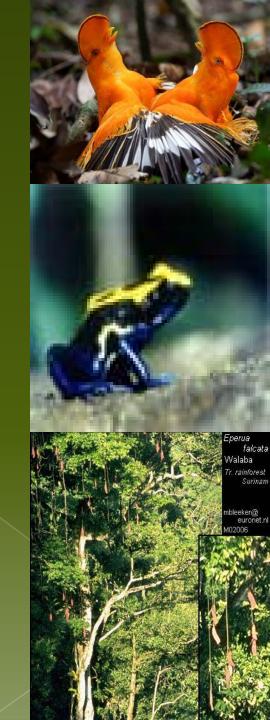


National characteristics forestry sector

- Total area: 16.4 million ha
 - > State owned: 97%
- Population (2007): 509.000 (3/sq km)
- Forest Cover: 14.8 million ha (90% of total area)
 - > Area for SFM: 4-5 million
 - > Protected area: 2.1 million (13%)
- Deforestation rate:0.02%/year



Developments after submissions

- Second draft: 11 January 2010
- Stakeholders consultation
- Conference calls with WB/ TAP
- Video conference with WB/TAP
- Meetings with representative from WB
- Meetings of National REDD+ Committee
- Informal multidisciplinary technical group
 - > MRV
 - Forest Carbon Accounting
 - > Assessment of projects

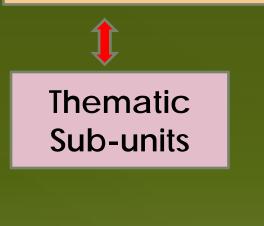
Overarching issues

- Governance Structure/Management Structure
 - > REDD+ strategy/policies
- Involvement of stakeholders in particular Indigenous and Tribal communities
 - Consultation and participation plan
 - > SESA
- Budget gaps
- Relation WB Suriname

Governance/Management structure

NWRG:

Government, Government Institutions, Private sector, IP & T Communities





Monito
-ring
Body

National Forest carbon Unit: Administrative dept, Technical dept, Consultation and outreach dept,

NRWG governmental

Governmental institutions for the implementation of RPP and mainstreaming REDD+ into national developments:

- The Cabinet of the President.
- The Ministry of Physical Planning, Land and Forest Management (RGB).
 - > SBB
- The Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation (PLOS).
- The Ministry of Finance (FIN).
- The Ministry of Labor, Technological Development and Environment (ATM).
 - > NIMOS
- The Ministry of Regional Development (RO).

Governmental institutions due to their impact on REDD+:

- The Ministry of Natural Resources (NH).
- The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries (LVV)
- The Ministry of Public Works (OW).

NRWG non-governmental

- Forest (private) Sector
 - > General Suriname Wood Association
 - > Platform Timber Sector
- Forest dependent communities, IP&M organizations
 - Civil Society
- ADEK University and relevant related research institutions
- The mining sector: large, medium and small scale
- The agricultural sector

Role of Subunits

RPP:

- To ensure full collaboration of all stakeholders. To ensure that the NRWG is an effective, efficient and broad-based mechanism.
- The opportunity to participate, share information and give feedback on issues regarding the implementation of the RPP and REDD+.
- To gain more room for all relevant stakeholders for in-depth discussions on the RPP and REDD+.
 - > Subunits will be transformed into thematic subunits
 - Is to "collect" all organizations, institutions, stakeholders which are not part of the NRWG

National REDD+ Working Group (NRWG)

TAP comment: Place NRWG outside individual government department to ensure greater Independence.

RPP: "The NRWG will be based under the Government for the first phase to guard and monitor that respective stakeholders are executing their roles and responsibilities."

• Rationale:

- The ministries are assigned according to their Specific mandates
- To ensure involvement of (work with) existing governmental structures; cost and time effective, working with existence capacity (as much as possible).

NRWG Continued

For purposes of fast implementation of RPP the NWRG will be responsible for the initial preparatory work under the coordination of a lead ministry

After the evaluation of the first phase, the management structure will be adjusted for improvement in order to be "an independent government body".

Consultations and discussions at levels on the governance and management structure, while considering the recommendations of the TAP

Independent Monitoring Body

- RPP: All activities of the RPP need to be monitored and evaluated by an independent monitoring body.
 - The Planning Office is the national monitoring body of the MADP.

RATIONALE

- Use of existing structures, capacity, and experience
- > Incorporation in national processes

Capacity strengthening is needed!!

Consultation & Participation Plan

- The Consultation and Participation Plan will be developed in close collaboration with the IP, Maroon and Forest dependent Communities
- The principles of FPIC will be used as the basis for the development of FPIC guidelines taking into account the national circumstances. This will be part of the development of the C&P Plan

This role is assigned to the Ministry of Regional Development which has existing structures, knowledge and experience to deal with the issues.

