

SUBSTANTIAL REPORT
INCEPTION WORKSHOP REDD+ PRODOC"
DECEMBER 9-10, 2014
PARAMARIBO, SURINAME

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors of this report are thankful to the initiators of the REDD+ project in Suriname. Special thanks to the initiators in the Cabinet of the President, Bureau of National Security, the National Institute of Environment and Development in Suriname (NIMOS) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). The inception workshop was made possible with financial support of the World Bank.

Attune was assigned the task to support the preparation, organization and reporting of the inception workshop. Attune is an organized team of professionals that ATTUNE people(s) to changing conditions by supporting and empowering them to take positive actions in response to socio-economic and environmental challenges experienced in Suriname and the wider Amazonian rainforest. Attune guided the workshop with their proven skills on large group facilitation, technical knowledge on REDD+, experience with the REDD+ stakeholders process in Suriname, experience with the stakeholders who are vulnerable and need appropriate attention for engagement (indigenous and maroon communities), and experience in organizing logistics in general, and specifically with indigenous and maroon communities.

Attune thanks all individuals that helped in organizing this workshop, particularly Jerrel Pinas for arranging the side events, Forward Motion for filming the event, NIMOS staff for managing the secretariat, the translators and the front desk managers.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Government of Suriname has articulated a clear desire for getting ready for the international REDD+ mechanism that would compensate financially for national efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation, forest degradation and conservation. REDD+ can be seen as a tool to support and foster national dialogue with indigenous and maroon peoples, non-state actors through major groups' collective, to strengthen its practice of democracy, to improve public effectiveness and accountability, governance, legislation and the business environment, to accelerate decentralization and to enhance regional and international stance, and diplomatic positioning. Suriname has formulated a five years plan to prepare the country for REDD+, Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) and received a grant for its preparatory activities. The R-PP document has been further discussed with stakeholders which resulted in a validated and signed project document (PRODOC). The project document will be implemented by Government and Major groups of Suriname in collaboration with UNDP, as delivery partner in Suriname. The inception workshop signals the start of implementing the REDD+ project document. The report of this workshop is presented here.

The two main objectives of the PRODOC consist in recognizing REDD+ as a strategic lever at the heart of the national development strategy post-2016, and ensuring that Suriname is accompanied throughout the UNFCCC process and by the end of the project can undertake results-based actions that can be recognized by the UNFCCC and can therefore attract results-based payments. This objective suggests the following strategic achievements:

- An initial Suriname national REDD+ strategy is embedded in the national development strategy, and secured by international finance and support
- At the highest level, political leadership and commitment to REDD+ triggers effective mainstreaming and coordination of public levers of implementation
- Selected national and local, stakeholders and right holders are committed to support Suriname's vision for REDD+ and have gained capacities, experience and confidence to collectively and efficiently implement the national strategy
- An initial implementation framework is present and related instruments are operational

The objective of the project consists in recognizing REDD+ as a strategic lever at the heart of the national development strategy post-2016. This objective suggests the following strategic achievements by the end of 2016:

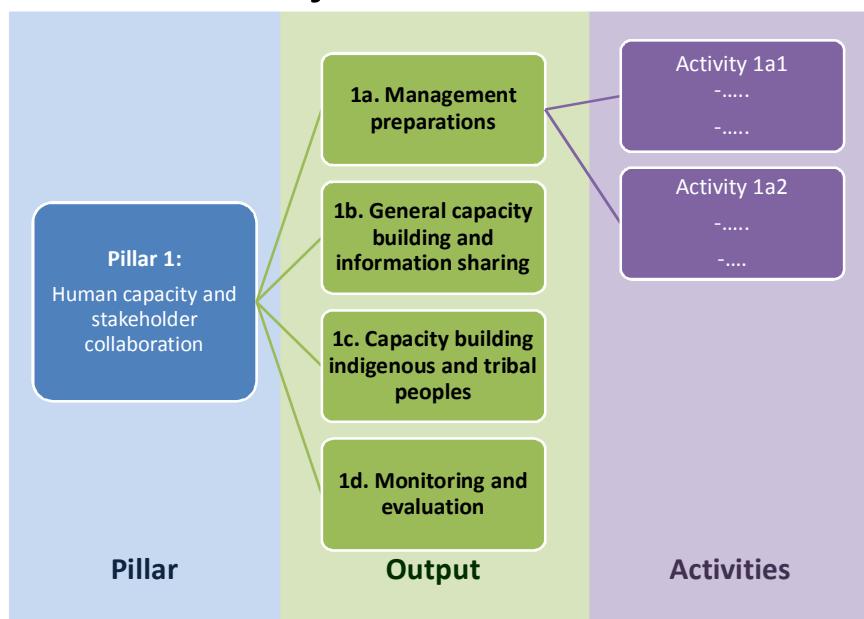
- An initial Suriname national strategy for REDD+ is formulated with active support from major national stakeholders and right holders

- At the highest political level, Suriname leaders have acquired a basic understanding of the potential of REDD+ for the country and engage national and international partners into building the shared vision and the means to implement it
- Selected national and local, key stakeholders and right holders have gained capacities, experience and confidence in the REDD+ process and understand its potential for the country's development
- An initial implementation framework is designed and related instruments are built progressively

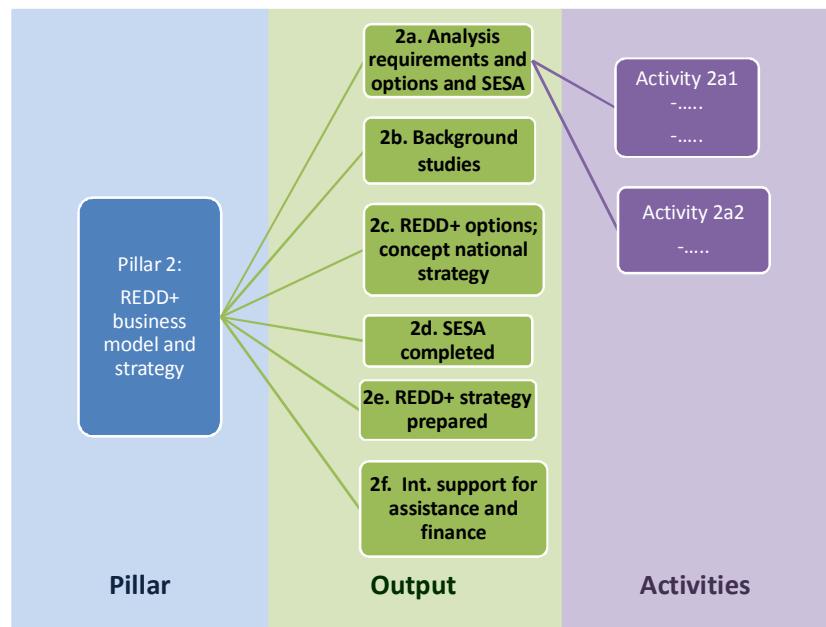
These objectives, represent the expected outcomes of the project document. The strategic achievements by which they are conditioned correspond to three pillars interacting and co-building constantly throughout the project implementation, capturing the basic dynamics of "people, designing a strategy, and adapted tools to implement it":

