to assist ITPs in the implementation of sustainable production practices	13,500	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
2.1.2	71300	Value-chains	Sustainable Production Training Expert (1) to develop and implement training activities in sustainable low-impact agricultural and wildlife use practices	4,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
	71300	Value-chains	Business Consultant (1) to establish partnerships between producers and buyers and develop and maintain digital marketplaces for ITPs	9,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
	71300	Value-chains	Funding Expert (1) to develop and manage a small grants program, including LVG following UNDP's Policy on LVG	3,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
	71300	Value-chains	Market Expert (1) to develop branding and marketing strategies for low-impact agriculture and wildlife-based products	9,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
	71400	Value-chains	Project Technical Manager to support the enhancing of sustainable livelihoods and production	6,750	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
	71400	Value-chains	Sustainable Production Specialist (1) to design and provide support for the implementation of low-impact agriculture and wildlife-based value chains	13,500	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP

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3.1.1	71400	Integrated land-use and planning	Project Technical Manager to support the reinforcing of the enabling environment	4,500	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
3.1.2	71400	Sustainable & community forestry	Project Technical Manager to support the reinforcing of the enabling environment	4,500	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
3.1.3	71300	Wildlife & forest conservation	Trainer (1) to assess training needs and train training of NCD game wardens and ITPs	3,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
	71400	Wildlife & forest conservation	Project Technical Manager to support the reinforcing of the enabling environment	4,500	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
3.1.4	71200	Social and Environmental Safeguards	International Safeguards Expert to develop the SESA, ESIAs, ESMP, IPP and other plans	54,600	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
	71300	Social and Environmental Safeguards	National Safeguards Expert to support locally the development of safeguards assessments and plans	22,500	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
	71300	Social and Environmental Safeguards	Local translators to support local consultations for the development and implementation of SESP-related assessments and plans, including achieving FPIC	1,250	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
	71300	Social and Environmental Safeguards	Gender /Safeguards Specialist to implement all safeguards plans, as appropriate (ESMP/IPP; Gender Action Plan; Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, etc.)	16,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
	71400	Social and Environmental Safeguards	Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Specialist to support all consultations with ITPs and obtain FPIC for the implementation of related project activities	16,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
4.1.1	71300	Knowledge Management	IT Specialist (1) to develop a web-based information management platform for the project and a user's guide	7,500	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP

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	71400	Knowledge Management	Knowledge Management Assistant (1) to document and share, in a user-friendly manner, information, lessons, best practices, and expertise generated during implementation; develop and implement the communication plan; knowledge outputs; and coordination with the ASL Regional Knowledge Platform	2,500	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
4.1.2	71400	ASL3 IP	Knowledge Management Assistant (1) to document and share, in a user-friendly manner, information, lessons, best practices, and expertise generated during implementation; develop and implement the communication plan; knowledge outputs; and coordination with the ASL Regional Knowledge Platform	2,500	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
4.2.1	71400	Communication Plan	Knowledge Management Assistant (1) to document and share, in a user-friendly manner, information, lessons, best practices, and expertise generated during implementation; develop and implement the communication plan; knowledge outputs; and coordination with the ASL Regional Knowledge Platform	2,500	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
4.2.2	71400	Public Outreach	Knowledge Management Assistant (1) to document and share, in a user-friendly manner, information, lessons, best practices, and expertise generated during implementation; develop and implement the communication plan; knowledge outputs; and coordination with the ASL Regional Knowledge Platform	2,500	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
4.3.1	71300	South-South Cooperation	Information Management Expert (1) to review existing bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements with neighboring and other Amazon countries in support of transboundary cooperation and communication	9,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
	71400	South-South Cooperation	Knowledge Management Assistant (1) to document and share, in a user-friendly manner, information, lessons, best practices, and expertise generated during implementation; develop and implement the communication plan; knowledge outputs; and coordination with the ASL Regional Knowledge Platform	2,500	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP

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4.3.2	71400	Country Partnerships	Knowledge Management Assistant (1) to document and share, in a user-friendly manner, information, lessons, best practices, and expertise generated during implementation; develop and implement the communication plan; knowledge outputs; and coordination with the ASL Regional Knowledge Platform	2,500	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
M&E	71400	M&E	M&E Officer for monitoring of project indicators and the PRF, ESMP/IPP, Gender Action Plan, Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, other related plans as needed, as well as mandatory reports production	16,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
PMC	71400	Project Management	Project Manager to undertake day-to-day project implementation, administration, procurement and management activities	1,800	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
	71400	Project Management	Project Administrative Assistant	22,500	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
		Contract Services				
1.1.1	71600	PA/OECMs Creation and Registration	Firm to conduct participatory baseline studies for PA creation and feasibly of co-management	35,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
	75700	PA/OECMs Creation and Registration	Meetings with ITPs for FPIC about the creation of new PAs	2,500	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
	75700	PA/OECMs Creation and Registration	Awareness sessions, workshops and community events with ITPs for registration of OECMs	4,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
	75700	PA/OECMs Creation and Registration	Meetings with ASL2 Project Team	400	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
1.1.2	71600	PA Management	Firm to conduct additional baseline studies to update the CSNR management plan	40,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
	71600	PA Management	Firm to train PA staff in support of PA management	6,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP

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	75700	PA Management	Participation of decision-makers and PA staff in international conferences or meetings on PA management	5,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
2.1.1	75700	Sustainable livelihoods	Workshops and meetings with ITPs to develop community forest management plans and for implementation of agroforestry systems	1,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
	75700	Sustainable livelihoods	Meetings and workshops with ITPs to discuss financial solutions and related training	1,700	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
	75700	Sustainable livelihoods	Training in business plan writing, financial management, and NTFP value-addition	2,500	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
2.1.2	71600	Value-chains	Training activities with ITPs and other stakeholders in sustainable low-impact agricultural and wildlife use practices	2,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
	71600	Value-chains	Workshops and meetings to establish partnerships between producers and buyers	1,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
3.1.1	72100	SESA	Firm to undertake a scoped SESA for project related upstream actions	102,500	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
3.1.3	72100	Wildlife & forest conservation	Firm to conduct rapid game species population assessments (mammals, birds, etc.) as support for updating aspects of the Hunting Law	15,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
	75700	Wildlife & forest conservation	Training events for NCD game wardens and ITPs	1,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
	75700	Wildlife & forest conservation	Meetings and events that highlight the importance of wildlife and intact forests conservation	1,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
3.1.4	75700	Social and Environmental Safeguards	Training workshops for the PMU and institutional partners on environmental and social safeguards as per UNDP standards	1,650	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP

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	75700	Social and Environmental Safeguards	Workshops for SES-related public consultations and to ensure stakeholder engagement	2,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
	75700	Social and Environmental Safeguards	Workshops on gender mainstreaming for project partners	2,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
	75700	Social and Environmental Safeguards	Workshops/meetings for the grievance mechanism socialization and training	2,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
4.1.1	75700	Knowledge Management	Workshops and meetings to raise awareness among local stakeholders about the importance of biodiversity and forest conservation and their benefits, and to promote their participation in knowledge sharing	1,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
4.2.1	75700	Communication Plan	Workshops and meetings associated with the implementation of the project's communication	500	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
4.3.1	75700	South-South Cooperation	Workshops/meetings to build awareness among key project stakeholders and the PMU about available information sharing mechanisms to promote cooperation	800	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
4.3.2	75700	Country Partnerships	Workshops and meetings associated to building partnerships with other Child Projects participating in the ASL Regional Platform	750	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
M&E	75700	M&E	Project Inception Workshop	10,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
PMC	74100	Project Management	Project audits	5,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
PMC	75700	Project Management	Training workshops, seminars and meetings to strengthen project management capabilities	500	1	Competitive contracting process used by MSPE and UNDP
		Supplies, commodities & materials				
1.1.1	72500	PA/OECMs Creation and Registration	Supplies associated with the creation of new PAs and/or the registration of OECMs	1,800	1	Direct purchases

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	74200	PA/OECMs Creation and Registration	Printed material associated with the creation of new PAs and/or the registration of OECMs	2,000	1	Direct purchases
1.1.2	72500	PA Management	Materials for upgrading and maintenance of PA station and vehicle parts	20,000	1	Direct purchases
	72500	PA Management	Food, fuel, and other materials and goods for PA management	21,600	1	Direct purchases
2.1.1	74200	Sustainable livelihoods	Printing, publications, etc., to support training activities: community forestry, ecotourism, NTFP, financial management	500	1	Direct purchases
	74200	Sustainable livelihoods	Printing, publications, etc., related to promotional and dissemination material for funding, financing options, and business plans	500	1	Direct purchases
2.1.2	74200	Value-chains	Printing, publications, etc., to support training activities related to sustainable low-impact agricultural and wildlife use practices	1,800	1	Direct purchases
3.1.1	72500	Integrated land-use and planning	Field material and goods associated with inclusive/ multi-stakeholder integrated land-use and planning	3,750	1	Direct purchases
3.1.2	72500	Sustainable & community forestry	Materials and goods to enable SBB to monitor and more effectively enforce forestry regulations and laws	10,000	1	Direct purchases
3.1.3	72300	Wildlife & forest conservation	Materials and goods (fuel, food, field supplies, etc.) to enable NCD to more effectively monitor and enforce wildlife and PA protection regulations and laws	10,000	1	Direct purchases
	72300	Wildlife & forest conservation	Materials and goods associated with field activities and for training sessions for game wardens and ITPs	2,000	1	Direct purchases
	74200	Wildlife & forest conservation	Design of educational materials for training activities and awareness raising campaigns	3,500	1	Direct purchases
3.1.4	74200	Social and Environmental Safeguards	Audio and printing materials related to social and environmental safeguards assessments and implementation	500	1	Direct purchases
4.1.1	74200	Knowledge Management	KM and communications products and materials for information sharing and awareness-raising, including documentation of ITPs traditional knowledge	500	1	Direct purchases
4.2.1	74200	Communication Plan	Products and materials associated to the implementation of project's communication plan	1,000	1	Direct purchases
PMC	72500	Project Management	Office supplies	1,098	1	Direct purchases
		Equipment, Vehicles & Furniture				
1.1.2	72200	PA Management	Monitoring equipment and ranger station equipment for the CSNR	8,000	1	Direct purchases

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	72400	PA Management	Audio visual equipment to support training activities	5,000	1	Direct purchases
	72400	PA Management	Communication equipment for the CSNR	2,000	1	Direct purchases
2.1.1	72400	Sustainable livelihoods	Internet connection or Starlink	2,600	1	Direct purchases
	72400	Sustainable livelihoods	Computer equipment and software for use for mobile banking and support to enhancing sustainable livelihoods and production		1	Direct purchases
3.1.2	72200	Sustainable & community forestry	Equipment (car parts, GPS, etc.) to enable SBB to monitor and more effectively enforce forestry regulations and laws	25,000	1	Direct purchases
3.1.3	72200	Wildlife & forest conservation	Equipment (cart parts, GPS, binoculars, and other field equipment) to enable NCD to more effectively monitor and enforce wildlife and PA protection regulations and laws	25,000	1	Direct purchases
	72300	Wildlife & forest conservation	Audio visual equipment to support implementation of awareness raising strategy for wildlife and intact forest conservation	2,500	1	Direct purchases
4.1.1	72400	Knowledge Management	Computer equipment and software for the development of web-based information management platform for the project and to support knowledge management and sharing	4,000	1	Direct purchases
M&E	72400	M&E	Computer and software	2,000	1	Direct purchases
PMC	72200	Project Management	Office furniture	1,000	1	Direct purchases
PMC	72400	Project Management	Computer and software	3,000	1	Direct purchases
PMC	72400	Project Management	Printer	678	1	Direct purchases
		Travel				
1.1.1	71600	PA/OECMs Creation and Registration	Travel cost associated with the creation of new PAs and/or the registration of OECM	6,500	1	Direct purchases
1.1.2	71600	PA Management	Travel in support of PA management	2,000	1	Direct purchases
2.1.1	71600	Sustainable livelihoods	Travel cost for development of community forest management plans, agroforestry systems/NTFP, and plant nurseries	2,000	1	Direct purchases
	71600	Sustainable livelihoods	Travel cost associated with financial options and support to ITPs and other local communities to access funding	3,000	1	Direct purchases
	71600	Sustainable livelihoods	Travel cost associated with the development of business plans, partnerships with the private/public	3,000	1	Direct purchases

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			sectors, market studies, and related-training			
	71600	Sustainable livelihoods	Travel cost associated with the developing a comprehensive capacity-building and benchmarking program for NTFPs	1,000	1	Direct purchases
2.1.2	71600	Value-chains	Travel cost) associated to training of ITPs and other stakeholders in sustainable low-impact agricultural and wildlife use practices	1,000	1	Direct purchases
	71600	Value-chains	Travel cost associated to the design and support to low-impact agriculture, including a traceability system	2,000	1	Direct purchases
	71600	Value-chains	Travel cost associated to establishing partnerships between producers	1,000	1	Direct purchases
	71600	Value-chains	Travel cost associated to branding and marketing strategies for low-impact agriculture and wildlife-based products	1,000	1	Direct purchases
3.1.1	71600	Integrated land-use and planning	Travel costs associated with inclusive/ multi-stakeholder integrated land-use and planning	4,000	1	Direct purchases
3.1.3	71600	Wildlife & forest conservation	Travel cost associated to training sessions and awareness-raising activities	2,000	1	Direct purchases
3.1.4	71600	Social and Environmental Safeguards	Travel expenses and DSA related to the development of social and environmental safeguard related assessments and plans	6,000	1	Direct purchases
	71600	Social and Environmental Safeguards	Travel expenses related to the implementation of SES-related management plans and consultations	2,000	1	Direct purchases
4.1.1	71600	Knowledge Management	Travel cost associated with knowledge sharing, communications, and awareness-raising	500	1	Direct purchases
4.1.2	71600	ASL3 IP	Travel expenses and DSA to participate in the ASL Annual Conference	12,000	1	Direct purchases
	71600	ASL3 IP	Travel expenses and DSA to participate in specific topic events organized by the ASL Regional Team	36,000	1	Direct purchases
4.2.1	71600	Communication Plan	Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated with the implementation of the project's communication plan	800	1	Direct purchases
4.3.1	71600	South-South Cooperation	Travel cost associated with South-South technical exchanges and Amazon transboundary cooperation and communication	3,000	1	Direct purchases
4.3.2	71600	Country Partnerships	Workshops and meetings associated to building partnerships with other Child Projects participating in the ASL Regional Platform	2,000	1	Direct purchases
M&E	71600	M&E	Travel expenses related to M&E	5,000	1	Direct purchases

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	Total procurement Year 1	**907,476**		

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Annex 12: GEF focal area specific annexes

1. METT

Included as a separate Excel file.