Status quo Land tenure, Traditional Rights Developments

- Long history of initiatives
 - Timber Act, Forest Management Act
 - > Game Act, Nature Conservation Act
- National Forest Policy, National Biodiversity Strategy etc
- Traditional structures are maintained
- Ministry of Regional Development
- Political structure: 11 seats of 51 seats of the Parliament are for the interior

Status Land Rights Developments

- Government embarked on process of Consultation and diologue on Land tenure issues with IP an Marron communities
- A Presidential Commission has been installed. Relevant recommendations for REDD+:
- to identify and demarcate the areas;
- to confer the title of the ground
- Tribal Rights Seminar: (opening by the President) The government has organized a national conference on "Tribal Rights" in Suriname on June 29 – 30, 2009.
- Ministry of Regional Development/IADB project "Support of the development of the Interior"
- Primarily studies regards the collective rights
- Two components of the issue of collective rights in the project are (i) <u>land</u>
 <u>rights, land tenure and use & (ii)support for traditional authorities</u>
- Ministry of Natural Resources
 Development of policy and legal framework for small scale gold mining (WWF)

National REDD+ Strategy

Suriname Green Vision and Strategy (SFM and Nature Conservation)

Multi Annual Development Plan (mainstreaming REDD+ in national developments) 2011-2016

National Policies (implementing REDD+ in all sectors) & National REDD+ Strategy

Development of REDD Legal Framework
Execution of National Action Plans

Performance monitoring Continuous improvement

Framework SESA

Conduct environmental and social baselines

Assessment environmental and social impacts

Develop
mitigatio
measures
alternatives

Consultation

SIGNIFICANT INSTITUTIONS/ORGANIZATIONS:

- 1. Ministers of ATM, RGB, RO
- 2. NIMOS, SBB, Districts commissioner
- IP&M organizations, forest communities, civil societies
- 4. Private sector

SESA WORKING GROUP

Capacity needs: knowledge

Use of Standards/Policies:

- 1. World Bank Safeguard Policy
- 2. National Environmental Policy
- 3. National ESIA Guidelines
- 4. National Legislations

SESA

- The Draft Environmental Law is still in the constitutional process. However the guidelines of the ESIA are widely accepted and used in the logging, mining, energy and agricultural sectors, which prove the fact that these guidelines are accepted by national and international organizations, industrials and multinationals. The guidelines are also implemented in the permits.
- Capacity building on SESA is needed.
 - Overlapping of FPIC and SESA and ESIA
 - What is the link? FPIC->SESA->ESIA?

Reference Scenario, MRV

- Conduct national forest carbon stock assessments & monitoring (WWF, CI, TB)
 - Methodology
 - Establishment of a Technical Forest Carbon Monitoring Unit;
 - Assessment of capacity needs and gaps;
 - Development of plan to fill in the capacity needs and gaps
 - Detailed budget description, future costs, timeline for 3 years
- Formulation of TOR for the development of a Master plan to set up an MRV-system

BUDGET

- Approximately US\$ 21.2 million over 4 years
 - Approx. US\$8.5 million for outreach and consultation Plan
 - Rationale: Geography, many communities, languages, tradition, experiences consultation costs
- Streamlining necessary (Tap comments). Willingness to revisit.
- Budget gaps
 - Relevant sources: bilateral and multilateral are and will be explored

Status quo Suriname-Worldbank

- FCPF agreement signed by GOS
- President address Opening Parliament year
 Oct 2009 welcoming partnership with WB
- February 2010. First visit WB mission (Country) representative Guyana, Suriname, T &T, L A, Caribbean region)

Intention for Submission RPP in PC6.
Expectation that the Suriname's RPP will be embraced even with some "benchmark pending issues"

Some challenges Suriname in R-PP development

R-PP formulation grant is not available yet Government, individual experts, ministers 2 international ngo's and universities

Extent of stakeholders consultation and the various interpretations of FPIC principles by different stakeholders. (6000 ngo's)

No WB country program. Is in a process to start a Country Partnership Assessment

Suriname own efforts to translate RPP Submission (Dutch official languages)

Just to think about

Saving 90% of our forest is not a coincident

but the

results of vision, policy and great efforts of our people

Momentum to maintain, improve and to provide incentives for these efforts

THANK YOU

Consultation GoS view

- R-PP formulation grant is not available yet
- Formulation by Collaborative effort Government, individual experts, ministers 2 international ngo's and universities
- Extend of stakeholder and the various interpretation of FPIC principles by different stakeholders (6000 NGO's, 234 IP&M villages)
- No WB country program. Is in process to start due diligence
- Suriname own effort to translate RPP submission

NRWG continue

- Ensure better civil society, IP&M's and private sector representation:
 - > There are approx. 6000 NGO's in Suriname
 - 234 indigenous and Maroon villages (all over the interior and coastal area)
 - Selection has been made considering significant relevance to REDD+
 - Consider national circumstances and existing structures (WEG !!!!)