Pillar 1: Human Capacity and Stakeholder Collaboration

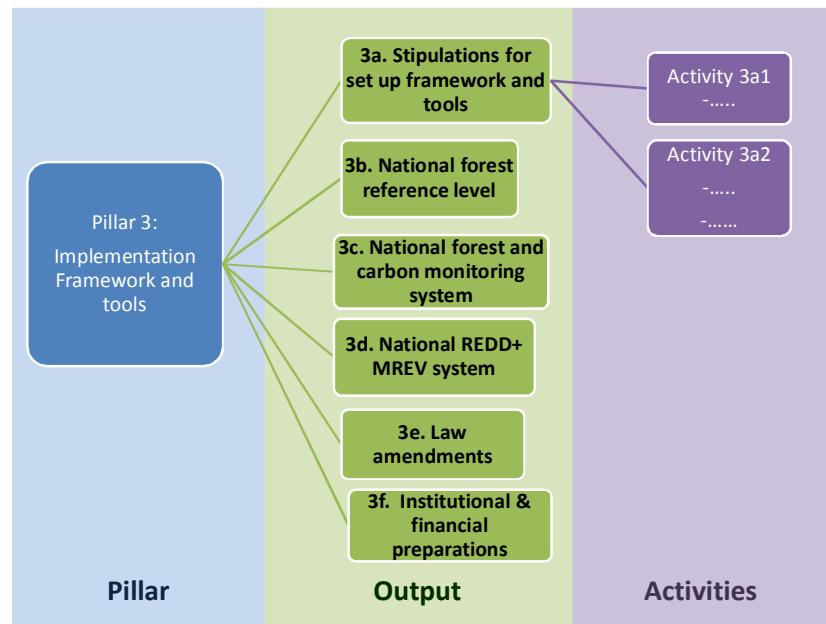
Project Overview



Pillar 2: REDD+ Business Model and Strategy



Pillar 3: Implementation Framework and Tools



REDD⁺ PRODOC INCEPTION WORKSHOP

DAY 1: 9 December 2014

Key points from the Day

Message from the Office of the President by Melvin Linscheer

- Expressed that this is an important moment within the scope of the implementation of the REDD+ Programme in Suriname.
- Provided an explanation of what REDD+ signifies; REDD equals reduction of carbon emission into the atmosphere as a result of deforestation, while the '+' sign indicates sustainable development of the forest.
- Noted that Suriname has a 94% forest cover and is a suitable candidate for the REDD+ Programme.
- Stated that combating deforestation is nowadays not an easy task given population growth and related demand for agricultural lands; the need for schools to educate and raise our children; the demand for habitable areas to fulfill the needs of persons seeking housing; the request for hospitals to provide healthcare and so on.
- Remarked that it is a challenge to find a balance between developing of the country on the one hand, and nature conservation on the other hand. As such, there is no way to avoid making a national plan for achieving sustainable forest management. In this sense, the Government of Suriname welcomes relevant initiatives on national and international level to find that critical balance. As a third world country we want to increase the pace of development, and that's why it is important to have a balance between natural resource extraction and nature conservation.
- Continued by providing an overview of the history of the project:
 - 2008: Project proposal for forest conservation under REDD+ submitted successfully to the World Bank, with UNDP support, for financing.
 - 2009: Suriname's Readiness Preparation Proposal submitted, but denied.
 - 2010: Unfruitful attempt at having Suriname's Readiness Preparation Proposal approved.
 - 2012: Review and alteration of the Readiness Preparation Proposal; newly submitted.
 - 2013: Approval from the World Bank was received (FCPF-Forest Carbon Partnership Facility). Suriname's R-PP can be found on the website of the FCPF, which is a partnership of 44 countries and specifically tasked with overseeing REDD+ Programs. Suriname's R-PP iterates how the country proposes to prepare for the REDD+ program. The audience is encouraged to visit the website and follow up on steps taken by Suriname in REDD+.
 - 2014: Preparation, submission and approval by FCPF of the REDD+ Project Document Suriname (PRODOC SURINAME). USD 3.6 million allocated for the implementation of the PRODOC SURINAME in the next 3-4 years. Although this workshop is a first step in the implementation of the PRODOC, funding of USD 3.6 million is insufficient to carry out the whole PRODOC. Fund raising is placed high on

the agenda within the implementation of PRODOC. Other aspects that will receive priority are: development of a REDD+ national vision and strategy, structuring of REDD+ implementation, determination of the forest reference level against which our achievements will be measured, and empowerment of all actors.

- Explained that Suriname has committed, on national and international levels, to protecting the environment and promoting its sustainable use, all noses need to be pointing in the same direction.
- Noted that REDD+ fits into the National Development Plan 2012-2016. REDD+ is important, because it offers an opportunity to continue environmental protection and sustainable management of natural resources in a coordinated manner and it stimulates the engagement of current actors. The process that led to the establishment of the R-PP and PRODOC has forged relationships between the government and relevant actors, whereby collaboration and trust resulted. Mechanisms such as Major Groups Collective and REDD+ assistants are examples of the collaboration work between government and civil society. These collaborations must be cherished and continued.
- Concluded with a word of thanks to all who contributed to the REDD+ process and to getting the R-PP approved. Hopeful that this support will continue.

Message from the UNDP by Richard Blewitt

- Noted that it is a pleasure to deliver remarks on behalf of the UNDP at this inception workshop, which indicates the beginning of the execution of the Readiness Preparation Project (R-PP), signed in May 2014 by the government of Suriname and the UNDP.
- Stated that another milestone was reached in the journey towards realizing the dream of the R-PP. A number of steps have already been taken, but we must be conscious of many more steps that lay ahead of us.
- Offered his personal perspective; namely that REDD+ is the most important work of the UNDP program in Suriname, in support of the stakeholders. As a conservation country, Suriname is in a unique position and the world is focused on seeing how Suriname performs.
- Remarked that the R-PP is an essential part of the development vision for Suriname, which is still evolving. The vision is based on core values of Suriname's inhabitants and a reaction to national and global circumstances.
- Specified that, borrowing from the UNDP Global Strategy and Programme 2014-2017, the current international context highlights the rising risks, widening inequalities and intensification in the competition for scarce natural resources. Societies are struggling to elevate women and youth from poverty. Man-made crises are becoming more prevalent due to weak governance, human rights violations or rivalry for resource use. These challenges are exacerbated by Climate Change, which has its greatest impact on the poor.
- Emphasized that besides the named challenges, however, there are also positive developments. There is increased globalization, and greater engagement of developing countries in world trade, finance, investment and technology flows. The South-South engagement is also improving. There has been a

reduction in extreme poverty in the world and a proliferation of development ideas with greater involvement of various development actors such as civil society.

- Indicated that the UNDP supports countries dealing with these challenges through poverty reduction, improving social development, and ensuring the involvement of marginalized and vulnerable groups in development programmes.
- Explained that the Suriname R-PP uses international funding to realize its development path and serves to prepare Suriname for receiving financial benefits from the REDD+ mechanism established under the UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change). Three intermediate milestones have been identified in the preparation phase: (1) Increasing human capacities and knowledge (including awareness) on REDD+; (2) Designing the REDD+ strategy for Suriname (baseline, drivers of deforestation, connect with the national development plans); and (3) Establish tools, systems and framework to implement REDD+ requirements. Involvement of Indigenous and Tribal peoples is critical to the success of realizing the aforementioned milestones. Communities must be involved in monitoring. The Suriname R-PP project document complies partially with the above by defining clear roles for Indigenous and Tribal peoples, women, youth and other non-state actors.
- Pleased to see a broad range of stakeholders and partners and hopes for a renewed enthusiasm and drive, and that challenges can be overcome with a timely and within budget delivery of results. Anticipates that today's workshop will inspire stakeholders/actors/partners to pursue a path of balanced risk management, creativity in thinking, proper decision-making and action by all parties involved.
- Reiterated the value of the knowledge and expertise available to Suriname, present within the UNDP global knowledge network, in order to expedite the R-PP implementation. Acknowledges the financial support provided by the World Bank and calls on all partners to remain engaged.

Session on Introduction to REDD+

Pierre Yves Guedez (UNDP)

Key points:

- Perspectives can be very important. There is the perspective of the international convention, which will be the focus of my presentation. There is also the perspective of the country itself. And then there's the perspective held by local communities. Sometimes the communities perceive REDD+ as a threat and in other cases it is seen as an opportunity.
- Explained climate change concepts and how it is evident in the modification of climate patterns which affects the local, regional, and global level. Food production, infrastructure, and health sectors are being impacted.
- Explained REDD+ as a mitigation concept. Trees can absorb carbon. REDD+ can be seen as a link between climate change and forests. Showed that the largest carbon stock is located in South America. REDD+ is thus an important mechanism for this continent.
- Explained that the UNFCCC is an international convention and currently more than 100 countries are participating in the COP 20 in Lima. UNFCCC works in developed and underdeveloped countries, of which some countries have more responsibilities than others. REDD+ is just one mechanism within the UNFCCC. There are different activities possible under REDD+. The scope of REDD+ is at the national level to ensure integrity. REDD+ has learned from the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) which was focused at the project level. On the national level, the benefits of the CDM were not clear. To avoid this mistake REDD+ operates at the national level.
- Explained the three phases of REDD+: 1.readiness, 2.implementation, and 3. result based actions. Suriname is in the phase of preparation/readiness. Peru, Costa Rica, Columbia, Ecuador, and Mexico have complied with a lot of REDD+ requirements and have set things in place for REDD+ implementation. Many countries are in de first phase and some in the second phase (Mexico). In the third phase financing becomes a reality and REDD+ become something tangible. In some cases, payment can be received during the second phase because there is some overlap between phases.
- Explained the principles and safeguards to REDD+. These are built in to ensure success and they include preventing leakage and adhering to rights of indigenous peoples.
- Explained the four pillars of REDD+. The convention provides a lot of technical guidance about these four pillars. Certain steps are open to interpretation at the country level. The rules and modalities explain the requirements and dictate how the country should work.
- Discussed the potential for REDD+ implementation in Suriname. Because Suriname is a high forestation, low deforestation (HFDL) country, this should be properly reflected in the forest reference level (FRL). Each country has the responsibility to explain what safeguards are going to be designed and how these will operate. Each country can carry out its own interpretation. Most countries use environmental audits that are in essence safeguards. The wheel doesn't need to be reinvented.
- Emphasized the needs for a REDD+ strategy. Regarding the national strategy, it is important to understand the following: 1. identification of the drivers of deforestation, 2. measures or policies to tackle these drivers, 3. issue of land tenure, and 4. forest governance and safeguards. Many countries

are preparing strategies that go beyond REDD+. Sometimes countries have strategies that have a broader scope and incorporate different efforts. This is even better, because REDD is only one mechanism.

- Concluded that Suriname is in a critical phase. REDD+ could be very helpful, but there should be a balance between conservation and development. How can forest protection and climate change be mainstreamed in the national development plan? This requires more consideration.