2. GHG Calculations

Introduction

The project "Sustainable and inclusive development of West-Suriname" (further: project) aims to strengthen the integrated landscape conservation and sustainable management in the Western Suriname intact forest landscape. The proposed integrated approach will allow investing in the conservation and effective governance of this intact forest landscape.

The objective of this report was to assess the possible GHG emission reduction measures and the impact of the project. For this purpose, two scenarios have been computed namely "Without Project" and "With Project". The difference in emissions per scenario is caused by Bakhuis bauxite project and policy with regards to wood removals.

The calculations have been done based on IPCC guidelines and on the basis of the FREL data as collected for Suriname.

The analysis of emission levels per scenario and comparison of these provide a measure of the reduction in emissions that the project is expected to generate.

Summary of reductions in emissions due to the implementation of the project. Amounts in tCO2eq.

	Without project	**With project**	**Difference**
Carbon gains	(75,513,060)	(75,886,637)	(373,576)
Bakhuis emissions	537,366	293,760	(243,606)
Wood removals	30,071,484	14,124,616	(15,946,868)
Total	**(44,904,210)**	**(61,468,261)**	**(16,564,051)**

Overview of Scenarios

A. Scenario definition

Baseline situation

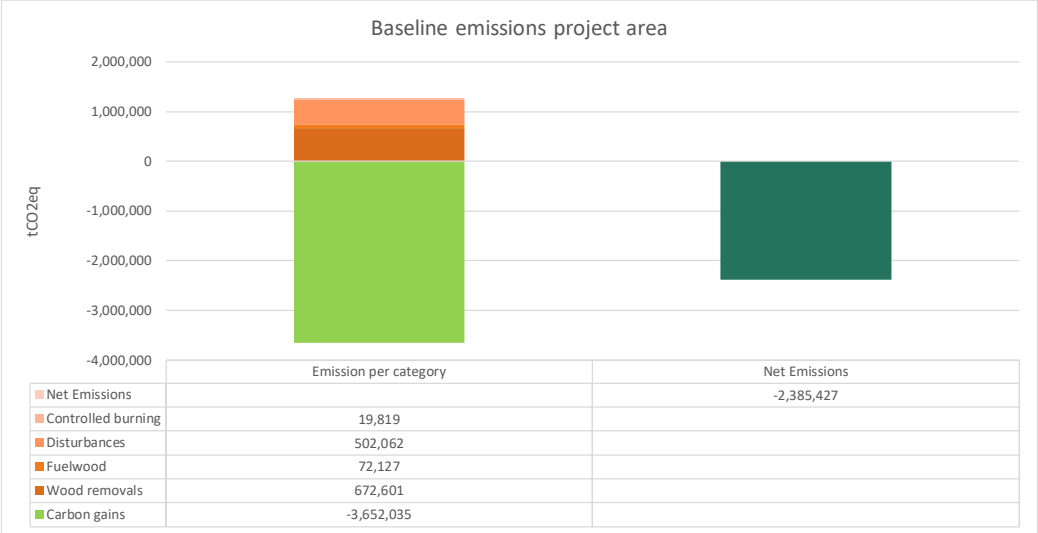
For the baseline situation (see previous report under this project as mentioned earlier) it was found that for the project area the base level of emissions is negative 2,385,427 tons of CO2. The main driver for this net negative emission level is the presence of forest land which acts as carbon capture.

The emissions computations were based on an analysis of the following categories:

1. **Carbon gains**: the savings caused by carbon sequestration by forest;
2. **Wood removals**: emissions due to the cutting of wood by concessionaires;
3. **Fuelwood**: emissions due to use of wood for the purpose of fuel;
4. **Disturbances**: emissions due mining, infrastructure and shifting cultivation; and
5. **Controlled burning**: emissions due to forest fires.

The (net) emissions for the baseline were derived for the base year 2021 and act as the starting point for the analysis.

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	Emission per category	Net Emissions
Net Emissions		-2,385,427
Controlled burning	19,819	
Disturbances	502,062	
Fuelwood	72,127	
Wood removals	672,601	
Carbon gains	-3,652,035	

Figure 3: Baseline emissions for the project area.

In terms of emissions the relative contribution of each category is shown below. As can be seen, the share of controlled burning and fuelwood is relatively small. It seems therefore logical that efforts to reduce emissions will be mainly effective for the wood removals and disturbances categories.

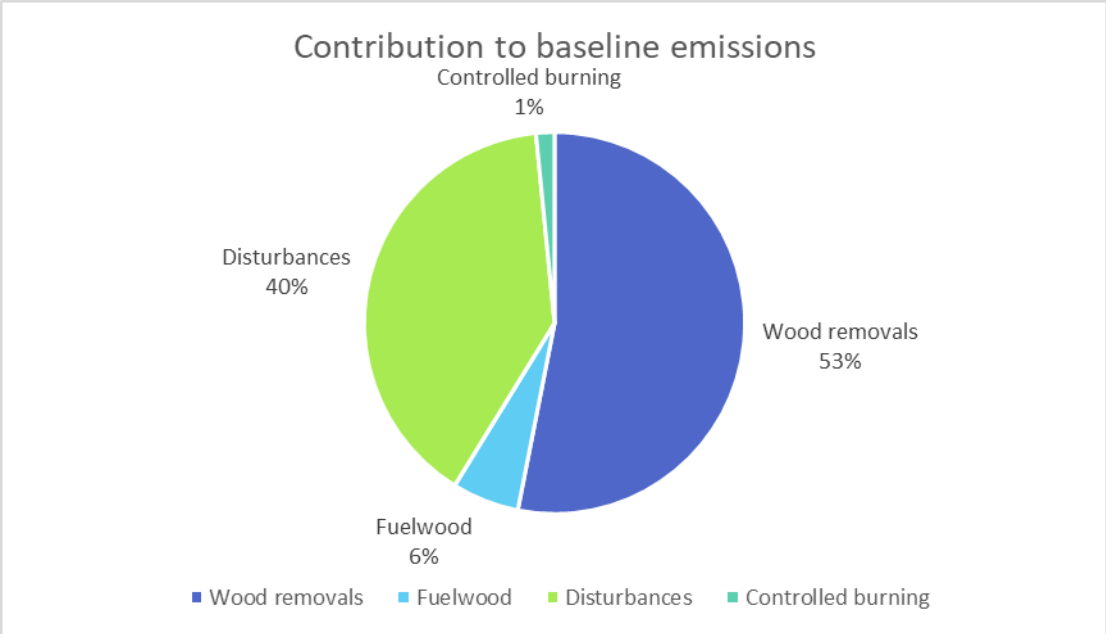


Figure 4: Relative contribution to baseline emissions for the project area for each category.

Scenario definition

For the purpose of estimating the gains in terms of emissions from the project, two scenarios have been defined: “Without Project” and “With Project”. The difference between these two is an indication of the benefits accruing from the project in terms of reduced emission levels.

For the Without Project scenario, the assumption is that there will be new developments in the project area and in particular the Bakhuis bauxite project. See further for more details about this. Furthermore, for the Without Project scenario, a business as usual approach is projected with regards to forest degradation in the area i.e. continuation of historical trends in wood removals, use of fuelwood, and impact of disturbances and controlled burning.

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In the With Project scenario, the Bakhuis bauxite project is still foreseen, but it is assumed that this will be implemented in a more diligent manner. Furthermore, a break in historical trends in forest degradation is projected, resulting in fewer emissions.

The basic assumptions for each of the two scenarios are shown in the following table.

Emission category	Without Project	With Project
Carbon gains	Reduces sequestration due to developments (Bakhuis project)	Idem – But at a slower rate
Disturbances - Mining	Emissions from developments (Bakhuis project)	Idem – But at reduced levels
Disturbances - Shifting cultivation	Based on historic trends	Reduced levels
Wood removals	Existing concessions utilized	Reduced levels
Firewood	Business as usual	Idem
Controlled burning	Based on historic trends	Reduced levels

For each category the emissions have been estimated based on IPCC guidelines. This is now presented in the next sections.

B. Bakhuis project

Background

The development of the so-called **Bakhuis bauxite project** is foreseen. This will entail a new bauxite mine in the Bakhuis area, which is located within the project area. The introduction of the mine will have consequences for the land use composition as certain parts of the area will be converted into mining zones. Furthermore, the introduction of mining operations will also result in an increase in emissions.

With the implementation of the project however, measures can be put in place to mitigate such increases in emissions and thus resulting in a scenario with lower emissions, which is referred to as the “With Project” scenario.

It is important to also mention that a number of **large-scale agricultural projects** have been proposed, some of which are projected to be partially located in the project area. These activities will also result in a change in land use as a portion of the forest will be converted into agricultural lands. Furthermore, the new agricultural activities will also result in an increase in emissions. However, at this time it is not clear how serious these projects are, and no official information is available on this. Therefore, the impact of the agricultural projects is not considered, and the analysis is limited to the Bakhuis project only.

Change in land composition due to Bakhuis development

The amount of primary forest in the project area will be reduced due to the introduction of bauxite development. A part of this forest will be converted and thus no longer contribute to carbon sequestration. In this section the area of land for each of the two development projects is analyzed.

The Bakhuis project consists of proven bauxite reserves of 324 million tons and has been divided into 29 mining areas that will be developed sequentially over a period of roughly 10 years.[36] As can be seen in the figures, the Bakhuis project is fully encapsulated by the project area. The total mining area size is 266,366 hectares, which comes down to around 8.5% of the ASL3 project area.

[36] Source: Presidential Commission Development West Suriname Bakhuis Bauxite.

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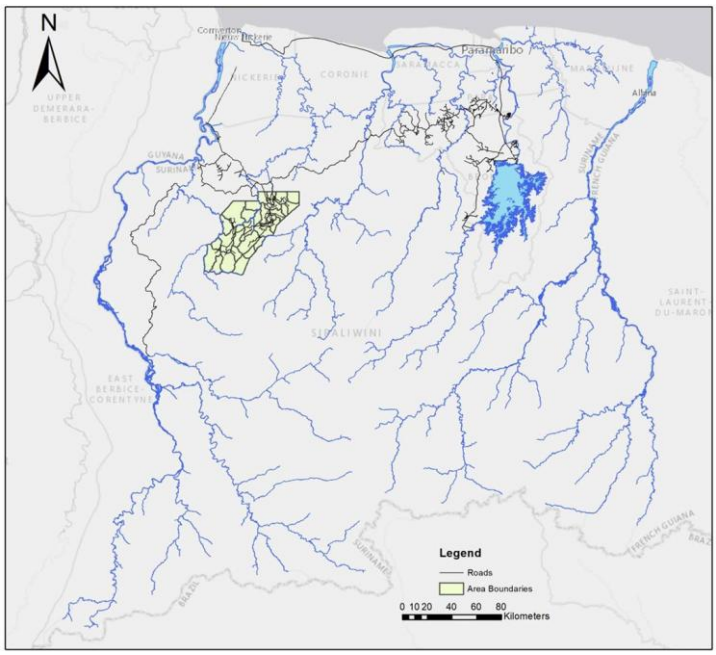
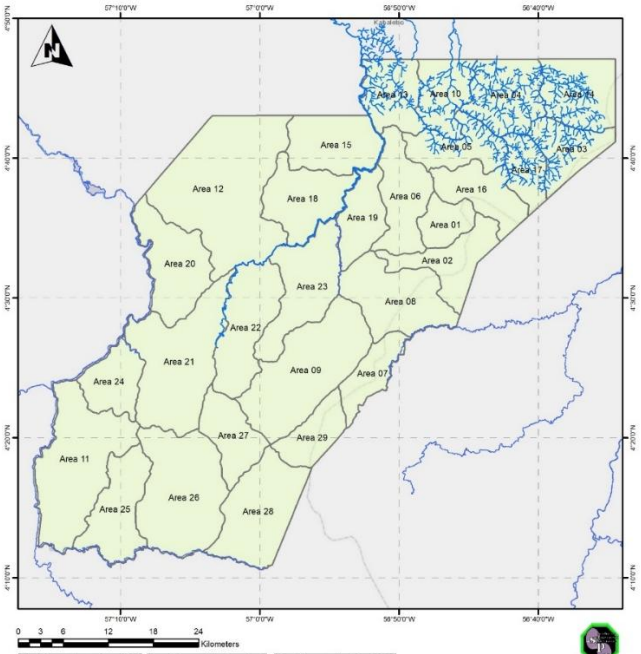


Figure 5: Location of the Bakhuis project area. Source: Presidential Commission Development West Suriname Bakhuis Bauxite.



Area Name	Area Km2
Area 01	38.0016
Area 02	72.2198
Area 03	60.7584
Area 04	87.2197
Area 05	64.4663
Area 06	84.2301
Area 07	48.1097
Area 08	111.8838
Area 09	171.1737

Area Name	Area Km2
Area 10	61.9021
Area 11	170.5397
Area 12	254.6764
Area 13	67.1375
Area 14	85.6129
Area 15	86.1027
Area 16	68.0040
Area 17	42.4264
Area 18	86.5023
Area 19	57.6204

Area Name	Area Km2
Area 20	100.4965
Area 21	167.6852
Area 22	104.5667
Area 23	106.5180
Area 24	58.7608
Area 25	89.1278
Area 26	164.4507
Area 27	64.4571
Area 28	121.8631
Area 29	51.4090

Figure 6: Details per area of the Bakhuis project area. Source: Presidential Commission Development West Suriname Bakhuis Bauxite.