Cedric Nelom (NIMOS)

Key points:

- Explained how the REDD+ discussion commenced. It took years to get REDD+ on the international. REDD+ consists of two segments, the REDD part and the + part. This construction has to do with the way REDD+ found its way onto the international agenda. In 1997, The REDD+ discussion started through the Kyoto Protocol, an international treaty, with a segment called Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF). In 2003, a relapse occurred with the removal of REDD from LULUCF at the COP7. In 2005, REDD was reinstated on the international agenda as a result of efforts of Suriname and other countries such as Papua Nw. Guinea, and Guyana. Then the focus was solely on countries where forest degradation was significant. HFLD countries were not considered. Through the agency of European countries REDD+ was reintroduced to the agenda.
- Explained the trajectory of Suriname with REDD+. From 2008-2010, we needed to get the project idea approved (R-Pin). After approval of the R-Pin, Suriname could start with the R-PP. Unfortunately the R-PP proposals were rejected in 2009 and 2010. In the period 2012-2014 there was a renewed attempt, thanks to Guyana Shield Facility (GSF) and the Climate Compatible Development Agency (CCDA). For the formulation of the R-PP there was a strong collaboration with different groups. Communities were engaged in the formulation of the R-PP through the REDD+ assistants. Local and national dialogues were held with all stakeholders, including the indigenous and maroon communities. After approval of the R-PP in 2013, NIMOS was assigned with the technical coordination. After which, UNDP conducted two studies; one on the implications of the Saamaka verdict for REDD+ and one on a Grievance and Recovery mechanism. The REDD+ transition project was carried out from August 2013 until August 2014. The major groups collective (private sector, women's organizations etc.) became a significant partner in the implementation of REDD+.
- REDD+ is a process that will require patience, collaboration and communication.

Session on PRODOC Implementation

Cedric Nelom (NIMOS)

Key points:

- Explained the process of compilation of the PRODOC which was signed in May 2014. Two consultants were contracted through the UNDP. One of these was local in order to ensure inclusion of local context. Subsequently, the terms of reference was developed. The initial proposal was presented to a group of stakeholders (scientists, youth, others), and after several meetings, the document was finalized. An expert group originating from Government, NGOs, indigenous and maroon peoples, and the private sector reviewed the document to see if matters were formulated correctly.
- Noted the roadmap from formulation to finalization of the REDD+ PRODOC consisted of three phases: (1) a scoping phase which took approximately one month; (2) a development phase of two to three months; and (3) a validation phase of one month. At the end of the process, the document wasn't finished. Modifications even took place on the day of signing. Even though the document has been signed, modifications are still possible.
- Referred to the 4 pillars of REDD+ mentioned by Guedez in his presentation. During the formulation of the REDD+ strategy, these pillars were given due consideration. Preparatory activities such as capacity building and institutional strengthening are necessary to facilitate REDD+ implementation and funding.
- Explained about the guiding principles for the PRODOC formulation, which included: transparency (in decision making), engagement of all stakeholders, capacity building and strengthening, acknowledgement and respect for indigenous and tribal peoples rights, raising awareness and collective change (not everyone is familiar with REDD+ and what it can mean for Suriname). If necessary, there will be modifications made to laws to foster a greater participation of the communities. On regional and international forums, comprehension and knowledge of HFLD countries such as Suriname must be promoted. We need to have robust data collection and concomitant data management systems in all sectors, especially because data can aid towards improved execution of activities.
- Explained that the PRODOC objectives are based on the four pillars of REDD+. This means they must be credible, need support from political leadership, need support from the stakeholders (other than Government), and creation of an implementation framework to properly implement REDD+ activities.
-Explained about the three pillars for achievement of strategic results within the PRODOC: (1) human capacity, (2) business model, and (3) implementation framework and tools. For all three pillars, different objectives are formulated. For each of the pillars, partners and associated responsibilities have been articulated.
- Remarked the following 1) Capacity building of both local communities and Government structures is needed, 2) Engagement of the University of Suriname is imperative, 3) In case economic activities are

implemented, we need to be aware of available expertise and the possible social- and environmental impacts of these activities on indigenous and tribal communities, 4) We need to determine how we are spending the allotted 3.6 million, especially because the total project is estimated for 22 million. We still need to raise a lot of funds, 5) An implementation framework and corresponding tools/instruments are necessary to document our forests, 6) It is important to develop a 'Grievance and Repair' mechanism to guide complaints coming from the community.

Pierre Yves Guedez (UNDP)

Key points:

- Explained the challenges of REDD+. In other countries the UNDP has experience with REDD+ readiness. Some experiences were good, others not so much. There are many challenges. During the evolution of REDD+ in UNFCCC there came lots of confusion. Some REDD+ concepts/terminology remained deliberately undefined to offer some freedom to countries. However, as a result many different interpretations exist that can be (or are) considered confusing, highly sensitive, and even controversial. NGOs and the private sector create their own definitions. Therefore, Suriname should take clear decisions about the definition of REDD+ to avoid confusion. REDD+ requirements are complex because it is a results-based mechanism and donor organizations expect quality results and robustness. Explanation of REDD+ is difficult due to the plethora of acronyms used. REDD+ is sometimes perceived as a threat rather than an opportunity and this adds another layer of complexity. In Honduras, peoples were very distrusting, but since then the dialogue has evolved and trust has been built. Peoples have to realize that the ultimate goal is to protect the forest, with or without REDD+. There will always be challenges but being properly prepared gives you an advantage.
- Emphasized the clarification of concepts. Sometimes new terms and/or concepts are introduced by projects at the local scale which create undesired outcomes. The methodologies applied by private and non-government project developers are not necessarily compatible or fitting with the national strategy.
- Emphasized that the convention does not clarify how the funds are to be used or channeled. These decisions have to be made by the Government.
- Explained that it is crucial to think at the national level first and then look at local initiatives. At the same time, one cannot only operate at the national policy level but have to come down to the reality of the local level. In Suriname, the REDD+ steering committee needs to clarify the vision of the Government and define the rules of the game. It is my hope that afore mentioned challenges are resonated in the definition you choose.
- Noted that mistakes are made in the sequencing of project activities. For example in Ecuador, the safeguards were determined before the formulation of the national strategy. In the end the safeguards didn't fit into the national strategy. Capacity building of project management unit (PMU) staff needs to start from the very beginning and executed on a regular basis (each week).
- Emphasized that collaboration amongst stakeholders in the dialogues is essential. Collaboration is possible because the convention leaves room for stepwise, gradual and iterative processes.

- Noted that strategies are nice on paper but cannot be implemented when there is no participation, ownership or buy-in from the stakeholders and/or rights holders. Also, the inclusion of other sectors i.e. other ministries is important as well as a strong political commitment. Instead of considering only a National REDD+ Strategy (NRS), I would encourage you to think beyond REDD+ and focus on your forest. In Chili they have changed from NRS to NFS (National Forest Strategy).
- Noted that Suriname sits in a unique position as a HFLD country. Donors want to pay for combating deforestation and not for sustainable forest management. Hence, Suriname needs to look at other options. Refer to examples of Guyana, Peru and Congo. Suriname must follow up on the international discourse and make sure that the strategies for Suriname reflect these discussions. The positive and negative impacts of all REDD+ options must be evaluated and this information can serve as an input for the system of information on safeguards (SIS).
- Emphasized some practical things to consider. 1) Participation can take on many forms and depends on what the country wants but it needs to take into account the four pillars of REDD+. Important to ask the questions: Who? What level? Which topics? Why? Expected results? How? and When? 2) It is very difficult to recruit staff for the project because of the lack of human resources. Capacity building could mean training people but also institutional strengthening, 3) -Having the freedom or flexibility to change is important, especially because these changes can happen due to unforeseen circumstances, 4) There are different actors, different roles and different responsibilities involved. Delays should be expected if the roles and responsibilities of each actor are not clear.
- Explained the difference between the Project Management Unit (PMU) and the Project Board (PB). The PMU is in charge of the day-to-day facilitation and consists of a project coordinator who is assisted by administrative staff. The coordinator will liaise with other entities to implement the project. The Project Board is a decision making body, which reviews the financial and technical reports. It is important that the PB meets frequently (every 3 months) and minutes of the Board meeting need to be well documented and transparent.
- Explained the role of the UNDP. The UNDP acts as the daily counterpart of the Suriname REDD+ team.

Ellen Naarendorp (Cabinet of the President)

Key points:

- Explained the goals of the Peoples of Suriname. We all want to protect the forest for ourselves and future generations, because we are the forest. We want to stimulate sustainable development for the people living in the forest.
- Explained the objectives of the REDD+ program. In 1990's, we experienced clear cutting of our forest by the Asians and in the 2000's we were contemplating what to do with our forest(s). The World Bank was approached for funding in 2008, but it was not approved. In 2013 our project RPP was approved by the World Bank and UNDP. In 2014, USD 3.6 million was allocated for commencement of activities under REDD+ implementation project. Even though some money was reserved for REDD+, it isn't sufficient and extra funding is required. The big question remains: Are we going to reach the 4th

milestone in 2017? A few steps have been taken until now. If we receive approval in 2017, we can say that we've worked hard for the future generations.

- Explained the six actors important for the REDD+ implementation. Government (finances), UNDP-Suriname (staff and expertise), traditional authority (decision-making), REDD+ assistants (facilitate dialogue), major groups collective (expertise and network) and research and development institutes (expertise) are the carriers of the REDD+ program. Each participant belongs in one of these groups.
- Emphasized that groups have to collaborate with each other. Governance structures are necessary for REDD+ and each one of the six actors must be well represented in these structures. Three governance structures are responsible for guidance and monitoring of the REDD+ program: 1) At the highest level we distinguish the National REDD+ steering committee Suriname who is responsible for policy creation, 2) At mid-level we see the REDD+ project implementer, 3) At the local level we find the REDD+ project board. All three management structures are linked to each other; none can operate independent of the others.
- Explained the role of each of the six actors. The traditional leaders must be represented in the REDD+ program because of their long tradition of forest conservation. It was noted that the six maroon and four indigenous groups are acknowledged by the State. The REDD+ assistants have been trained and certified to bring information their respective villages. Although they don't belong to the traditional authority, the REDD+ assistants have to play an important messenger role. A requirement of REDD+ dictates how much carbon emissions are released and how much of our forests has disappeared due to mining or cutting. These studies can be conducted by the knowledge- and research institutes. The major groups collective are in charge of project submission and must bring about sustainable development. The UNDP will assist the major groups to put things into place.
- Explained the position of each actor within the three governing bodies. The national steering committee will consist of 18 members (originating from government and traditional authorities), completed with 3 observers from the Government. The REDD+ program implementer encompassing 10 members of NIMOS, and the REDD+ project board members (30 people from various institutions). Finally, the frequency of meetings for each of the governing structures was set at once a year for the steering committee, once a month for the implementer, and twice per year for the project board.

Closing Message from the UNDP by Armstrong Alexis

- Noted that, irreverent of all the misconceptions and problems in the past, it is possible to succeed. He thanked the participants for their open, honest and critical comments. Conservation does not automatically entail agreement. He stressed the need to work together to protect Suriname for the future generations. He is looking forward to visiting your villages and to learn more from and about you. He solicited participants to approach UNDP if they like to receive any clarification or if they have any questions. YES WE **CAN** AND YES WE **WILL**.

ANNEX I: Report of Individual Responses of Participants

DAY 1: 9 December 2014

Question and Answer Session

Arnold Arupa (Foundation Kuluwayak, village Apetina): what are the disadvantages of REDD+ implementation for the people living in the forest?

Cedric Nelom (NIMOS): I think we need to have a different approach. What are our options to participate in development when we look at the current situation? I think that REDD+ offers communities a chance to share their opinions and thoughts. Unfortunately, we have traveled a negative course in the past in which concessions were issued. I think we can do it better with REDD+. Although I have limited experience with the implementation of REDD+, I don't see any disadvantages.

Arnold Arupa (Foundation Kuluwayak, village Apetina): I meant to ask: Will restrictions apply to the local peoples in terms of what they may or may not do?

Pierre Yves Guedez (UNDP): Maybe I can provide some insight into this matter. REDD+ is more an opportunity than a threat for the local level and why do I say that? It is because of several reasons. For instance, when we look at two out of the four requirements, namely (1) The Safeguard Information System (SIS) relates to indigenous rights such as rights to participation and Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC). These are especially important when livelihoods of indigenous peoples will be impacted and (2) the national action plan is necessary to ensure that drafted policies are screened on their social and environmental impacts. It is called the SESA (Social and Environmental Strategic Assessment). If a negative impact is identified for the local communities, then the Government is obligated to manage this using FPIC. These strategies don't introduce limitations for the indigenous peoples, because in most cases indigenous peoples are not the drivers of deforestation. Usually forest is cut by miners or cattle ranchers. An important question to the Government is to determine how the negative impacts can be minimized. It is very important to assess whether the safeguards are respected or not. It is a critical prerequisite for the country to go about these things correctly, otherwise the international funding will be put on hold. The UNDP has the obligation to look after these matters. I can also share some positive examples from other countries. In Mexico, the farmers, indigenous organizations and NGOs saw REDD+ as an opportunity to foster dialogue. In Ecuador the indigenous were against REDD+ at first, but now there is a Ministerial decree on FPIC. In Paraguay, a medium term development plan was established for the country, whereby REDD+ rules and guidelines were incorporated into the national vision/strategy. So in summary, I see benefits rather than disadvantages. It is an ongoing discussion and not something static.

Cedric Nelom (NIMOS): It could be a challenge, but also an opportunity. One question to raise is how communities perceive development within their traditional territories? Do they wish the same kind of development as in Paramaribo or should it be different? Communities must figure this out and carefully think about it.

Arnold Arupa (Foundation Kuluwayak, village Apetina): May I provide a tip? When you visit the interior, make sure to bring along audiovisual material for local people to realize the natural wealth they have and the importance of protection. So we can prevent having negative activities that have occurred in other areas/communities (referring to gold mining).

Stanley Liauw A Ngie (Organization of Indigenous Peoples in Suriname): We were promised a report from the REDD+ conference held by NIMOS, but I have never received it. Has there been any consideration of the land rights issue in the implementation of REDD+. We have asked for acknowledgement of our land rights to the previous Government and I'm posing this question again to the current Government.

Cedric Nelom (NIMOS): We will find out what is the best way to share the report of the REDD+ conference with you. I cannot speak on behalf of the Government regarding the issue of land rights. REDD+ can serve as an aid or means to realize land rights. Engagement of local communities in REDD+ is an important aspect, because it can help identify and address problems up front. Participation is essential and provides you building blocks towards achieving collective rights. I am convinced that the REDD+ project will provide you the tools to assist the Government's land rights commissioner.

Pierre Yves Guedez (UNDP): I cannot speak for the Government but I can offer my perspective. The convention seriously looks at the issues of human rights, such as land rights and indigenous rights. If we review the solutions available for deforestation and/or forest protection, then we see that REDD+ is one of them. For instance, Peru and Norway have reached an agreement to promote and foster demarcation of lands.

Carla Tuinfort (Journalist): Mr. Nelom mentioned that REDD+ can bring about development for the country, but what kind of development does he mean?

Cedric Nelom: That is for the major groups collective to determine.

Carla Tuinfort (Journalist): Isn't it a fact that local communities experience a backlash from mineral exploration?

Cedric Nelom (NIMOS): We want local communities to have a voice in how they want to be engaged in both the exploration and exploitation of resources. REDD+ can assist with this. Also, laws are not sanctifying but preconditions such as capacity building of institutes are important.

Gwendolyn Smith (Facilitator): We will go from participation through INFORMATION SHARING towards participation in DECISIONMAKING in this project. This will require commitment and responsibility. We need to move away from passive roles into active roles.

Nelson Adose (Village Futu na k'ba): There are two things that keep me busy about REDD+, namely (1) the Government issues concessions for wood logging in the upper Suriname River area. How is that contributing to forest protection? And (2) when forests are cut, the animals are disturbed and disappear. What kind of forest does the Government want to protect? Real forest (primary forest) or kapoeweri forest (disturbed secondary forest)? Additionally, when the trees are cut, our creeks are destroyed and this impacts on our drinking water sources. When will the interior communities be informed about REDD+? Because we are with 65 communities in the Upper Suriname region alone.

Cedric Nelom (NIMOS): We want to decide together with you when is the best time to visit your community in the interior. We want to protect the real forest. REDD+ will review the problems experienced with granting concessions. REDD+ also seeks to discern what kind of development the communities want.

Hendrik Pai (Village Moitaki): Is missing the representatives of the Ministry of Regional Development, Natural Resources and Trade and Industry, district commissioners and parliament members in this vital discussion; but maybe they are present, I may be mistaken. Decision makers should be present at events where key decisions are discussed and taken. My questions are:

- 1) Who are the people that are going to protect? Which ethnic groups?
- 2) What is the commitment of the Government regarding REDD+?
- 3) What does the government want with the forest; deforestation; or to sell to rich multinationals or to maintain it in the current state?

Cedric Nelom (NIMOS): I don't think that there are people present here who want to cut down all the forests. Our intention is to find a balance between nature conservation and development. With reference to the concession granting, we know that there are obstacles to overcome. An analysis will be conducted on the factors that impede the REDD+ process. Regarding the commitment of the Government to REDD+, the opening was executed by Mr. Linscheer demonstrates a pledge by the Government. Concerning who is going to protect, it is obvious that the maroons and indigenous peoples have a fundamental role to play.

DAY 2: 10 December 2014

Question and Answer Session 1

Ashongo Alalaparoe (Chief Trios, village Kwamalasamutu): I've come to understand this project clearly. We've discussed it and it is clear to me. This project is important to me and it is a good project, because we've been asking for acknowledgement of our rights for such a long time now (since the 1980's). I am the tribal chief of many villages in South Suriname. We are fighting for our rights and we want to achieve good results with this project. The children need to be educated and income generating activities must be created. That is important to me. We work for our progeny, because we won't live forever. We work for their future. I want clean drinking water and proper forests and rivers for my grandchildren. That's why I am here today. With this project I don't have to be fearful of outsiders chasing my people away from our lands. With this project I can get help. I will share information about this project with others for them to be informed. I want to be properly informed at the next meeting if things have changed, so it is clear to me. My culture is not lost; now you see me in modern attire, but I still wear my traditional dress and I eat my cassava. My culture is important and needs to stay this way. It is my wish that next time, there is also Trio translation available.