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In both the Without Project and With Project scenarios, the Bakhuis project is assumed to be implemented. This is a realistic assumption given the fact that the expression of interest phase for the project is currently ongoing and the government has already committed itself to the project.[37]

When considering the land conversion, the temporal dimension also has to be taken into account. The Bakhuis mine is not expected to be developed overnight but rather over a period of time. Once developed, a typical bauxite mine has a resource lifetime of 41 years.[38] Based on the total proven reserve of 324 million tons and the total area size of 266,366 hectares, on average there is a bauxite reserve of 1,126 ton per hectare.

For the Without Project scenario, the typical mine lifetime of 41 years has been assumed. This comes down to a production of 7.9 mln ton per year. For the With Project scenario, it is assumed that the production level is less intense, and an average mine lifetime of 60 years is used. This corresponds with a production of 5.4 mln ton per year.

The amount of land to be converted per year will depend on the production needs. A projection of this is shown in the following table.

Table 19: Projection of land conversion requirements based on production levels.

	Production (mln tons)		Area required (ha)	
Year	Without Project	With Project	Without Project	With Project
1			1,624	1,110
2			3,248	2,220
3			4,873	3,330
4	7.9	5.4	6,497	4,439
5	7.9	5.4	12,993	8,879
6	7.9	5.4	19,490	13,318
7	7.9	5.4	25,987	17,758
8	7.9	5.4	32,484	22,197
9	7.9	5.4	38,980	26,637
10	7.9	5.4	45,477	31,076
11	7.9	5.4	51,974	35,515
12	7.9	5.4	58,471	39,955
13	7.9	5.4	64,967	44,394
14	7.9	5.4	71,464	48,834
15	7.9	5.4	77,961	53,273
16	7.9	5.4	84,458	57,713
17	7.9	5.4	90,954	62,152
18	7.9	5.4	97,451	66,592
19	7.9	5.4	103,948	71,031
20	7.9	5.4	110,444	75,470

Here, it is assumed that primary forest will be converted to mining areas. It is noted that in reality there will be a mix of different land types that will be replaced. Given that the majority of this will however be primary forest, only this land use category has assumed to be depleted as a result of introduction of the bauxite development.

[37] See for example news article: "Committee Bakhuis identifies potential investors. Available at: https://m.starnieuws.com/index.php/welcome/index/nieuwsitem/80223

[38] Allison Britt, Australian Resource Reviews - Bauxite, Australia Department of Industry, Innovation and Science / Geoscience Australia, 2017.

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C. Carbon gains

Carbon gains are the savings caused by carbon sequestration by forest. This is computed in the following way:

$$\Delta CG = \Sigma i,j(Ai,j \bullet GTOTAL\ i,j \bullet CFi,j\ )$$

Where:

- ΔCG= annual increase in biomass carbon stocks due to biomass growth in land remaining in the same land-use category by vegetation type and climatic zone, tonnes C yr-1
- A = area of land remaining in the same land-use category, ha
- GTOTAL= mean annual biomass growth, tonnes d. m. ha-1 yr-1
- i = ecological zone (i = 1 ton)
- j = climate domain (j = 1 to m)
- CF = carbon fraction of dry matter, tonne C (tonne d.m.)-1

$$GTOTAL = \Sigma i,j\{GW \bullet (\ 1 + R\ )\}$$

Where:

- GTOTAL = average annual biomass growth above and below-ground, tonnes d. m. ha-1 yr-1
- GW = average annual above-ground biomass growth for a specific woody vegetation type, tonnes d. m. ha-1 yr-1
- R = ratio of below-ground biomass to above-ground biomass for a specific vegetation type, in tonne d.m. below-ground biomass (tonne d.m. above-ground biomass)-1.

The carbon gains per scenario can now be estimated based on the methodology from the IPCC guidelines and the parameter assumptions as per the latest Suriname FREL report.[39] The following tables show the results of the carbon gains estimated following from the land use projections per scenario.

Table 20: Estimates for carbon gains under the two scenarios. Amounts in tCO2eq.

Year	Scenario Without	Scenario With	Difference
1	(3,650,128)	(3,650,732)	(604)
2	(3,648,219)	(3,649,428)	(1,209)
3	(3,646,310)	(3,648,124)	(1,813)
4	(3,644,401)	(3,646,819)	(2,418)
5	(3,636,766)	(3,641,601)	(4,836)
6	(3,629,130)	(3,636,384)	(7,254)
7	(3,621,494)	(3,631,166)	(9,672)
8	(3,613,858)	(3,625,948)	(12,090)
9	(3,606,223)	(3,620,731)	(14,508)
10	(3,598,587)	(3,615,513)	(16,926)
11	(3,590,951)	(3,610,295)	(19,344)
12	(3,583,316)	(3,605,077)	(21,762)
13	(3,575,680)	(3,599,860)	(24,180)
14	(3,568,044)	(3,594,642)	(26,598)
15	(3,560,409)	(3,589,424)	(29,016)
16	(3,552,773)	(3,584,206)	(31,434)

[39] FREL (2024): Government of Suriname (2024). Forest Reference Level of Suriname. Paramaribo, Suriname

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17	(3,545,137)	(3,578,989)	(33,852)
18	(3,537,501)	(3,573,771)	(36,270)
19	(3,529,866)	(3,568,553)	(38,688)
20	(3,522,230)	(3,563,336)	(41,105)
Total	**(71,861,023)**	**(72,234,600)**	**(373,576)**

D. Disturbances

Emissions due to Bakhuis project

As mentioned, the introduction of the two developments will also introduce additional emissions. For the Bakhuis project, the main sources of emissions are diesel consumption in vehicles and electricity consumption. About 80% of emissions are associated with diesel consumption in mining and haulage and around 20% from electricity consumption for processing and ship loading activity. Emissions per tonne of bauxite produced are approximately 0.4 kg of CO2 per ton bauxite.[40]

The figure of 0.4 kg of CO2 per ton is adopted for the Without Project scenario. For the With Project scenario, it is assumed that use will be made of renewable energy generation for the electricity consumption at the mining sites. Given that this corresponds to around 20% of total emissions when generated by fossil fuels, under a renewable energy scenario the original figure of 0.4 will be reduced to 0.32 kg of CO2 per ton bauxite.

Based on the projected production levels (see also section 2.4.1) the annual emissions for the Bakhuis mine can be estimated as shown in the following table. Note that it is assumed that mining takes place three years after the start of the development of the mine.

Table 21: Estimates for emissions for the two scenarios for the Bakhuis project.

	Production (mln tons)		**Emissions (tCO2eq)**		
Year	**Without Project**	**With Project**	**Without Project**	**With Project**	**Difference**
1					
2					
3					
4	7.9	5.4	31,610	17,280	(14,330)
5	7.9	5.4	31,610	17,280	(14,330)
6	7.9	5.4	31,610	17,280	(14,330)
7	7.9	5.4	31,610	17,280	(14,330)
8	7.9	5.4	31,610	17,280	(14,330)
9	7.9	5.4	31,610	17,280	(14,330)
10	7.9	5.4	31,610	17,280	(14,330)
11	7.9	5.4	31,610	17,280	(14,330)
12	7.9	5.4	31,610	17,280	(14,330)
13	7.9	5.4	31,610	17,280	(14,330)
14	7.9	5.4	31,610	17,280	(14,330)
15	7.9	5.4	31,610	17,280	(14,330)
16	7.9	5.4	31,610	17,280	(14,330)
17	7.9	5.4	31,610	17,280	(14,330)
18	7.9	5.4	31,610	17,280	(14,330)
19	7.9	5.4	31,610	17,280	(14,330)

[40] Australia Aluminum Council, Australian Aluminum Pathways, Fact sheet #2, July 2022.

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20	7.9	5.4	31,610	17,280	(14,330)
Total	**134.3**	**91.8**	**537,366**	**293,760**	**(243,606)**

Shifting cultivation

Shifting cultivation is a traditional way of farming whereby a piece of land is deforested with the wood extracted and remaining vegetation and stumps burned. The primary objective is to produce food for self-supply. The surplus is either sold or bartered. Shifting cultivation is an economic option to avoid carbon stock losses due to deforestation or forest degradation with emission cost per hectare being around 20% of intensive agriculture farming.[41]

Further reduction in emissions from shifting cultivation practices can potentially be achieved through the application of agroforestry. This is a land management practice that combines the cultivation of trees, crops, and/or livestock on the same piece of land. This results in lower emission levels compared to other agricultural systems including potentially shifting cultivation. Detailed information about potential reduction in emissions was however not available to conduct such estimations. Therefore, emission reductions in this area have not been considered further here.

E. Wood removals

For wood removals the assumption is that under the Without Project, there is an historic growth in the level of concessions issued for wood removals and utilization of these concessions. Under the With Project scenario, the assumption is that there is no further growth in concessions and gradual reduction in wood removals over time.

Annual carbon loss due to wood removals are given by:

$$Lwood\text{–}removals = \{ H \bullet BCEFR \bullet (1+R) \bullet CF \}$$

Where:

- Lwood-removals = annual carbon loss due to biomass removals, tonnes C yr-1
- H = annual wood removals, roundwood, m3 yr-1
- R = ratio of below-ground biomass to above-ground biomass, in tonne d.m. below-ground biomass (tonne d.m. above-ground biomass)-1. R must be set to zero if assuming no changes of below-ground biomass allocation patterns (Tier 1).
- CF = carbon fraction of dry matter, tonne C (tonnes.m.)-1
- BCEFR = biomass conversion and expansion factor for conversion of removals in merchantable volume to total biomass removals (including bark), tonnes biomass removal (m3 of removals)

[41] NIMOS, SBB and UNIQUE (2017). Background study for REDD+ in Suriname: Multi-perspective analysis of drivers of deforestation, forest degradation and barriers to REDD+ activities. Paramaribo, Suriname. p. 72.

Docusign Envelope ID: 5E7CE5BF-ADA0-4E6C-92D0-BAB5774BC78E

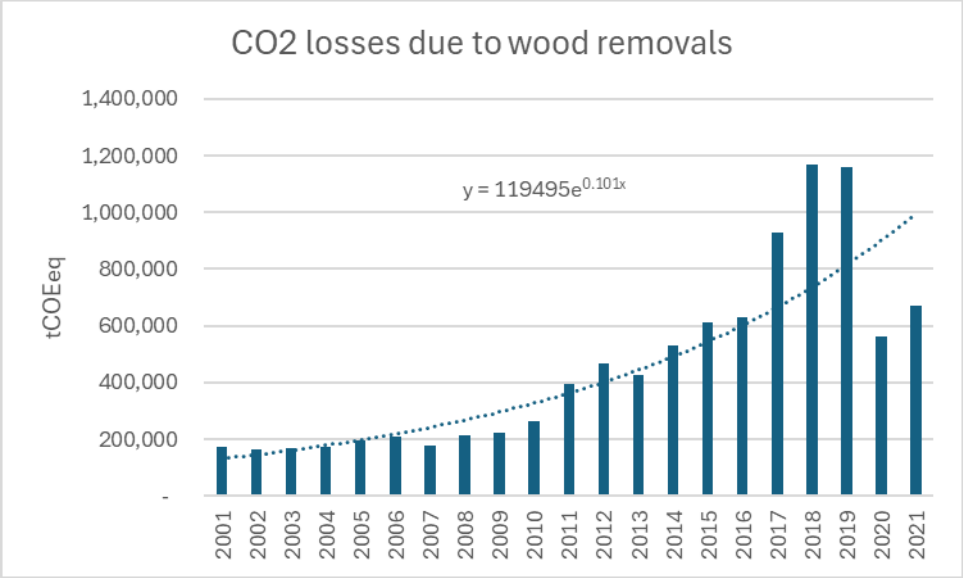


Figure 7: Historical levels of CO2 losses due to wood removals. Data is based on FREL (2024) and scaled to the project area. Amounts in tCO2eq.

Historical growth in carbon losses due to wood removals has been on average 7% per year during the period 2001 – 2021. For the Without Project scenario, this 7% historical trend has been assumed to continue to apply. For the With Project scenario, the assumption is that there are no further wood removals in the project area except for the historical level in the base year (2021). Existing logging activities will be expected to be carried out at current levels, but this will not be further intensified. Thus, for the With Project scenario a growth rate of 0% is assumed.

Table 22: Estimates for CO2 losses for the two scenarios for wood removals. Amounts in tCO2eq.

Year	Without Project	With Project	Difference
1	719,481	672,601	(46,880)
2	769,628	672,601	(97,027)
3	823,271	672,601	(150,670)
4	880,653	672,601	(208,052)
5	942,034	672,601	(269,433)
6	1,007,693	672,601	(335,092)
7	1,077,929	672,601	(405,328)
8	1,153,060	672,601	(480,459)
9	1,233,428	672,601	(560,827)
10	1,319,397	672,601	(646,796)
11	1,411,358	672,601	(738,758)
12	1,509,730	672,601	(837,129)
13	1,614,957	672,601	(942,356)
14	1,727,519	672,601	(1,054,918)
15	1,847,926	672,601	(1,175,325)
16	1,976,726	672,601	(1,304,125)
17	2,114,503	672,601	(1,441,902)
18	2,261,883	672,601	(1,589,282)
19	2,419,535	672,601	(1,746,934)
20	2,588,175	672,601	(1,915,574)

Docusign Envelope ID: 5E7CE5BF-ADA0-4E6C-92D0-BAB5774BC78E

Total	**30,071,484**	**14,124,616**	**(15,946,868)**

E. Fuelwood and controlled burning

As mentioned earlier, fuelwood and controlled burning have a small share in the total emissions are respectively 6% and 1%. For these categories the assumption is that historical trends will continue in both scenarios.

Conclusions

The objective of this assessment was to assess the possible GHG emission reduction measures and the impact of the project. For this purpose, two scenarios have been computed namely "Without Project" and "With Project" The difference in the level of emissions between these two is a measure of the avoided CO2 as a result of implementing the project.

The methodology for computing CO2 emissions is based on the IPCC guidelines. The analysis has a 20-year outlook period. The difference in emissions per scenario is caused by chiefly the following factors:

1. The development of the so-called Bakhuis bauxite project will entail a new bauxite mine in the Bakhuis area, located within the project area.
2. Impact of more diligent wood removals policy.

In the With Project scenario, the Bakhuis is expected to proceed in a more diligent manner. More specifically, for the Bakhuis project a less intensive production increase trajectory is foreseen while emissions from the project are expected to be mitigated by installation of renewable energy sources as opposed to fossil based ones. Wood removals under the With Project scenario follow a more conservative policy with removals remaining at the base level without any further increase.

The analysis of emission levels per scenario and comparison of these provide a measure of the reduction in emissions that the project is expected to generate. This is shown in the following table.

Table 23: Summary of reductions in emissions due to the implementation of the project. Amounts in tCO2eq.

	Without project	**With project**	**Difference**
Carbon gains	(75,513,060)	(75,886,637)	(373,576)
Bakhuis emissions	537,366	293,760	(243,606)
Wood removals	30,071,484	14,124,616	(15,946,868)
Total	**(44,904,210)**	**(61,468,261)**	**(16,564,051)**

From the analysis it can be concluded that the project has the potential to reduce net emissions by 16.5 million tCO2eq over a course of 20 years.

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3. Target Landscape Profile

3.1. Environmental Aspects

West Suriname is characterized by a variety of ecosystems. The target landscape is predominantly covered by tropical rainforests, which include a variety of forest types such as lowland rainforests, montane and sub-montane forests, and swamp forests. These forests are home to an incredible diversity of plant and animal life. The forest structure varies, with dense canopies, rich understory layers, and a floor with rich biodiversity. Numerous rivers and creeks, supporting diverse aquatic and riverine ecosystems, crisscross the area. These water bodies are crucial for the sustenance of many species of fish, amphibians, and aquatic mammals, including the giant river otter (*Pteronura brasiliensis*). The riparian zones along these waterways are rich in plant species that thrive in wet conditions. In the northwestern part of the area there are also freshwater swamps and flooded forest ecosystems. Though less extensive, there is alos presence of savanna and insular mountain ecosystems. These ecosystems are found on the higher plateaus and mountaintops within the Central Suriname Nature Reserve and host species adapted to these specific conditions. The flora and fauna here are markedly different from those in the lowland forests, contributing to the area's overall biodiversity.[42]

These ecosystems harbor a rich variety of flora and fauna, contributing to the overall biodiversity of the region. The landscape, characterized by dissected plateaus and steep-sided valleys, harbors soils predominantly as laterite or ferricrete, with a significant portion covered by bauxite deposits in the Bakhuis area. The region experiences a tropical climate with an estimated annual rainfall of 2,200 mm. Aquatic ecosystems within the area are noted for their diversity, suggesting a complex and ecologically significant aquatic environment. Terrestrial biodiversity is equally remarkable, with extensive surveys revealing a diverse flora and fauna, including endangered species and a high degree of endemism, underscoring the conservation value of the area.[43]

Flora

The West Suriname region is home to a diverse array of plant species, including many rare and endemic varieties. The rainforests are particularly important, acting as a reservoir for many medicinal plants and providing habitat for numerous orchid and tree species. These forests feature towering canopies, with some trees soaring up to approximately 50 meters, hosting a vast array of species. Two distinct layers characterize the savanna forest in the region, with the tallest trees reaching heights of approximately 30 meters. This forest type is notably open and airy, with a relatively modest diversity of species. However, the undergrowth thrives with saplings of dominant trees, while palms are sparsely scattered but occasionally more prevalent. Lianas are infrequent, and the herb layer exhibits notably low species richness. The soil composition predominantly comprises white to light brown coarse sand, with a humus layer ranging from 0 to 10 centimeters in thickness.[44] Plant diversity in the proposed Protected Area Kaboeri Kreek can be considered rather high,

[42] Ouboter, P. (2002). Directory of Protected Areas of Suriname. Adapted from: Werkhoven, M., P. Ouboter & K. Mohadin, 1997. Area Profiles Dossier for the Workshop Selection Protected Areas, by CMO, Paramaribo, 42 pp. IBER.
[43] SRK Consulting. (2008). Bakhuis Mining ESIA: Draft ESIR, Chapter 6: Biophysical Baseline. January 2008.
[44] Maas, P. (1971). Floristic observations on forest types in Western Suriname. 1.

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because of the species-rich ecosystems of the Old Coastal Plain and Savanna Belt. Unlike the diversity in the Mac Clemen proposed Protected Area, which is not very diverse, since this area has only landscapes of the Young- and Old Coastal Plain.[45] A vegetation study for the Bakhuis Bauxite Mining project documented a total of 761 vascular plant species within the exploration concession area and 53 of these species are species of concern based on criteria such as rarity, endemism, restricted distribution, and inclusion in international protection lists for vulnerable or threatened plants.[46] The plant diversity within the CSNR is exceptionally high, owing to the presence of diverse ecosystems. Quantitative data collected from various areas within the reserve highlight this richness, with a substantial number of collected specimens and rare species identified. For instance, Raleighvallen/Voltzberg boasts 996 specimens and 60 rare species, Tafelberg records 1,330 specimens and 88 rare species, and the Wilhelmina Mountains document 2,699 specimens and 143 rare species. Endemic species, totaling about 47, contribute significantly to the reserve's botanical uniqueness.[47]

Fauna

West Suriname supports a wide range of wildlife, including various mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian, and species. Notable species include jaguars, tapirs, spider monkeys, harpy eagles, some of which are endangered. In the Bakhuis Mountains of West Suriname, a number of comprehensive biodiversity surveys were undertaken as part of an extensive environmental and social impact assessment for a proposed bauxite mining concession.[48] The primary goal for this assessment was to establish a baseline understanding of species diversity and abundance, enabling comparison across seasons, locations, and habitats. The description of the fauna present in the target landscape is based on this assessment.

A total of 83 small mammal species have been recorded in the Bakhuis area, including 68 species of bats, 8 species of rats and mice, and 7 species of opossums. Notable findings during this assessment included the recording of four bat species previously undocumented in Suriname's fauna. Seasonal variations did not show significant differences attributable to climatic conditions, while spatial analysis revealed similar bat abundance across most study sites within the concession area. However, a nearby ecotourism site exhibited distinct bat species compositions, indicating some adaptation to human-modified environments. These findings suggested that mining explorations in Bakhuis have had a relatively minor impact on bat populations, with the surrounding forests demonstrating resilience to limited disturbances. Furthermore, habitat-specific observations highlighted the importance of mesic lowland regions as species reservoirs for upland areas, emphasizing the critical role of small mammals, particularly bats, in ecosystem health and reforestation efforts.[49]

Medium and large mammals within the Bakhuis Mountains include 37 species; of which seven are primate species an other include the Jaguar (with high presence[50]), Giant otter, the Brazilian tapir and the Bush dog. There is untouched nature of the region's mammalian fauna, indicative of minimal human exploitation. Birds consist of 364 bird species including the Harpy Eagle, the Blue-cheeked Parrot, and Olive-sided Flycatcher, which are threatened. This high species richness—encompassing at least 52% of Suriname's bird species and 88% of the Guiana Shield endemics within just 1.7% of the country's area—highlights Bakhuis' significant conservation value (O'Shea & Ottema, 2007). There are over 30 amphibian species, and more than 54 reptile species found in the CSNR[51], which is representative of West Suriname.

Fish surveys in the streams of the Bakhuis area, identified 113 fish species within the streams sampled, indicating a rich biodiversity. Notably, the Nickerie River system alone hosted 83 fish species, including two potentially new to science

[45] Ouboter, P. (2002). Directory of Protected Areas of Suriname. Adapted from: Werkhoven, M., P. Ouboter & K. Mohadin, 1997. Area Profiles Dossier for the Workshop Selection Protected Areas, by CMO, Paramaribo, 42 pp. IBER.

[46] Bordenave, B. G., & de Granville, J. J. (2007). Baseline Report and Impact Assessment: Vegetation and Floristics for the Proposed Bakhuis Bauxite Mining Project. SRK Consulting, March 2007.

[47] Ouboter, P. (2002). Directory of Protected Areas of Suriname. Adapted from: Werkhoven, M., P. Ouboter & K. Mohadin, 1997. Area Profiles Dossier for the Workshop Selection Protected Areas, by CMO, Paramaribo, 42 pp. IBER.

[48] Lim, B.K. (2007). Baseline Report and Identification of Potential Impacts: Small Mammals for the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the Proposed Bakhuis Bauxite Mine Suriname. SRK Consulting, December 2007.

[49] Ibid.

[50] Sanderson, J.G. (2007). Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for the Proposed Bakhuis Bauxite Mining Project: Specialist Study on Medium and Large Mammals. SRK Consulting, March 2007 (Updated October 2007).

[51] Ouboter, P. (2002). Directory of Protected Areas of Suriname. Adapted from: Werkhoven, M., P. Ouboter & K. Mohadin, 1997. Area Profiles Dossier for the Workshop Selection Protected Areas, by CMO, Paramaribo, 42 pp. IBER.

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(Lithoxus aff. bovallii and Rineloricaria aff. stewarti).[52] A fish survey of the Corantijn River near the village Apoera resulted in 63 fish species reported.[53]

In the proposed Protected Area ofKaboeri Kreek, a large population of giant river otters (Pteronura brasiliensis), as well as Neotropical otters (Lutra longicaudis), and manatees (Trichechus manatus) has been reported.[54] Species diversity is probably high with available quantitative data for the following faunal groups: Fish 67, Amphibians 8+, Reptiles 20+ (Lizards 10+, Snakes 8+, Caimans 2). Based on mammals and bird observations along the Kaboeri Kreek and in the Washabo area in the period September 2000 until March 2001, a total of 16 mammal species and 212 bird species have been observed.[55] (Duplaix, Lingaard, & Sakimin, 2001).

3.2. Socio-economic Aspects

Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ITPs) of West Suriname

In West Suriname, there are several Indigenous and tribal villages, with three Lokono villages, two Kwinti villages, one Kari'na village and one Trio settlement. These villages have grown and diversified over the years. The three Lokono villages are: Washabo with 705 people, Section with 143 people and Apoera the biggest, with 1630 people (CBB, 2024). As time passed, people from various backgrounds moved into these villages, blending with the original Lokono communities in this part of West Suriname. The settlement Sand Landing consists of Trio people and has an estimated population of 50. The Kwinti villages Kaaimanston and Witagron have populations of respectively 18 and 127 people.

Socio-economic Development and Challenges

ITPs in West Suriname are embodiments of resilience and cultural richness. However, they face significant socioeconomic challenges due to geographical isolation and social exclusion (Kambel, 2009). This isolation limits access to vital services such as education, healthcare, and employment opportunities, leading to disparities that fall significantly below national averages in Suriname. The lack of infrastructure exacerbates these issues, further isolating these communities from socioeconomic developments elsewhere in the country. Additionally, the biodiversity surrounding these communities are threatened by forestry and potentially agriculture activities (Dagblad De West 2023; Waterkant 2024), alongside government endeavors for the construction of main road to Nickerie. Noteworthy is that the consulted communities hold positive perceptions about the road construction.

Disparities in Social Indicators

The disparities in education, healthcare access and employment opportunities between indigenous, Maroon, and other populations in Suriname highlight a broader socioeconomic divide (Kambel, 2009). Kambel discusses the vulnerabilities of these IPLC communities to uncontrolled mining and infrastructure projects (e.g. road construction). According to Kambel (2009) such interventions threaten traditional territories and livelihoods, which have been occupied and used for centuries without legal recognition or adequate safeguarding of indigenous and Maroon rights to land and resources (Kambel, 2009).

The community feedback from the Section community emphasized a keen interest in preserving traditional livelihoods while exploring sustainable development avenues, such as agroforestry, ecotourism and the production of traditional crafts. Although GEF funds cannot be used for all these activities, the community-specific feedback underlines the urgent need for targeted interventions to improve educational facilities, healthcare access, and local economic initiatives (Section meeting January 17, 2024; Tibiti meeting January 16, 2024; Washabo meeting January 17, 2024). However, the project may support initiatives related to the project objective, such as biodiversity-friendly, local economic initiatives.

The Impact of Illegal Mining and Environmental Degradation

[52] Flynn, A., Mol, J., Smith, R., Vardy, S., & Corfield, J. (2007). Aquatic Ecology Baseline Report for the Proposed Bakhuis Bauxite Mining Project. Hydrobiology Pty Ltd in association with Dr. Jan Mol, Anton de Kom University Suriname. SRK Consulting, May 2007.
[53] Gajapersad, K. (2017). The Effect of Increased Sedimentation from Gold Mining on Fish Populations of a Large Tropical River: A comparison of the fish populations of the Marowijne and Corantijn rivers Suriname. Master of Science Thesis, Faculty of Technology, Anton de Kom University of Suriname, Paramaribo, Suriname.
[54] Ouboter, P. (2002). Directory of Protected Areas of Suriname. Adapted from: Werkhoven, M., P. Ouboter & K. Mohadin, 1997. Area Profiles Dossier for the Workshop Selection Protected Areas, by CMO, Paramaribo, 42 pp. IBER.
[55] Duplaix, N., et al. (2001). A Survey of Kaboeri Creek, West Suriname, and its Conservation Implications. Commissioned by: The Oceanic Society.

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The socioeconomic challenges of geographical isolation and social exclusion are compounded by illegal mining and environmental degradation. These activities disrupt traditional livelihoods and cause environmental damage. For instance, in the West Suriname area, activities such as logging and mining threaten the destruction of forests, endangering the habitats of countless species and impacting traditional community lifestyles (Gajapersad 2024).

The Tibiti community's concerns about river contamination and unauthorized logging reflect broader environmental and socioeconomic threats, highlighting the need for strategies that respect traditional ways of life and address environmental challenges (Tibiti meeting January 16, 2024). According to the Biodiversity Baseline Report, local Indigenous and tribal communities, whose lives are strongly connected with these natural landscapes, engage in sustainable traditional practices. However, they face encroachments from modern economic activities that threaten their traditional ways of life and the biodiversity upon which they depend (Gajapersad 2024).