Miep (Wayana, village Kawemhakan): I am the tribal chief of the Wayana in South Suriname. Actually Granmang Ashongo already said all there is to say. I wanted to mention that I will also share the information with my community members. I'm happy that people from South Suriname have been invited and we would also like to participate in the next meeting.

Ajamaka Pantaku (Wayana, village Apetina): I am a Wayana Indian from Apetina. My Granmang is very sick and could not attend this meeting, so he sent me instead. I've come together with other representatives to listen to the messages/information shared. We don't know exactly when the project will start and when it will end, but important steps are already taken. We believe that GOD will guide us to take the right steps. We are also part of Suriname and it is a good thing that we can participate. We hope that our children can go to school to master the language in order to translate for us in the future. I thank everyone.

Giovanni Mapale (Wayana translator, village Kawemhakan): I am the translator for the Captain Miep. I am 18 years old and this is a very good organization. I live in the forest and live from hunting and fishing, but our water is polluted and that's why this meeting is important. I've learned a lot from this meeting and want to express my appreciation. I hope to return to learn more.

Hendrik Pai (Village Moitaki): I look like a maroon but I have a mixed ethnicity with indigenous roots. I originate from the Perica area. The people from Tapanahony are happy with REDD+ and it should be continued. However I'm missing some very important stakeholders such as the central Government. We also propose to have these kind of meetings in the interior rather than Paramaribo. It's a pity that the resources necessary to hold meetings in the interior are lacking or scarce. So we need some support with this. We also want to stress the translation issues. We (inhabitants of the interior) respect everyone. We always welcome guests from Paramaribo by giving them expensive gifts, but how are we treated in return? We are discriminated against. And this needs to change; we all need to

be Surinamese together. I respectfully ask the central Government to take these aspects into consideration. We are a unique country, I speak different languages. Let us protect our land and not discriminate anymore. If we destroy everything, then nothing is left for our future generations. We should not handle this haphazardly.

Cedric Nelom (NIMOS): It is not our intention to exclude people from the discussion. I've already told others that we don't want to have meetings in Paramaribo anymore. We will surely have meetings in the interior from now on. I hope you can tell us when we can have a meeting in your community. Regarding the land rights, I've already stated before that the REDD+ project can serve as a vehicle to aid in the land rights discussion. The land rights commission is working on the matter as we speak. Sometimes mistakes are made, but we strive for improvement. Furthermore, NIMOS is the project coordinator and in that role, we can involve other ministries in the stakeholder meetings. I know that there are some ministries represented today in this meeting, but maybe not the people you are familiar with. I understand your concern about this.

Willems Wilson (Matawai, village Poesoegroenoe): I'm a representative of the Matawai and was delegated by the Granmang Valentijn Leslie. He sent me as his representative and asked to bring the message back to the community. We are now in a REDD+ meeting and the question I want to ask is: REDD+ is supposed to save our forests, We have been protecting the forest and animals for ages. We don't destroy our forest, we are from the forest and we maintained it. That's why we have 94% forest cover. You people from the coast have cut down all your trees and now you want to climb into ours. When we sit together at the negotiation table, we want to argue a win-win situation. No talk about gold mining concessions and wood logging. When you fly over in a plane, you can see the destruction from those activities. I hope that REDD+ doesn't turn into DESTROY+. The water has all kind of colors and it carries disease(s). We don't want Chikungunya in the interior. What do Mr. Dompig and Mr. Nelom think of this? Mr. Dompig works for Ordering of the Gold Mining (OGS) and when trying to bring order then you need to do so appropriately. Holes that are dug in the soil need to be filled again. Not like what is happening in Paranam, where Suralco operates and huge craters are left. We don't want this in the interior. We've already done some homework and calculated how much it will cost to implement the REDD+ work. If we are provided with the financial means by the Government, then the work can begin tomorrow.

Cedric Nelom (NIMOS): When companies receive concession rights there are stipulations coupled to their permits. Rehabilitation is one of these stipulations. Of course the problem lies in the monitoring and reinforcement. We have the laws in place but we are limited in the enforcement of the rules. Indeed OGS has been addressing this problem for a while now. I cannot speak on behalf of the OGS. If we look more closely at the second pillar (which I presented earlier), we see opportunities to address these problems. REDD+ can serve as a tool/instrument to finance initiatives which are important to the community. I'm glad with the request to hold meetings in the interior. I agree that REDD+ should not be DESTROY+. Once again, I cannot speak for OGS, but I can convey the message.

Steven Petrusi (Vereniging Saramacaanse Gezagdragers): I have a question for the UNDP representative. Are there peoples living in the forests in other countries that are also implementing

REDD+ and are they much further along? For Mr. Nelom, does the whole Government agrees with REDD+? What do you think REDD+ can contribute? And I'm missing something: the part about the traditional lifestyle of the communities participating in REDD+.

Pierre Yves Guedez (UNDP): Yes, all countries in the region have indigenous communities living in the forests. In all these countries we assist the Governments to help the indigenous peoples. In Honduras there are two indigenous organizations that didn't want to participate in REDD+ initiatives and this is respected. The information/documentation is publicly available and if they decide to change their mind, then they can participate. It is important to be aware that REDD+ doesn't mean that you have to change your livelihoods. Nothing changes if you are already protecting the forest. It will all depend on what Suriname considers or identifies as being a threat to the forest. In conclusion, human rights are a concrete principle of all UNDP financed projects. We pay serious attention to this principle. A good illustration of this principle is your mere presence in this room. The right to participation is an important human right.

Cedric Nelom (NIMOS): If laws need to be changed for the sake of an improved REDD+ implementation, then this will happen. I know that REDD+ is conducive to these matters. One of the partners in this project is the land rights commission. A strong advantage of REDD+ is that it provides you with options. I want to state that participation is not only important at the beginning, but also further along the way. Engagement must be maintained during the whole process. A lot of work is still ahead of us.

Question and Answer Session 2

Ellen Naarendorp (Cabinet of the President): Are you satisfied with the positioning of the actors within the different REDD+ governing structures?

Nelson Adose (Village Futu na k'ba): I guess you have to bring these people to our community and then we can have a meeting to decide whether we agree or not and want to continue. Actually we need our land rights in order to protect the forest. We have our own ways of managing the forest.

Ellen Naarendorp (Cabinet of the President): At the beginning of my presentation I said WE meaning all inhabitants of Suriname. We are all linked through the Constitution of Suriname. The Constitution dictates that the Ministry of Natural Resources may issue concessions. We have to resolve these matters together. You mustn't say that you only need land rights. I want to assure you that the issue will be resolved. REDD+ wants to enter into dialogue to address and resolve all these problems, but the process needs to be transparent.

Johan (Maroon): We forest people have a treaty of 1761-1961. This is known at the central government. Why does the government ignore this treaty? And why has the central government not ratified ILO convention 169? Especially since the UN has approved this convention.

Ellen Naarendorp (Cabinet of the President): I will bring you back to the Constitution of Suriname. The treaty you referred to is not mentioned anywhere in the Constitution. You mustn't think that this matter will simply be ignored. All the problems will be put together and addressed accordingly. I don't

want to live in the past (the 18th century). I've tried it, but I can't. We haven't ratified the UNDRIP although we have signed it. This was not due to negligence. We have 20 ethnic groups living in this country. We don't realize the strength of all of us living together in one area. This is unique. Are you going to violate this unique situation and simply forget about the other 18 ethnic groups?

Hendrik Pai (Village Moitaki): I applaud you. This problem has been created by the people in the city. When Suriname became an independent country, we (inhabitants of the interior) were not consulted. The Government received 50 million for the development of the interior and I want to know where that money went? There are so many problems with mercury use in gold mining activities and also cyanide use.

Ellen Naarendorp (Cabinet of the President): Consultations have already been started with some villages; we will eventually get to all communities.

Liauw A Ngie (Organization of Indigenous Peoples in Suriname): I thought you gave a great presentation, but I have never met the tribal chief of the Caraib people. I wasn't aware that there was a tribal chief of the Caraib peoples. I looked more closely at the action plan of Suriname but the State did not include land rights. I hope that REDD+ isn't a political farce. We as an organization had delivered comments during the first climate change meeting in Lelydorp in 2009 and afterwards we were moved aside. Later a meeting was held at the University Guesthouse concerning REDD+. At that meeting we emphasized the importance of the land rights issue. If you want to achieve land rights, then you mustn't wait but ask for it or demand it. I am from Donderskamp and familiar with this REDD+ project.

Ellen Naarendorp (Cabinet of the President): In South American countries you are dealing with different circumstances. We agree that the UNDRIP applies to these countries. In these foreign countries, a very rich minority of non-indigenous people are oppressing the 80-90% majority of the population who are from indigenous origin. We cannot adopt something from another country indiscriminately. They have gone through another historic development. I don't want to discuss this any further. It is a valid question but not the proper venue to address it.