Pathways to Sustainable Development

The way forward involves a multifaceted approach that includes strengthening infrastructure, ensuring comprehensive access to education and healthcare, and fostering sustainable employment avenues. By integrating community insights, such as those from the Section meeting, into planning and development initiatives, the project can tailor strategies that respect traditional governance, cultural practices, and the environment. The SID-WS project also promotes sustainable development through support of gender-sensitive economic opportunities, particularly in agriculture, Krappa oil production, and forestry, where women play a crucial role. This approach not only respects traditional and cultural practices but also actively addresses gender disparities, ensuring equitable participation in economic activities. The community's basic interest in managing their resources sustainably, as evidenced by their engagement in discussions on agroforestry, ecotourism, and traditional crafts, presents viable pathways for development that align with cultural values and environmental conservation (Section meeting January 17, 2024; Tibiti meeting January 16, 2024; Washabo meeting January 17, 2024).

The consultations highlighted the importance of inclusive governance and targeted development policies designed to address disparities and ensure equitable growth. The SID_WS proposal development teams findings underline the critical ecological roles of these regions, emphasizing the need for concerted conservation efforts that also align with community-driven sustainable practices (Gajapersad 2024). Community suggestions for agroforestry, ecotourism, and traditional crafts from these meetings offer practical pathways for sustainable development that respect cultural traditions and environmental conservation, while also ensuring gender-equitable opportunities, (Tibiti meeting January 16, 2024; Washabo meeting January 17, 2024).

Economic Activities and Livelihoods

The livelihoods of indigenous and Maroon communities in West Suriname revolve mainly around traditional activities such as agriculture, fishing, hunting and handicrafts. These practices are not only sources of income but are also integral to the cultural identity and ecological stewardship of communities.

Demographics and Economic Diversification by Village:

- Washabo: Home to 705 Lokono people, traditional livelihoods include agriculture and fishing, supplemented by small-scale tourism which is recovering post-COVID. Women play a significant role in the production of krappa oil, a key non-timber forest product.
- Section: With a population of 143, this village engages in subsistence agriculture and handicrafts, with notable participation by women in these sectors.
- Apoera: The largest Lokono village with 1,630 people, known for more diversified economic activities including commercial hunting and fishing. The village serves as a commercial hub to Paramaribo and nearby Nickerie, aiding in the sale of game and fish (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2024).

This chapter draws on insights from meetings with the Washabo, Tibiti, and Section (which is the name one of the local communities involved) communities to underscore the significance of these traditional activities and the communities' commitment to environmental conservation (Washabo meeting January 17, 2024; Tibiti meeting February 16, 2024; Section meeting January 17, 2024).

Threats from External Pressures

The traditional ways of life of these communities face significant threats from external pressures such as illegal logging, mining, and the invasion of a cash-based economy. Specifically, illegal logging has resulted in substantial forest loss which is crucial not just for biodiversity but also for the livelihoods that depend on forest resources. The scale of mining activities,

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often unauthorized, has led to environmental degradation affecting water quality and land usability, directly impacting agriculture and fishing activities which are mainstays of community economies. The Section community meeting particularly highlighted the risks posed by possible changes in land use and external economic activities, which could undermine the environmental integrity and cultural sustainability of these communities. The community's insights, supplemented by Kambel Ellen-Rose (2009), stress the urgency of adopting protective measures and sustainable alternatives (Section meeting January 17, 2024; Kambel Ellen-Rose, 2009).

Sustainable Practices and Economic Diversity

In the Section community, as in Washabo and Tibiti, there is a strong involvement in handicrafts and small-scale agriculture, showcasing the economic diversity and resilience of these communities. For instance, approximately 200 individuals in Tibiti engage in handicrafts, with women constituting about 70% of this group, contributing significantly to household income. In Washabo, small-scale agriculture involves around 150 people, with crop sales supplementing family incomes by up to 30%. However, it is noteworthy that because of the road that is being built through the Kaboerie kreek area, the PPG team was able to witness that agriculture activities in the area are booming. Additionally, according to accounts from the villagers this is being catalyzed by the Districts Commissariat, which they regard as an infringement of their tribal land rights. The aspirations for development that respect environmental and cultural integrity, such as ecotourism and agroforestry, are evident. The discussions underscored the importance of these traditional knowledge-based development opportunities, which require thoughtful planning and active participation of community members (Washabo meeting January 17, 2024; Tibiti meeting February 16, 2024; Section meeting January 17, 2024).

Land Tenure and Sustainable Development

The critical need to recognize and secure land tenure rights for Indigenous and Maroon communities is emphasized as a foundational step toward sustainable development. However, it is important to note that the project will not contribute to solving land tenure rights issues; yet, the lack of land tenure rights should be considered a significant risk/externality that may affect project implementation and the delivery of Global Environmental Benefits. This chapter advocates for an inclusive approach to economic development that integrates traditional practices with sustainable opportunities. Such an approach aims to ensure the preservation of cultural identity, environmental stewardship, and socioeconomic resilience in the face of modern challenges (Section meeting January 17, 2024; Washabo meeting January 17, 2024; Tibiti meeting February 16, 2024; Kambel, 2009).

The economic activities and livelihoods of the indigenous and Maroon communities in West Suriname are characterized by a deep-rooted connection to their natural environment. The insights from the indigenous communities of Washabo and Tibiti, supported by previous studies such as Mijnbouw, Infrastructuur en de Rechten van Inheemse en Tribale Volkeren in Zuidoost Suriname (Kambel 2009), call for a development model that harmonizes traditional practices with sustainable economic opportunities. Such a model should recognize the value of traditional knowledge and promote environmental and cultural sustainability for the well-being of these communities (Washabo meeting January 17, 2024; Tibiti meeting February 16, 2024; Section meeting January 17, 2024; Kambel, 2009).

Kambel (2009) a.o. supports the concept of a development model that harmonizes traditional practices with sustainable economic opportunities, with a strong emphasis on recognizing the value of traditional knowledge and promoting environmental and cultural sustainability. Here are some key points from the report that reflect these aspects:

1. Recognition of Traditional Practices: The report discusses the deep-rooted connection of indigenous and tribal peoples to their ancestral lands and the natural resources therein. It emphasizes the importance of respecting and integrating these traditional land use practices within any development planning, aligning closely with the concept of harmonizing traditional practices with modern development efforts.
2. Environmental and Cultural Sustainability: The document highlights the adverse impacts of mining and infrastructure projects on the environment and the cultural identities of local communities. It calls for the implementation of development strategies that do not just aim for economic gain but also safeguard environmental integrity and cultural heritage.
3. Value of Traditional Knowledge: The report details how traditional knowledge and practices of the indigenous and tribal communities, such as sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation, are vital. It advocates for the recognition and utilization of this knowledge in broader development plans, thereby supporting sustainable and culturally sensitive development.
4. Sustainable Economic Opportunities: There is an emphasis on creating economic opportunities that do not compromise the cultural and environmental ethos of the communities. Examples include sustainable tourism and

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environmentally friendly practices that align with traditional ways of life yet offer avenues for economic enhancement (Kambel E-R, 2009).

These insights support the approach of developing a model that not only respects but actively incorporates traditional knowledge and practices into sustainable development strategies, ensuring that these communities thrive both culturally and economically without sacrificing their environmental stewardship.

Environmental Impacts

The environmental impacts of extractive and other human activities in West Suriname profoundly affect local ecosystems, water sources, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous communities, including the Tibiti indigenous community. These impacts, as detailed during the Tibiti meeting on January 16, 2024, are compounded by illegal mining and logging, leading to mercury pollution, deforestation, water contamination, noise pollution from increased traffic, and wildlife displacement (Gajapersad, 2024). The insights from both the Washabo community meeting on January 17, 2024, and the Tibiti meeting underscore the interconnected fate of these communities with their natural environment, highlighting specific challenges such as water pollution from gold mining and the overuse of local resources by external entities. The Section community voiced concerns over decreasing game availability and habitat destruction caused by indiscriminate logging, which directly impacts their way of life and the ecological balance (Section meeting, January 17, 2024; Tibiti meeting, January 16, 2024; Washabo meeting, January 17, 2024).

Community-Led Environmental Stewardship and Livelihoods

Community meetings overall suggest a deep connection with the natural environment, showcasing sustainable practices and a role as stewards of their land. This consultation finding supported by previous studies Kambel 2009. This connection is evident in the community's dependence on the forest for hunting, fishing, agriculture, and handicrafts. The meeting emphasized the community's concerns over the decline in game availability due to habitat destruction and their opposition to indiscriminate tree cutting, which impacts local wildlife and plant species crucial for their subsistence and cultural practices (Section meeting, January 17, 2024; Tibiti meeting, January 16, 2024).

Impact of Extractive Activities and Socio-Economic Considerations

The insights from the Tibiti meeting, along with findings from previous studies like those of Kambel (2009), underscore the pressing need for mandatory environmental and social impact assessments (ESIAs). These assessments are crucial to enable informed decision-making by Indigenous and Maroon communities on development projects on their land. The absence of ESIAs significantly compromises these communities' abilities to evaluate the potential environmental and cultural disruptions posed by external encroachments, underscoring an urgent need for regulations to protect these vulnerable ecosystems (Kambel, 2009; Section meeting, January 17, 2024; Tibiti meeting, January 16, 2024). The necessity of Indigenous involvement in decision-making processes to effectively address the adverse effects of mining on their communities and environments is emphasized, highlighting the importance of recognizing Indigenous land rights and implementing rigorous environmental protections to ensure sustainable resource extraction (Molenaar 2007).

The negative ramifications of extractive activities in West Suriname are profound, with mercury pollution, deforestation, and water contamination that present severe threats to local ecosystems. These activities not only degrade the environment but also restrict access to essential resources, such as hunting and fishing areas, while displacing wildlife. This exacerbates the challenges faced by communities that rely on these resources for their traditional livelihoods and cultural practices. Kambel (2009) stresses the importance of adopting international standards that respect the traditions and culture of affected communities, advocating for the crucial role of ESIAs in fostering sustainable land-use decisions (Doyle et al. 2015).

Community feedback, especially concerning the socioeconomic impacts such as truck traffic that disrupts daily life and contamination of water sources, further illustrates the multifaceted effects of such activities. According to a study on commercial non-timber forest product extraction, the impact of these activities is significant, calling for sustainable management and regulation (van den Boog et al., 2018). These challenges highlight the need for infrastructure improvements, such as road repairs and educational facilities, and underscore the importance of supporting local economies through agriculture and small-scale enterprises. The SID-WS project aims to integrate local feedbacks to better align project activities with community needs, ensuring that developmental benefits such as infrastructure improvements and educational opportunities are tailored to enhance local capacity and sustainability. The community's responses and initiatives to mitigate these impacts reflect a commitment to environmental stewardship and the pursuit of sustainable management practices. These efforts are not only focused on addressing immediate concerns, but also on advocating for a broader application of sustainable land management and conservation efforts, aiming to protect natural resources from the adverse effects of extractive activities (Haalboom 2009).

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The emphasis on environmental stewardship and secure land tenure is paramount for safeguarding natural resources against the detrimental impacts of mining and other extractive endeavors. These activities threaten ecosystem balance, water purity, and biodiversity, underscoring the need for stricter environmental regulations and sustainable resource management practices. This need is also highlighted in the study by van den Boog et al. (2018), which calls for collaborative management agreements to prevent non-local developments from disrupting the local economy. The community's push for these practices highlights a profound understanding of environmental stewardship, underscoring the significance of community-led initiatives in mitigating environmental impacts and promoting sustainable development (Boog van den et al 2018; Haalboom, 2009; Tibiti meeting, January 16, 2024).

Initiatives and Community Responses

In response to these challenges, the West Suriname communities expressed interest in initiating efforts to protect their environment and advocate for the integration of traditional knowledge with modern conservation practices. The community's suggestions, including the development of agroforestry, sustainable harvesting of non-timber forest products, and the establishment of a small-scale oil production facility, reflect a holistic approach to sustainable development and biodiversity conservation. Recent discussions highlight interest in specific oil production from Krappa and Brazil nut trees, which are prevalent in the region and form a substantial part of the local non-timber forest product economy (Gajapersad, 2024). These initiatives are crucial for ensuring the ecological integrity of the region and safeguarding the rights and traditions of its indigenous peoples, aligning with the broader goals of the SID-WS project (Section meeting, January 17, 2024; Tibiti meeting, January 16, 2024; Washabo meeting, January 17, 2024).

Social Structures and Governance

This section explores the role of traditional governance structures in West Suriname, particularly among Indigenous and Maroon communities. It focuses on how these structures are pivotal in managing local affairs, conflict resolution, and community welfare. Traditional governance systems, led by captains and basjas (assistants), are crucial in the stewardship of environmental resources, yet they often lack formal legal recognition. Not all community members in West Suriname share identical governance structures; for instance, some (e.g. Apoera) have more formalized leadership roles and greater integration with national Governance systems, while others (e.g. Section, Washabo) maintain a more isolated and traditional approach.

The Washabo community meeting on January 17, 2024, the Tibiti Indigenous community meeting on February 16, 2024, and the recent Section community meeting highlight the importance of these traditional governance structures. The meeting with the Section community provided valuable insights into the community's dependence on the forest for livelihood, underscoring the sustainable hunting, fishing, and agriculture practices deeply rooted in their culture. It also stressed the community's dedication to environmental conservation and their strategic use of local resources for economic development, such as handicrafts and the potential for ecotourism, while acknowledging a growing interest among some community members in utilizing larger scale agricultural technologies to enhance productivity, which presents a challenge to traditional sustainable practices (Section meeting January 17, 2024; Washabo meeting January 17, 2024; Tibiti meeting February 16, 2024).

Challenges and Engagement

Despite their effectiveness in community governance, these traditional structures face challenges in gaining recognition within national and international legal frameworks. This section discusses the limitations that this places on communities' ability to advocate for their rights and participate in decision-making processes concerning their lands and resources. The proactive engagement of the Tibiti and the Section communities with the UNDP and other external organizations illustrates their desire to ensure that development initiatives respect their environmental and cultural values, while also aiming to align such initiatives with sustainable and community-supported development goals. For example the Small Grants Program (UNDP) has supported the female krappa oil producers with grants to professionalize their production, by providing grants financing the purchase of machinery, training, improved labelling, etc. (Tibiti meeting February 16, 2024; Section meeting January 17, 2024).