Peter Amoida (Maroon): I think that forest conservation must be stimulated by REDD+. What Nelson was trying to explain is that the communities of the interior have managed and maintained the forests for ages, without receiving financial support. Ms. Naarendorp said that the land rights are not mentioned in the Constitution. I think that this could be resolved by changing the law/legislation to establish the acknowledgement of the traditional authorities. I think that the traditional authority is fearful that and they cannot receive funding when they aren't officially recognized.

Ellen Naarendorp (Cabinet of the President): I agree with everything you said. The Government will do its part, but we mustn't delay too much. Climate change isn't waiting for anybody. With regard to the channeling of funds, safety procedures/mechanisms are put in place to avoid these kinds of transgressions.

Annex II. WORKSHOP AGENDA

Day 1: Tuesday December 9th, 2014

Time	Activity description
8.30 - 9.05	Arrival participants / Registration
9.05 - 9.10	Welcome by facilitator (Attune)
9.10 – 9.15	National Anthem (Rashidi Sanchez)
9.15 - 9.25	Address by Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Mr. R. Blewitt
9.25 – 9.35	Opening speech by the Director of the Bureau of National Security of the Office of the President of the Republic of Suriname, Mr. M. Linscheer
9.35 – 9.40	Film presentation: 'From RPP to PRODOC'
9.40 -10.00	Break
10.00 - 10.05	Discuss agenda for the day
10.05 – 10.50	Presentation: 'Introduction to REDD+' UNDP, P. Guedez
10.50 – 11.10	Presentation: 'Suriname's REDD+ Journey' NIMOS, C. Nelom
11.10 – 12.00	Q and A session (Panel: UNDP and NIMOS)
12.00 - 13.30	Lunch
13.30 – 16.00	REDD+ Information sessions

REDD+ Information Sessions (9 December 2014)

Time	Activity description		
	Session 1 (UNDP)	Session 2 (Tropenbos)	Session 3 (SBB)
13.30 - 14.00	Human Rights and Business international excerpts	Launch 'REDD+ en klimaatverandering: Een handleiding voor binnenlandbewoners van Suriname	MI-GLIS
14.00 - 14.30	Human Rights and Business practical options	WISE REDD project show case	SBB / NFMS (National Forest Management System)
14.30 - 15.00	Panel discussion	Suricorps	Participatory 3- Dimensional Mapping
15.00 – 15.30		Panel discussion	Panel discussion

Day 2: Wednesday December 10th, 2014

Time	Activity description
8.30 - 9.00	Arrival participants / Registration
9.05 - 9.10	Welcome by facilitator (Attune) and recap of the previous day
9.10 – 9.50	Presentation: ‘Suriname REDD+ Project Document (PRODOC)’ NIMOS, Mr. C. Nelom
9.50 -10.15	Break
10.15 - 11.20	Presentation: ‘Lessons learned and best practices related to REDD+ readiness’ UNDP, Mr. P. Guedeza
11.20 – 12.25	Q and A (Panel: UNDP and NIMOS)
12.25 - 13.30	Lunch
13.30 – 14.30	Presentation: ‘The national REDD+ Program Suriname; governance arrangements’ Office of the President of the Republic of Suriname, Mrs. E. Naarendorp
14.30 – 15.00	Q and A (Panel: Office of the President of the Republic of Suriname)
15.00 – 15.05	Closing remarks by UNDP local representative, Mr. A. Alexis

Annex III. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

DAY 1: 9 December 2014		
	Name	Organization/village
1	Aboikoni-Linga, M.	Ministerie van Regionale Ontwikkeling
2	Adose, N.	Boven Suriname
3	Aloema, S.	
4	Alexis, A.	UNDP Suriname
5	Arupa, A.	Stichting Kuluwayak, Apetina
6	Asongo, A.	Granman Trio, Kwamalasamutu
7	Bean,, H.	Stichting Planbureau Suriname
8	Berrenstein, H.	Kabinet van de President
9	Bipat, R.	Surinaamse Islamitische Vereniging (IRIS)
10	Blokland, L.	Rekenkamer van Suriname
11	Breeveld	Ministerie van Volksgezondheid
12	Castillon-Elder, T.	Kabinet van de President
13	Chesney, P.	UNDP Guyana
14	Clemens, R.	Kwinti gemeenschap
15	Crabbe, S.	Stichting Bosbeheer en Bostoezicht
16	Doua, D.	Stichting Platform Binnenlandse Ondernemers/Federatie van Kleinschalige Gouddelvers in Suriname
17	Drakenstein, B.	UNDP Suriname
18	Elliot, H.	Witagron
19	Clemens, M.	Kwinti gemeenschap
20	Jacobi, I.	Aluku gemeenschap
21	Ghali	Drietabbetje
22	Gunther, J.	VIDS
23	Gopal, S.	Ministerie van Landbouw, Veeteelt en Visserij
24	Guedez, P.	UNDP
25	Haarloo, J.	Centrum voor Landbouwkundig Onderzoek in Suriname
26	Van Kanten, R.	Tropenbos International Suriname
27	Kalidien, A.	Rekenkamer van Suriname
28	Kalloe, N.	Stichting Natuurbehoud Suriname (STINASU)
29	Khoenkhoen, A.	UNDP Suriname
30	Kowlesar, S.	Stichting Competitiveness Unit Suriname (CUS)
31	Kromodimedjo, A.	NIMOS
32	Lafantie, A.	Matuawai gemeenschap
33	Landveld, B.	Ministerie van Defensie
34	Lieuw	Wayana gemeenschap, Kawemhakan
35	Malone, H.	SUFOSUS
36	Mapale, I.	Wayana, Kawemhakan
37	Matodja	Drietabbetje
38	Miep	Wayana gemeenschap, Kawemhaken
39	Moesai, D	Commissariaat Wanica
40	Monsanto, E.	Organisatie van Inheemsen in Suriname (OIS)

DAY 1: 9 December 2014		
	Name	Organization/village
41	Nelom, C.	NIMOS
42	Neni, J.	Wayana gemeenschap, Apetina
43	Pai, H.	Mooitaki
44	Paulus, I.	Commissariaat Commewijne
45	Petrusi, N.	Verenging Saramacaanse Gezagsdragers (VSG)
46	Petrusi, S.	Boven Suriname
47	Polak, J.	Bureau Nationale Veiligheid
48	Pool, M.	Criti
49	Steven	Trio gemeenschap, Tepu
50	Ramcharan, A.	Surinaamse Islamitische Vereniging (IRIS)
51	Rozenhout, W.	Stichting Platform Binnenlandse Ondernemers/Federatie van Kleinschalige Gouddelvers in Suriname
52	Sital, P.	Nationaal Jeugdparlement
53	Sadi, A.	Ministerie van Landbouw, Veeteelt en Visserij
54	Sanchez, R.	
55	Sastro, C.	NVB
56	Schelts, E.	Stichting Kuluwayak, Apetina
57	Svensson, S.	ONF International
58	Tawadi, P.	Trio gemeenschap, Kwamalasamutu
59	Thomas	Drietabbeltje
60	Bochove, R.	Forward Motion
61	Vreden, F.	Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken (KKF)
62	Wabe, A.	
63	Sewgobind, R.	STVS
64	Van Aerde, P.	Tolk
65	Jeroe, N.	Forward Motion
66	Cramer, M.	Apinti
67	Luchmun, R.	RBN/DBS
68	Dekker, W.	De West
69	Vinkwolk, J.	Ministerie van Justitie en Politie
70	Merton, C.	ATV/Telesur
71	Gonsalves, N.	Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken/CBB
72	Boudha, J.	Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken/CBB
73	Pokie, A.	Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken/CBB
74	Naarendorp, E.	Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken
75	Blewitt, R.	UNDP
76	Castillon-Elder, T.	Kabinet van de President
77	Ajamaka	Wayana gemeenschap, Apetina
78	Aloema, V.	Galibi
79	Amatali, M.	Waterloopkundige Dienst

DAY 1: 9 December 2014

	Name	Organization/village
80	Jankipersad, B.	NIMOS
81	Henkie	Matuawai gemeenschap
82	Glunder, A.	Aluku gemeenschap
83	Redjosestiko, R.	STVS
84	Barker, C.	DWT
85	Liauw Angie, S.	Organisatie van Inheemsen in Suriname (OIS)
86	Miranda, P.	Stichting Bosbeheer en Bostoezicht (SBB)
87	Dundas, H.	Suricorps
88	Vrede, M.	Suricorps
89	Raghoenath-Soerdjal, R.	Ministerie van Openbare Werken
90	Sairras, C.	Stichting Planbureau Suriname
91	Sallons-Mitro, S.	Meteorologische Dienst Suriname
92	Tjon Akon, Q.	NIMOS
93	Valentijn, L.	Matuawai gemeenschap
94	Tuinfort, C.	
95	Thomas	Trio, Tepu
96	Tapoto, U.	Pikin saron
97	Vreedzaam, A.	GEF Small Grants Program
98	Wijnerman, R.	Stichting Bosbeheer en Bostoezicht (SBB)
99	Ebicilio, C.	Powakka gemeenschap
100	Sabajo, L.	Powakka gemeenschap
101	Valentijn-Bairo, A,	Matuawai gemeenschap
102	Lafantie	
103	Landved, B.	Minsterie van Defensie