Sustainable Development and Community Suggestions

The discussions in the Tibiti and Section communities on sustainable development options such as maripa oil production, eco-tourism, and the value placed on traditional crafts reflect their vision for a balanced approach to economic development and environmental conservation. The Section community meeting particularly emphasized the need for infrastructure improvements, such as durable tanks for water storage and machinery for agriculture, to support their way of life and small-scale industries and biodiversity-friendly production practices, which if meeting the sustainability criteria

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can be supported by the SID-WS project. It also highlighted the community's suggestions for capacity-building and training in business management and sustainable practices, indicating a comprehensive vision for sustainable development (Section meeting January 17, 2024; Tibiti meeting February 16, 2024).

The formal recognition of traditional governance structures in legal frameworks is identified as crucial to the empowerment of indigenous and Maroon communities in west Suriname. This recognition would improve their capacity for effective local governance, ensure the sustainability of their cultural and environmental practices, and facilitate their meaningful participation in decisions that affect their lands and resources. This chapter underscores the importance of integrating traditional knowledge and governance into development planning to achieve truly sustainable and inclusive development in West Suriname (Section meeting January 17, 2024).

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Annex 13: Additional agreements: such as cost sharing agreements, project cooperation agreements signed with NGOs (where the NGO is designated as the "executing entity"), letters of financial commitments etc..

Letters of financial commitments are include as separate files.

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Annex 14: Signed LOA between UNDP and IP requesting UNDP Support Services (if required on exceptional basis and authorized by the GEF)

STANDARD LETTER OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNDP AND THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE PROVISION OF SUPPORT SERVICES

HOW TO USE THIS LETTER OF AGREEMENT

- This agreement is used to provide appropriate legal coverage when the UNDP country office provides support services under national execution.
- This agreement must be signed by a governmental body or official authorized to confer full legal coverage on UNDP. (This is usually the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Prime Minister /or Head of State.) The UNDP country office must verify that the government signatory has been properly authorized to confer immunities and privileges.
- A copy of the signed standard letter will be attached to each PSD and project document requiring such support services. When doing this, the UNDP country office completes the attachment to the standard letter on the nature and scope of the services and the responsibilities of the parties involved for that specific PSD/project document.
- The UNDP country office prepares the letter of agreement and consults with the regional bureau in case either of the parties wishes to modify the standard text. After signature by the authority authorized to confer immunities and privileges to UNDP, the government keeps one original and the UNDP country office the other original. A copy of the agreement should be provided to UNDP headquarters (BOM/OLPS) and the regional bureau.

Dear ……,

1. Reference is made to consultations between officials of the Government of ***Republic of Suriname*** (hereinafter referred to as "the Government") and officials of UNDP with respect to the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for nationally managed programmes and projects. UNDP and the Government hereby agree that the UNDP country office may provide such support services at the request of the Government through its institution designated in the relevant project document, as described below.

2. The UNDP country office may provide support services for assistance with reporting requirements and direct payment. In providing such support services, the UNDP country office shall ensure that the capacity of the Government-designated institution is strengthened to enable it to carry out such activities directly. The costs incurred by the UNDP country office in providing such support services shall be recovered from the budget of the project.

3. The UNDP country office may provide, at the request of the designated institution, the following support services for the activities of the programme/project:

(a) Identification and/or recruitment of project and programme personnel;

(b) Identification and facilitation of training activities;

(c) Procurement of goods and services;

4. The procurement of goods and services and the recruitment of project and programme personnel by the UNDP country office shall be in accordance with the UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures. Support services described in paragraph 3 above shall be detailed in an annex to the project document, in the form provided in the Attachment hereto. If the requirements for support services by the country office change during the life of the project, the annex to the project document will be revised with the mutual agreement of the UNDP resident representative and the designated institution.

5. The relevant provisions of the ***Agreement between the Republic of Suriname and the United Nations Development Programme April 1978*** (the "SBAA"), including the provisions on liability and privileges and immunities, shall apply to the provision of such support services. The Government shall retain overall responsibility for the nationally managed programme or project through its designated institution. The responsibility of the UNDP country office for the provision of the support services described herein shall be limited to the provision of such support services detailed in the annex to the project document.

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6. Any claim or dispute arising under or in connection with the provision of support services by the UNDP country office in accordance with this letter shall be handled pursuant to the relevant provisions of the SBAA.

7. The manner and method of cost-recovery by the UNDP country office in providing the support services described in paragraph 3 above shall be specified in the annex to the project document.

8. The UNDP country office shall submit progress reports on the support services provided and shall report on the costs reimbursed in providing such services, as may be required.

9. Any modification of the present arrangements shall be affected by mutual written agreement of the parties hereto.

10. If you are in agreement with the provisions set forth above, please sign and return to this office two signed copies of this letter. Upon your signature, this letter shall constitute an agreement between your Government and UNDP on the terms and conditions for the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for the referenced nationally managed projects.

Yours sincerely,

_____

Signed on behalf of UNDP

Berdi Berdiyev

Deputy Resident Representative

_____

For the Ministry of Spatial Planning and

Environment

……

June 2024

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Attachment

DESCRIPTION OF UNDP COUNTRY OFFICE SUPPORT SERVICES

1. Reference is made to consultations between ***Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment***, the institution designated by the Government of *Suriname* and officials of UNDP with respect to the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for the nationally managed project **"Sustainable and Inclusive Development of West Suriname project XXXXXX"**.

2. In accordance with the provisions of the letter of agreement signed on ***June 2024*** and the programme support document **"Sustainable and Inclusive Development of West Suriname project XXXXX"**, the UNDP country office shall provide support services for a total amount of **USD 62,734.00** for the Project as described below in Annex 1.

3. Support services to be provided:

As described in annex 1

Support services (Insert description)	**Schedule for the provision of the support services**	**Cost to UNDP of providing such support services (where appropriate)**	**Amount and method of reimbursement of UNDP (where appropriate)**
1. Recruitment/ Procurement Services PMU/ Consultants	For the duration of project implementation	USD $ 19,114	Charged directly to project budget. Procurement/Recruitment PMU Project manager/Landscape Conservation specialist; PMU operations manager; PMU technical assistant/ monitoring specialist: 3 transactions @ $584.88 3 transactions for the annual issuance of a contract and -one-off contract/separation during project life @ $2,189.89 20 IC procurement transactions @ $228.41
2. Procurement processes for consultancy firms /grants administration	For the duration of project implementation	USD $ 8,726	Charged directly to project budget Support, train and backstop the setup of Grants mechanism, following UNDP policy on Low Value Grants, under the project targeting 20 grants in a number of areas from SFM training, research for NTFP, agroforestry, CMRV in protected landscapes, pilot projects on SFM/NTFP good practice, value chain. Non-UPL and costs comprised of Programme staff, Operations Staff and Monitoring and Evaluation staff time. 1 @ $8,195
3. Payment processes	For the duration of project implementation	USD $ 28,420	Charged directly to project budget Travel payments and other Direct Payment processes for project personnel, counterparts, project

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			partners, consultants, and other project suppliers and service providers 228 transactions @ $64.64 146 transactions @ $93.63
5.Procurement goods (w/o CAP)	For the duration of project implementation	USD $ 6,474	Charged directly to project budget Procurement process involving local CAP, RFQ requirements 4 transactions @ $526.39 Procurement process not involving local CAP (low value procurement) 40 transactions @ $210.55 Disposal of equipment 1 transaction @ $74.10
TOTAL		**USD** $ **62,734.00**	

4. Description of functions and responsibilities of the parties involved:

As per project document **"Sustainable and Inclusive Development of West Suriname project XXXXX"**:

a. Identification and/or recruitment of personnel to be assigned to the project and management of their contracts /Procurement Services consultants
b. Procurement processes for consultancy firms /grants administration
c. Payment processes
d. Procurement goods

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Annex 15: GEF CEO Endorsement/Approval

To be included.

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Annex 16: On-Granting Provisions Applicable to the Implementing Partner

On-granting is built into the design and in compliance with the UNDP Policy on Low Value Grants (LVGs).

On-Granting Provisions Applicable to the Implementing Partner

Whereas the Implementing Partner ("IP") has been selected by UNDP and the Government to undertake grant-making activities under the Agreement in accordance with the Project/Portfolio Document (Annex A), the IP agrees to be bound by the following additional provisions:

1. Grant Award Process

1.1 The IP shall be fully accountable for the completion of all grant-making activities in accordance with its financial regulations, rules and policies, to the extent that they are consistent with UNDP's grant policies and Financial Regulations and Rules. If they are not consistent, UNDP's grant policies and Financial Regulations and Rules must be followed.

1.2 The IP shall conduct an assessment of grant recipient proposal(s) against set selection criteria established in the Project/Portfolio Document or in the call for proposals, and shall submit eligible grant proposal(s) to the Project/Portfolio Board or designated grant selection committee for consideration and final selection.

1.3 The IP shall ensure that:

a. the grant award process is organized in a fully transparent manner that guarantees impartiality and equal treatment to all applicants;

b. all stages of the grant award process are formally documented through standardized checklists and forms;

c. grants are awarded in accordance with formal rules of procedure, including adequate due diligence policies and processes;

d. the evaluation process is based solely on the established criteria for eligibility, selection and exclusion as indicated in the call for proposals;

e. the grant recipient is duly organized and in good standing in its state/country of organization, as well as the eligibility of activities to be carried out with the grant award;

f. all applicants are notified in writing of the grant award outcome;

g. the grant award decision is made public within a reasonable timeframe following its issuance;

h. grant funds are channeled transparently and effectively to grant recipients;

i. no grant is awarded retroactively for activities already started or completed at the time of the application; and

j. procedures are in place (and set forth in any agreements the IP enters into with grant recipients pursuant to this Agreement) to:

i. recover grant funds unduly paid, and/or to prevent and address irregularities and fraud by the grant recipient; and

ii. suspend, reduce or terminate the grant if the grant recipient fails to comply with its obligations.

1.4 Funding provided by the IP to any individual grant recipient shall not exceed $150,000 per individual grant and $300,000 on a cumulative basis within the same programme period.

2. Managing and Monitoring Performance of Grant Recipient(s)

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2.1 The IP shall supervise and monitor the grant recipient's activities and its achievement of specified results pursuant to the grant proposal selected by the Project/Portfolio Board or designated grant selection committee, including the schedules set forth therein.

2.2 The IP shall measure the grant recipient's performance based on results achieved against agreed performance targets in the grant agreement. Performance shall be monitored and assessed through the progress narrative and financial reports specified in Section 3 below.

2.3 The IP shall ensure that each deliverable for which a grant recipient is responsible for achieving has an effective performance target against which the grant recipient must report periodically and which the IP will monitor through regular reporting, at least on an annual basis.

2.4 UNDP may, during the term of the Agreement, undertake various independent assurance measures (such as spot checks or audits) regarding the IP's activities that are the subject of this Agreement, including monitoring and oversight, as well as independent assurance measures of the Responsible Party (where applicable) and grant recipients' programmatic and financial activities.

3. Reporting and Audit

3.1 The IP shall have in place its own systems to assess and monitor the grant recipient's activities and use of grant funds, including reporting and audit requirements.

3.2 The IP shall ensure the timeliness and accuracy of the grant recipient's reporting in relation to the grant and shall be responsible for the management of the grant recipient's audits. The IP shall determine the frequency of audits of grant recipient(s), evaluate audit quality, and monitor audit findings and any corrective measures to ensure resolution. Notwithstanding the above, UNDP shall have the right to audit or review the IP's and the grant recipient's related books and records as it may require.

3.3 The IP shall consolidate the reporting from grant recipient(s) and submit **annual financial and narrative progress reports** to UNDP no later than 30 days after the end of the year. In the event that the IP engages a Responsible Party to undertake its grant-making obligations and responsibilities (as further described in Section 5 below), the IP shall cause the RP to consolidate the **annual financial and narrative progress reports** from grant recipient(s) and submit the aforementioned to the IP no later than 30 days after the end of the year. The IP will in turn review and submit the consolidated reports to UNDP no later than 45 days after the end of each year.

3.4 The IP shall provide progress reports ("Performance Reports") including financial and narrative information, to UNDP at least 30 days before the expected release of the next tranche or at least annually within 30 days after the end of each year until the activities have been completed. In the event disbursement of funds from UNDP to the IP is to be made quarterly, Performance Reports should be submitted to UNDP on a quarterly basis. The Performance Reports should include a dated certification by the IP's representative with institutional responsibility for financial reporting.

3.5 The IP shall ensure that the grant recipient(s) are audited in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreements. Upon request, the IP shall furnish or cause to be furnished to UNDP a copy of audit reports of the grant recipient(s).

4. Responsibility of the IP

4.1 The IP shall be solely liable for claims by third parties arising from the grant recipient's acts and/or omissions in the course of performing activities under the agreement entered into with the IP pursuant to this Agreement. UNDP shall assume no responsibility for the actions of grant recipients and shall in no way be held liable for third party claims arising therefrom.

5. Engagement of a Responsible Party to Undertake the IP's Grant-Making Responsibilities and Obligations

In the event that the IP engages a Responsible Party ("RP") to undertake its grant-making responsibilities, the IP agrees to the following additional provisions:

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5.1 In selecting an RP to undertake the grant-making activities, the IP shall use the same capacity assessment process and due diligence standards applied by UNDP to assess the IP's financial and grant management skills prior to signing this Agreement.[56] The IP shall select the RP in consultation with the Project/Portfolio Board, as such term is defined in the Project/Portfolio Document, and which includes UNDP and the IP.

5.2 The IP shall sign an agreement with the RP, the terms of which shall be subject to, and construed in a manner that is fully in accordance with, all of the provisions of this Agreement. The IP shall remain responsible for the acts and omissions of the RP in relation to the on-granting activities as if they were the acts and omissions of the IP.