DAY 2: 10 December 2014

	Name	Organization/village
1	Aboikoni-Linga, M.	Ministerie van Regionale Ontwikkeling
2	Adose, N.	Boven Suriname
3	Aloema, V.	Galibi

4	Aniroedh, M	Ministerie van Defensie
5	Apinsa, M.	Stichting voor hernieuwde ontwikkeling in het district Marowijne
6	Arupa, A.	Stichting Kuluwayak, Apetina
7	Asongo, A.	Granman Trio, Kwamalasamutu
8	Bean, H.	Stichting Planbureau Suriname
9	Berrenstein, H.	Kabinet van de President
10	Blokand, L.	Rekenkamer van Suriname
11	Boschman, J.	Commissariaat Para
12	Breeveld	Ministerie van Volksgezondheid
13	Chesney, P.	UNDP Guyana
14	Clemens, M.	Kwinti gemeenschap
15	Crabbe, S.	Stichting Bosbeheer en Bostoezicht
16	Drakenstein, B.	UNDP Suriname
17	Elliot, H.	Witagron
18	Forster, R.	Logos International Suriname
19	Gezius, H.	Henaturant
20	Ghali	Drietabbetje
21	Glunder, A.	Aluku gemeenschap
22	Gopal, S.	Ministerie van Landbouw, Veeteelt en Visserij
23	Guedez, P.	UNDP
24	Haarloo, J.	Center voor Landbouwkundig Onderzoek in Suriname
25	Jarden, F.	Vereniging Sabi Y Gaandi, Matawai
26	Kalidien, A.	Rekenkamer van Suriname
27	Kalloe, N.	Stichting Natuurbehoud Suriname (STINASU)
28	Khoenkhoen, A.	UNDP Suriname
29	Kowlesar, S.	Stichting Competitiveness Unit Suriname (CUS)
30	Kromodimedjo, A.	NIMOS
31	Lafantie, A.	Matuawai gemeenschap
32	Landveld, B.	Ministerie van Defensie
33	Lieuw	Wayana gemeenschap, Kawemhakan
34	Malone, H.	SUFOSUS
35	Mapale, I.	Wayana gemeenschap, Kawemhakan
36	Matodja	Drietabbetje
37	Miep	Wayana gemeenschap, Kawemhakan
38	Moesai, D	Commissariaat Wanica
39	Monsanto, E.	Organisatie van Inheemsen in Suriname (OIS)
40	Moses	Trio gemeenschap, Tepu

DAY 2: 10 December 2014

	Name	Organization/village
41	Nelom, C.	NIMOS
42	Neni, J.	Wayana gemeenschap, Apetina
43	Pai, H.	Mooitaki
44	Paulus, I.	Commissariaat Commewijne
45	Petrusi, N.	Verenging Saramacaanse Gezagsdragers (VSG)
46	Petrusi, S.	Boven Suriname
47	Polak, J.	Bureau Nationale Veiligheid
48	Pool, M.	Criti
49	Pregers, M.	Logos International
50	Ramcharan, A.	Surinaamse Islamitische Vereniging (IRIS)
51	Rozenhout, W.	Stichting Platform Binnenlandse Ondernemers/Federatie van Kleinschalige Gouddelvers in Suriname
52	Ruysschaert, S.	WWF Guianas
53	Sadi, A.	Ministerie van Landbouw, Veeteelt en Visserij
54	Santoe, S.	Ministerie van Openbare Werken
55	Sastro, C.	NVB
56	Schelts, E.	Stichting Kuluwayak, Apetina
57	Svensson, S.	ONF International
58	Tawadi, P.	Trio gemeenschap, Kwamalasamutu
59	Thomas	Drietabbeltje
60	Valentijn, N.	Matuawai gemeenschap
61	Vreden, F.	Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken (KKF)
62	Wabe, A.	
63	Wilson, W.	Matuawai gemeenschap
64	Van Aerde, P.	Tolk
65	Jeroe, N.	Forward Motion
66	Hoffman, B.	Amazon Conservation Team (ACT)
67	Kaempu, D.	Stichting Kuluwayak
68	Delaan, T.	Stichting Kuluwayak
69	Narain	MOW
70	Algoe	Kabinet Vice President
71	Godliep, M.	Pokigrong
72	Walden-Landveld, A.	Aluku gemeenschap
73	Amoida, P.	Asidonhopo
74	Naarendorp, E.	Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken
75	Alexis, A.	UNDP Suriname
76	Blewitt, R.	UNDP
77	Castillon-Elder, T.	Kabinet van de President
78	Ajamaka	Wayana gemeenschap, Apetina
79	Aloema, S.	
80	Amatali, M.	Waterloopkundige Dienst

DAY 2: 10 December 2014

	Name	Organization/village
81	Bogor, D.	NIMOS
82	Gunther, J.	VIDS
83	Jacobi, I.	Aluku gemeenschap
84	Kewal, R.	Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hupbronnen
85	Lakhisaran, B.	Stichting Bosbeheer en Bostoezicht
86	Liauw Angie, S.	Organisatie van Inheemsen in Suriname (OIS)
87	Miranda, P.	Stichting Bosbeheer en Bostoezicht (SBB)
88	Narain, R.	Ministerie van Openbare Werken
89	Niavai, A.	Tapanahony
90	Raghoenath-Soerdjal, R.	Ministerie van Openbare Werken
91	Sairras, C.	Stichting Planbureau Suriname
92	Sallons-Mitro, S.	Meteorologische Dienst Suriname
93	Tjon Akon, Q.	NIMOS
94	Valentijn, L.	Matuawai gemeenschap

ANNEX IV: Workshop Presentations

DAY1: 9 December 2014

Introduction to REDD+

Pierre-Yves GUEDEZ
Paramaribo, Dec 9th 2014

Content

- Definition of REDD+
- Climate Change and Forests
- REDD+ in CC International Agenda
- Guidance, rules and modalities for the REDD+
- REDD+ in Suriname

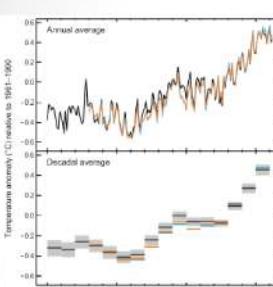
Definition of REDD+

- A voluntary climate change mitigation mechanism,
- Negotiation under the UNFCCC since 2005,
- Aims at Reducing Emissions of green house gases from Deforestation and forest Degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks

Climate Change

- Modification of the climate,
- Directly or indirectly caused by human activities,
- Modification of composition of the atmosphere,
- Increase of Green House Gases content,

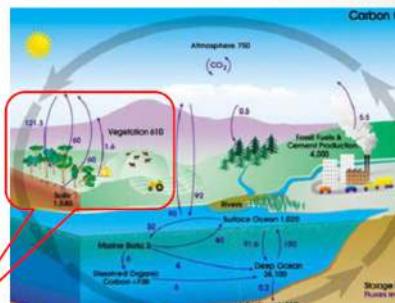
CC evidences and impacts



- Extreme Climatic events:
 - More intense
 - More frequent
- Modification of climate patterns
 - Rains, droughts, temperatures, winds...
 - Global level
 - Regional level
 - Local level

CC Concepts and C cycle

- Green House Gases
- GHG emissions
- Mitigation
- Adaptation
- Resilience
- Global warming
- Carbon sequestration



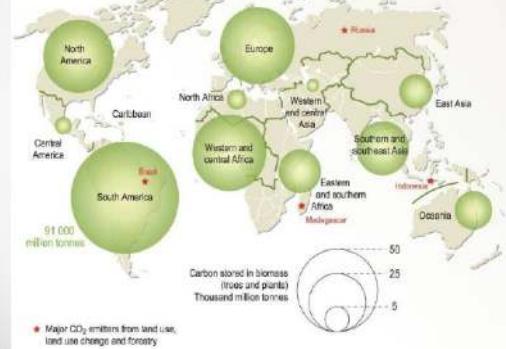
Linkages CC & forests

- Deforestation and forest degradation contributes to GHG emissions.
- When they grow, trees capture CO₂ from the atmosphere.
- Protection of native forests contributes to strengthen the resilience of ecosystems to CC impacts.
- Conservation of forests contributes to mitigate impacts of extreme climate events.
-



REDD+

Carbon stocks in forests



Source: TNC

CC and forests, conclusions

- ❖ 2 ways to mitigate CC working with forests:
 - Reducing deforestation and degradation, to reduce CO₂ emissions;
 - Increase Carbon sequestration in trees, through restauration of degraded forests, afforestation, reforestation, conservation, sustainable forest management.
- ❖ GHG Emissions caused by deforestation can be reduced by policies and incentives.
- ❖ REDD+ aims at reducing emissions from deforestation, forest degradation, promote carbon conservation and increase carbon sequestration.
- ❖ In addition to contribute to CC mitigation, forests protection also contributes to CC adaptation.
-