5.3 The IP shall ensure that all provisions, commitments and performance standards that apply to the IP in Paragraphs 1 – 3 above shall apply to the RP unless otherwise agreed by UNDP.

5.4 The IP shall ensure that each responsibility contracted to the RP has an effective performance indicator against which the RP must report periodically and which the IP will monitor through regular reporting and spot-checking, at least on an annual basis.

5.5 Funding provided by the RP to any individual grant recipient shall not exceed $60,000 per individual grant and $120,000 on a cumulative basis within the same programme period.

5.6 The disbursement of grant-making funds from UNDP to the IP shall be made quarterly and in arrears upon submission to and acceptance by UNDP of the quarterly narrative and financial reports provided in Paragraph 3.4 above.

5.7 Payments from the IP to the RP must be made as Performance-Based Payments and contingent solely upon or subject to the achievement of specific results. The RP shall self-finance all or a significant portion of the grant funds necessary to achieve the required measurable results until the pre-agreed performance measures are achieved by the RP and the grant recipients, as measured and approved by UNDP.

5.8 The IP shall ensure that the RP is audited in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreements. Upon request, the IP shall furnish or cause to be furnished to UNDP a copy of audit reports of the RP.

5.9 Any attempted or purported assignment, delegation or other transfer of obligations of the IP set forth in the above on-granting Provisions shall be void and have no effect, except with the prior written consent of UNDP.

[56] The UNDP Partner's Capacity Assessment tool is available here - Partner Capacity Assessment.

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Annex 17: Terms of Reference for Project Board and Project Team

I. Background

All UNDP projects must be governed by a multi-stakeholder board or committee established to review performance based on established monitoring and evaluation metrics and high-level implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. For the purpose of this ToR and to ensure standardization, henceforth, as regards project documentation, such a body shall only be referred to by: 'Project Board.'[57] The Project Board is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a UNDP 'Development Project', which is defined in the PPM as an instrument where UNDP "Delivers outputs where UNDP has accountability for design, oversight and quality assurance of the entire project."

II. Duties and Responsibilities

The two prominent (mandatory) roles of the Project Board are as follows:

1) **High-level oversight of the project** (as explained in the "Provide Oversight" section of the PPM). This is the primary function of the Project Board. The Project Board reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, monitoring missions' reports, evaluations, risk logs, quality assessments, and the combined delivery report. The Project Board is the main body responsible for taking corrective actions as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. And its function includes oversight of annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the programme or project, and related decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively.

   The Project Board also carries the role of quality assurance of the project taking decisions informed by, among other inputs, the project quality assessment. In this role the Board is supported by the quality assurer, whose function is to assess the quality of the project against the corporate standard criteria. This function is performed by a UNDP programme or monitoring and evaluation officer to maintain independence from the project manager regardless of the project 's implementation modality.

   The Project Board reviews updates to the project risk log.

2) **Approval of key project execution decisions** (as explained in the "Manage Change" section of the PPM). The Project Board has an equally important, secondary role in approving certain adjustments above provided tolerance levels, including substantive programmatic revisions (major/minor amendments), budget revisions, requests for suspension or extension and other major changes (subject to additional funding partner/donor requirements).

The Project Board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus when required, including the approval of project plans and revisions, and the project manager's tolerances. The Project Board approves annual work plans and reviews updates to the project risk log.

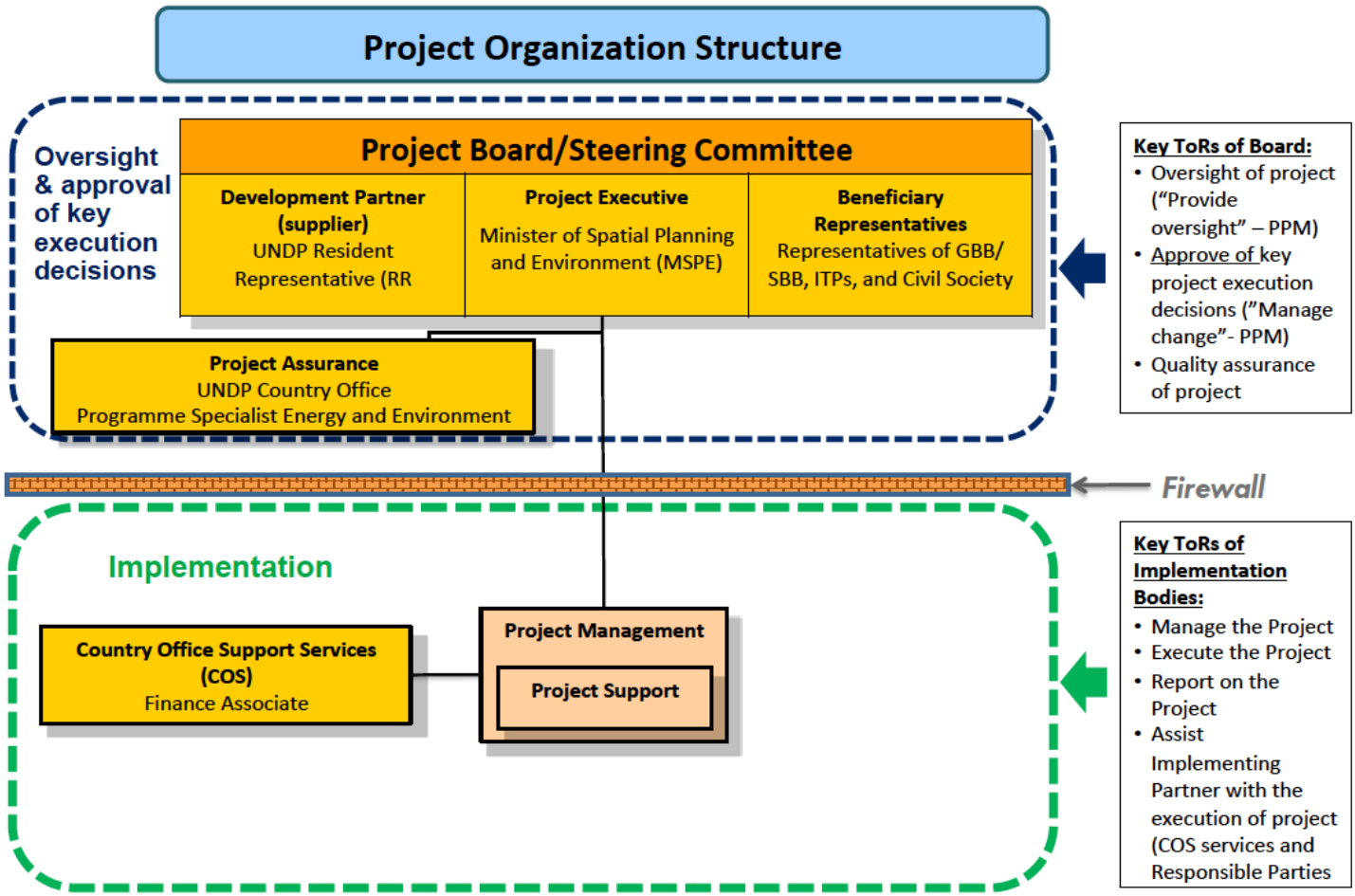
Within the overall governance and management arrangements of the project, the role of the Project Board as regards these two key functions *('High-level oversight of the project' and 'Approval of key project execution decisions')* is distinct from the roles of entities involved in the implementation of the project, namely the implementing partner (IP), responsibilities parties (if applicable), service providers and project staff.

The diagram below outlines the main entities involved (and their respective responsibilities) in the 'oversight/approval of key execution decisions' layer and the 'implementation' layer of the project structure.

Diagram 1 – Project Organization Structure vis-à-vis oversight & approval and implementation roles

[57] Please insert the appropriate entity name in the relevant sections in the document. Where this ToR refers to "Board" it is intended to apply to both these entities and should be changed accordingly to match the entity chosen for the specific project.

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In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, the Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with the Quality Standards for Programming that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective national and international competition. An effective Project Board needs credible data, evidence, quality assurance and reporting to aid decision making (see next section on supporting functions to the Board). The Project Board also needs to be accountable to protect against conflicts of interest and fraud.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include the following:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and promote gender equality and social inclusion (LNOB) in the project implementation;
- Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including standard quality assurance checks, progress reports, risk logs, spot checks/audit reports and the combined delivery report;
- Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance;
- Provide guidance on emerging and/or pressing project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks (including ensuring compliance with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards, Fraud/corruption, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment);
- Agree or decide on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP (Manage Change in the PPM) and the donor, and provide direction and decisions 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 and the donor;
- Agree or decide on a project suspension or cancellation, if required;.
- Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans.

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- Receive and address project level grievance, including overseeing whatever specific compliance and stakeholder response (or grievance) mechanisms have been put in place so that individuals and communities potentially affected by the project have access to effective mechanisms and procedures for raising concerns about the social and environmental performance of the project[58].
- Engage in the low value grant selection process where there is no Grant Selection Committee, as guided by the Low Value Grants – UNDP Operational Guide.

Additional responsibilities of the Project Board can include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Ensure coordination between the various donors and government-funded projects and programmes;
- Report to relevant inter-ministerial bodies or higher-level oversight bodies;
- Ensure coordination with multiple government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
- 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;
- Act as an informal consultation mechanism for stakeholders;
- 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 lessons learned and opportunities for scaling up;
- Providing guidance or reporting protocols to technical committees or sub-bodies reporting to the Board (if applicable);

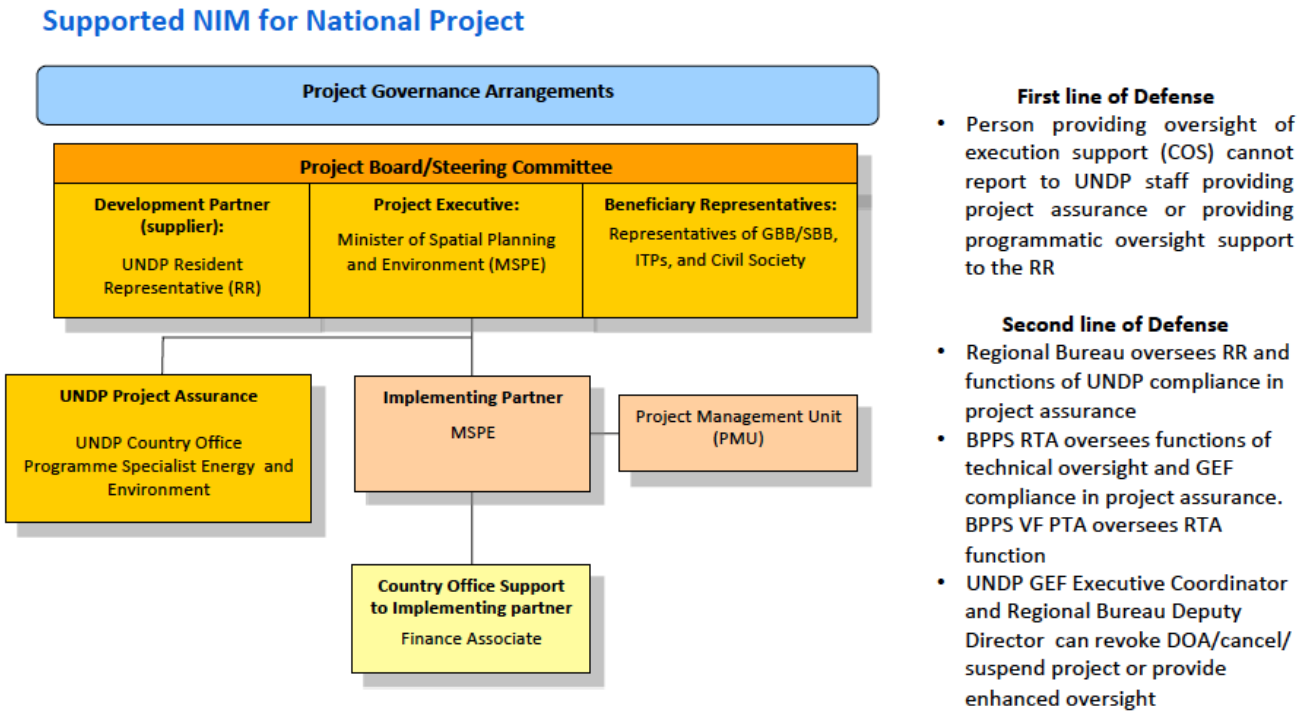
III. Composition of the Project Board

As noted in the diagram below, every Project Board in a UNDP project has three categories of formal members (e.g. voting members). The role of every formal Project Board member must correspond to one of these three roles and be identified accordingly in the project documentation.

Diagram 2 –Project Organization Structure

[58] The responsibilities of the board in this regard should follow UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) as codified in the PPM. It should be noted that while a project board can play a role in addressing or assisting with the compliance and stakeholder response (or grievance) mechanisms put in in place for a given project (as part of their quality assurance and oversight function), this will be in addition to and does not substitute for UNDP's core responsibility to ensure compliance with the SES throughout the project management cycle as part of UNDP's Programming Quality Assurance system.

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The three categories of Project Board members are the following:

1) **Project Director/Executive(s):** This is an individual(s) who represents ownership of the project and chairs (or co-chairs) the Project Board. The executive usually is the most senior national counterpart for nationally implemented projects (typically from the same entity as the Implementing Partner), and it must be UNDP for projects that are direct implementation (DIM). In exceptional cases, two individuals from different entities can co-share this role and/or co-chair the Project Board. If the project executive co-chairs the Project Board with a representative of another category, it typically does so with a development partner representative. The Project Executive is the Minister of Spatial Planning and Environment.

2) **Beneficiary Representative(s):** This is an individual(s) representing the interests of those groups of stakeholders 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 representatives from civil society, industry associations, community groups or other government entities benefiting from the project can fulfill this role. If the project has a specific geographic focus, often representatives from the government entities in the targeted area/region will play this role. There can be multiple beneficiary representatives in a Project Board. The Beneficiary representatives are: a representative from GBB/SBB, two representatives from ITPs, and one representative from Civil Society.

3) **Development Partner(s):** Individuals representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding, strategic guidance and/or technical expertise to the project[59]. There can be multiple development partners representatives in a Project Board. The Development Partner is the UNDP Resident Representative who will ensure the policies of UNDP and the GEF are complied with.

A **UNDP representative must always be represented in the Project Board** in either the project executive or development partner role.

Where applicable, representatives from responsible parties to the project cannot sit on the Project Board as a formal voting member; they can (if requested) attend board meetings as observers. Since the chief responsibility of the Board is to provide high-level oversight of project implementation, to avoid any conflicts of interest, it is not appropriate for representatives of third party entities engaged by the project to provide services – whether responsible parties or contractors/service providers – to concurrently sit on the Board.

[59] With the exception of responsible parties or any firms/entities engaged by the project to provide technical expertise with project funds.

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Representatives of responsible parties can attend board meetings (as observers) but can have no official role in board decision-making. The same principle applies to the project manager who in attending and presenting at board meetings, does so in a non-voting capacity.

In cases where the inputs and guidance of responsible parties or other entities formally engaged in providing goods or services to the project are needed by the Board on a recurring basis, it is recommended to establish appropriate advisory or technical committees or working groups composed of those entities that can formally report to the Board, while ensuring the impartiality and integrity of board decisions happening independent of those bodies (see Section V of the ToR).

IV. Standard Project Board Protocols

The Project Board must meet one time annually at a minimum**.** It is recommended that the timing of board meetings be agreed upon in advance and corresponds to key project reporting or work planning milestones. This Project Board will meet at least two times annually according to this provisional schedule (insert scheduled meeting times if known).

Project Board members cannot receive remuneration from project funds for their participation in the Board. However, it is allowable for board members to be reimbursed from project funds for certain reasonable, qualified expenses related to travel or lodging to attend board meetings. Such protocols are outlined in this ToR and the benefits are applicable to all eligible board members.

All Project Boards must have rules for quorum and documentation/minuting of board decisions. All board decisions and minutes should be kept by the project management unit and UNDP. Guidelines on decisions taken in between board meetings or virtually should be clearly elaborated in the Terms of Reference (ToR) of the Project Board.

Unless otherwise specified, Project Board decisions are made by unanimous consensus. If a consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the final decision shall rest with the UNDP representative on the Project Board or a UNDP staff member with delegated authority as the programme manager.[60]

It is required that as per internationally recognized professional standards and principles of sound governance, conflicts of interest affecting board members in performing their duties must be formally disclosed if not avoidable. Where a board member has a specific personal conflict of interest with a given matter before the board, he/she must recuse oneself from their participation in a decision. No board member can vote or deliberate on a question in which he/she has a direct personal or pecuniary interest not common to other members of the board.

All board members should be presented with a ToR for the Project Board, which will include the responsibilities already outlined and indicate agreed board practices and logistics.

V. Standard Outputs of Project Board Meetings

In its oversight function, the Project Board will (at a minimum) review and assess the following project-related evidence at each meeting:

- Assessment of project progress to date against project output indicators (as documented in the project document results framework)
- Approval/review of annual work plans
- Assessment of the relevant Monitoring & Evaluation mechanisms, including all evaluations[61]
- Review and assessment of the Project Risk Log (with updating/amendments as needed)
- Assessment of project spending, based on a review of the combined delivery report
- Review of required resources versus available funding (if applicable) and steps taken to reduce funding gap identified at the project design stage

This will be in addition to the review and approval of any required project execution decisions.

The output of every Project Board should be a written record (minutes) that captures the agenda and issues discussed and the agreed upon action items and decisions (if applicable). Each report should clearly document the members attending the meeting (as well as all participants in the meeting) and the modality used to agree on a certain action or decision (whether formal voting or no-objection or other mechanism). All records of board meetings should be documented and kept by UNDP in their quality assurance function (see next section).

[60] UNDP has this special right since the ultimate legal and fiduciary accountability for a UNDP project, irrespective of modality, rests with UNDP and UNDP must (in line with its obligations to donors and to the Executive Board) be able to ensure that no action is taken by any body in a UNDP project that contravenes UNDP rules and regulations.

[61] Including audit reports and spot checks.

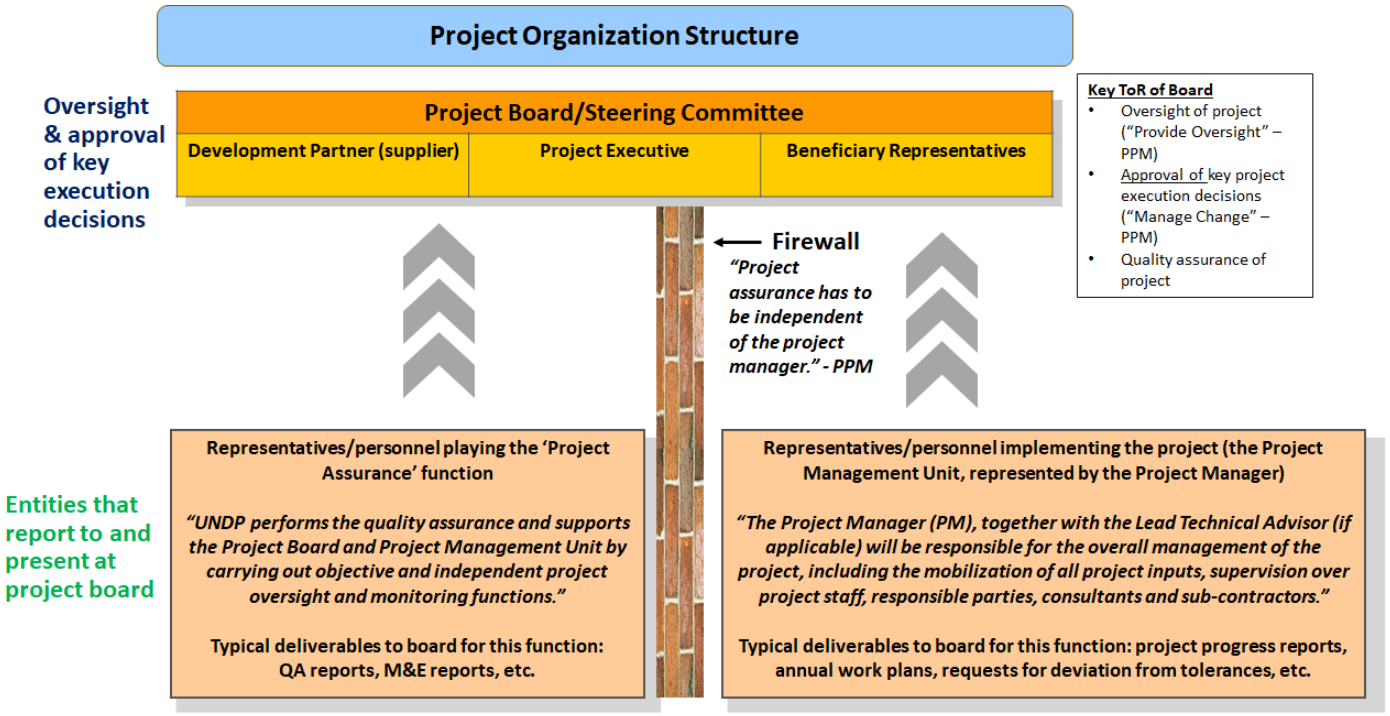
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VI. Support Functions to the Project Board

There are two main entities/functions outside the Project Board structure whose role is to report to the Project Board and support board members in effectively fulfilling their roles: project assurance and project management.

The diagram below explains the primary role of these two entities in the context of their support to Board operations. A description of these two entities follows.

Diagram 3 – Standard Figure of Project Organization Structure – Board Support Entities



Project Assurance: Project assurance is the responsibility of each Project Board member; however, UNDP has a distinct assurance role for all UNDP projects in carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. UNDP performs quality assurance and supports the Project Board (and Project Management Unit) by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, including applying UNDP's social and environmental management system to ensure the SES are applied through the project cycle. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the project manager. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution. In the case where UNDP is also supporting project implementation, protocols should be put in place ensuring proper segregation between UNDP's role in the Board and in the function of project assurance, and any concurrent role in implementation.

A designated representative of UNDP playing the project assurance role is expected to attend all Project Board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative. It should be noted that while in certain cases UNDP's project assurance role across the project may encompass activities happening at several levels (e.g. global, regional), at least one UNDP representative playing that function must, as part of their duties, specifically attend board meetings and provide board members with the required documentation required to perform their duties.

The UNDP representative playing the main project assurance function is the Programme Specialist Energy and Environment.

Project Support, this function is often covered by the Project Management Unit: The Project Manager (PM) (also called project coordinator) is the senior most representative of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and is responsible for the overall management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The project manager typically presents key deliverables and documents to the Board for review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk logs.

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A designated representative of the PMU is expected to attend all board meetings and present the required progress reports and other documentation needed to support board processes as a non-voting representative.

The primary PMU representative attending board meetings is the Project Manager.

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Annex A – Acknowledgement of this ToR by each designated official Project Board member

Terms of Reference for Project Board and Project Team

Requirements to serve on the Project Board:

1. Agree to the Terms of Reference of the Board and the rules on protocols, quorum and minuting.
2. Meet annually; at least once.
3. Disclose any conflict of interest in performing the functions of a Project Board member and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest. This disclosure must be documented and kept on record by UNDP.
4. Discharge the functions of the Project Board in accordance with UNDP policies and procedures.
5. Ensure highest levels of transparency and ensure Project Board meeting minutes are recorded and shared with project stakeholders.

Responsibilities of the Project Board:

6. Consensus decision making:
    1. The project board provides overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.
    2. Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report;
    3. The project board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.
    4. 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.
    5. In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP representative on the board will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.
7. Oversee project execution:
    1. Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded.
    2. Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Implementing Partner for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner.
    3. Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance;
    4. Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP BPPS Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies);
    5. Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.
    6. Track and monitor co-financed activities and realisation of co-financing amounts of this project.
    7. Approve the Inception Report, GEF annual project implementation reports, mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports.
    8. Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.
8. Risk Management:
    1. Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
    2. Review and update the project risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Implementing Partner. This includes risks related that can be directly managed by this project, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project's area of influence that have implications for the project.
    3. Address project-level grievances.
9. Coordination:
    1. Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.
    2. Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

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Annex 18: GEF Core indicators

GEF Core Indicators worksheet included as a separate document, including the supplemental METTs.

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Annex 19: GEF 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	
		☒ Behaviour 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	

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		☒ 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**			
	☒ **Integrated Programs**		
		☐ Commodity Supply Chains (Good Growth Partnership)	
			☐ Sustainable Commodities Production
			☐ Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐ Financial Screening Tools
			☐ High Conservation Value Forests
			☐ High Carbon Stocks Forests
			☐ Soybean Supply Chain
			☐ Oil Palm Supply Chain
			☐ Beef Supply Chain
			☐ Smallholder Farmers
			☐ Adaptive Management
		☐ Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa	
			☐ Resilience (climate and shocks)
			☐ Sustainable Production Systems
			☐ Agroecosystems
			☐ Land and Soil Health
			☐ Diversified Farming
			☐ Integrated Land and Water Management
			☐ Smallholder Farming
			☐ Small and Medium Enterprises
			☐ Crop Genetic Diversity
			☐ Food Value Chains
			☐ Gender Dimensions
			☐ Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		☐ Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			☐ Sustainable Food Systems
			☐ Landscape Restoration
			☐ Sustainable Commodity Production
			☐ Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			☐ Integrated Landscapes
			☐ Food Value Chains
			☐ Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐ Smallholder Farmers
		☐ Sustainable Cities	
			☐ Integrated urban planning
			☐ Urban sustainability framework
			☐ Transport and Mobility
			☐ Buildings
			☐ Municipal waste management
			☐ Green space
			☐ Urban Biodiversity
			☐ Urban Food Systems
			☐ Energy efficiency
			☐ Municipal Financing
			☐ Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			☐ Urban Resilience

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	☒ **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

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			☐ 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	
	☐ **International Waters**		
		☐ Ship	
		☐ Coastal	
		☐ Freshwater	
			☐ Aquifer
			☐ River Basin
			☐ Lake Basin
		☐ Learning	
		☐ Fisheries	
		☐ Persistent toxic substances	
		☐ SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
		☐ Targeted Research	
		☐ Pollution	
			☐ Persistent toxic substances
			☐ Plastics
			☐ Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
			☐ Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		☐ Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		☐ Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		☐ Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		☐ Large Marine Ecosystems	
		☐ Private Sector	
		☐ Aquaculture	
		☐ Marine Protected Area	
		☐ Biomes	
			☐ Mangrove
			☐ Coral Reefs
			☐ Seagrasses
			☐ Polar Ecosystems
			☐ Constructed Wetlands
	☐ **Chemicals and Waste**		
		☐ Mercury	
		☐ Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		☐ Coal Fired Power Plants	
		☐ Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		☐ Cement	
		☐ Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
		☐ Ozone	
		☐ Persistent Organic Pollutants	

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		☐ Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐ Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		☐ Waste Management	
			☐ Hazardous Waste Management
			☐ Industrial Waste
			☐ e-Waste
		☐ Emissions	
		☐ Disposal	
		☐ New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐ Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		☐ Plastics	
		☐ Eco-Efficiency	
		☐ Pesticides	
		☐ DDT - Vector Management	
		☐ DDT - Other	
		☐ Industrial Emissions	
		☐ Open Burning	
		☐ Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		☐ Green Chemistry	
	☒ **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
		☐ **Technology Transfer**	
			☐ Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			☐ Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			☐ Endogenous technology
			☐ Technology Needs Assessment
			☐ Adaptation Tech Transfer

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		☐ **United Nations Framework on Climate Change**	☐ Nationally Determined Contribution
	☒ **Rio Markers**		
		☐ Paris Agreement	
		☒ Sustainable Development Goals	
		☐ Climate Change Mitigation 0	
		☒ Climate Change Mitigation 1	
		☐ Climate Change Mitigation 2	
		☒ Climate Change Adaptation 0	
		☐ Climate Change Adaptation 1	
		☐ Climate Change Adaptation 2	

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Annex 19: Results of the Partners Capacity Assessment Tool (PACT) and HACT Micro Assessment

Available through the UNDP Country Office.