• 9

REDD+ in the international agenda

- UNFCCC objective: stabilize GHG concentration in the atmosphere to a level preventing a dangerous anthropogenic interference in the climate system.
- Areas of work of the UNFCCC:
 - GHG national communications
 - CC mitigation
 - CC adaptation
 - transfer of technology
 - Finance

•

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What is REDD+

- 5 eligible "activities": Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, and + = the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.
- Scope: National, sub-national as interim measure
- 3 Phases: 1) Readiness, 2) Implementation, 3) Result based actions
- Principles
- 7 Safeguards
- Ex ante finance for readiness or preparation + results-based finance depending on performance
- REDD+ related decisions can be accessed here: <http://unfccc.int/6917>

• 11

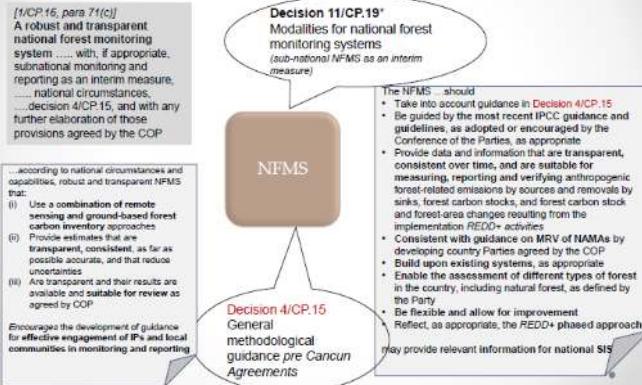
The "Rulebook"

Decisions	
1/C.P.13 (para 1 bis) BAP	Meth GL indicative And other provisions
3/C.P.13 6/C.P.15 10/C.P.15 11/C.P.15 12/C.P.15 13/C.P.15 14/C.P.15 15/C.P.15 16/C.P.15 17/C.P.15 18/C.P.15 19/C.P.15 20/C.P.15 21/C.P.15 22/C.P.15 23/C.P.15 24/C.P.15 25/C.P.15 26/C.P.15 27/C.P.15 28/C.P.15 29/C.P.15 30/C.P.15 31/C.P.15 32/C.P.15 33/C.P.15 34/C.P.15 35/C.P.15 36/C.P.15 37/C.P.15 38/C.P.15 39/C.P.15 40/C.P.15 41/C.P.15 42/C.P.15 43/C.P.15 44/C.P.15 45/C.P.15 46/C.P.15 47/C.P.15 48/C.P.15 49/C.P.15 50/C.P.15 51/C.P.15 52/C.P.15 53/C.P.15 54/C.P.15 55/C.P.15 56/C.P.15 57/C.P.15 58/C.P.15 59/C.P.15 60/C.P.15 61/C.P.15 62/C.P.15 63/C.P.15 64/C.P.15 65/C.P.15 66/C.P.15 67/C.P.15 68/C.P.15 69/C.P.15 70/C.P.15 71/C.P.15 72/C.P.15 73/C.P.15 74/C.P.15 75/C.P.15 76/C.P.15 77/C.P.15 78/C.P.15 79/C.P.15 80/C.P.15 81/C.P.15 82/C.P.15 83/C.P.15 84/C.P.15 85/C.P.15 86/C.P.15 87/C.P.15 88/C.P.15 89/C.P.15 90/C.P.15 91/C.P.15 92/C.P.15 93/C.P.15 94/C.P.15 95/C.P.15 96/C.P.15 97/C.P.15 98/C.P.15 99/C.P.15 100/C.P.15 101/C.P.15 102/C.P.15 103/C.P.15 104/C.P.15 105/C.P.15 106/C.P.15 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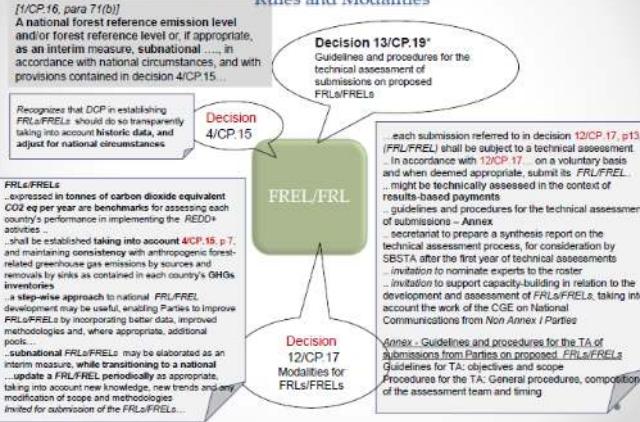
The 4 Elements – Cancun Agreement



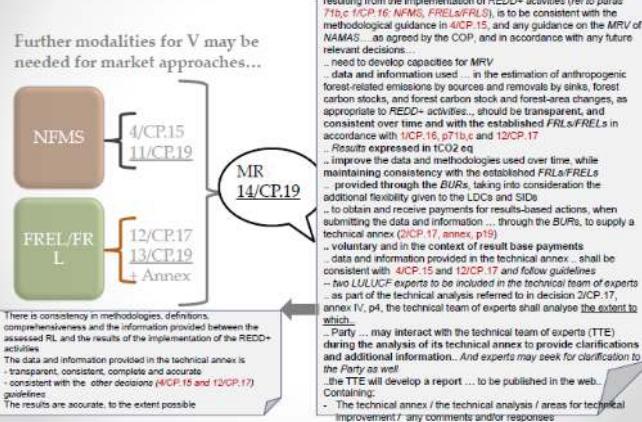
The Methodological Guidance Rules and Modalities



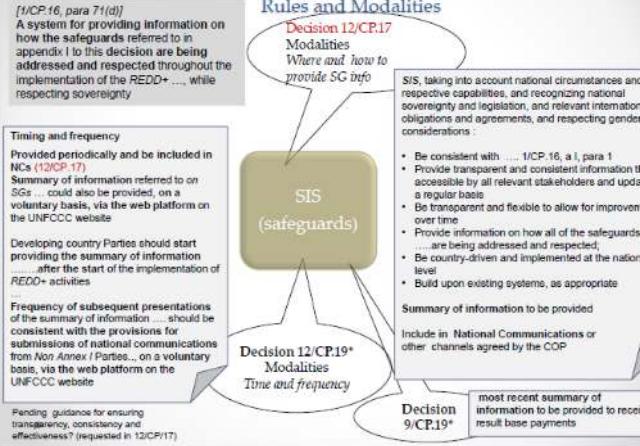
The Methodological Guidance Rules and Modalities



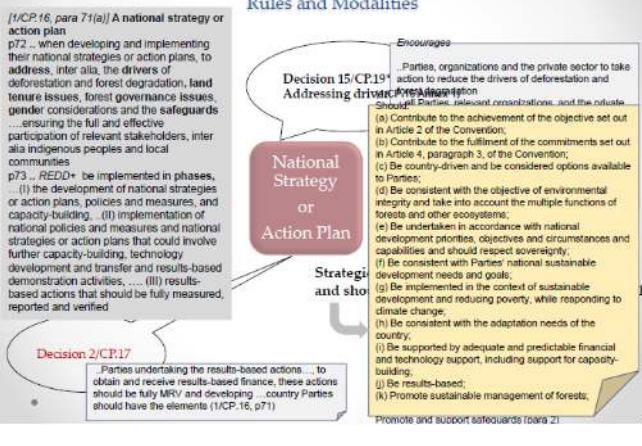
MR Rules and Modalities



The Methodological Guidance Rules and Modalities



The Methodological Guidance Rules and Modalities



What	UNFCCC Channel	Process	Timing	Information Hub on the REDD+ Platform	Reference
National Strategy (NS) or Action Plan (AP)	None	No further action	When seeking RBP	As appropriate, link to NS or AP	9/CP.19 para 3 & 11
National FREL / FRL	FREL / FRL submission	Technical assessment in context of RBP	When ready (especially when seeking RBP)	FREL/RL Submission & final assessment report	9/CP.19 para 3 & 11 (b) 13/CP.19
Results in tonnes of CO ₂ eq per year	Technical Annex BUR	Technical assessment in context of RBP	Every two years	Final technical report	9/CP.19 para 3 & 11 (a) & (e) 14/CP.19
Safeguard (SG) Information	National Communication on Web platform	No further action	Approximately every four years	Summary of information on addressing & respecting SG	9/CP.19 para 3 & 11 (c)

REDD+ / UNFCCC

REDD+ in Suriname

As other HFLD countries, Suriname still in the 1st phase of the Forest Transition Curve

But:

- Need to increase food production,
- Important mining potential,
- = Growing pressure on forest land from internal & external drivers!

National Development in Suriname and REDD+?

National budget, Private sector, ODA

National Development Plan (Public sector: governance, institutional strengthening, Infrastructures: road, railroad, air transport, energy, Human development: Education, health, Agriculture and food security, Mining, forest and natural resources, Etc)

REDD+ Funds? → National Development Plan → REDD+ readiness

REDD+ funds are shown entering the National Development Plan, which then leads to REDD+ readiness.



DE REIS van SURINAME naar REDD+

'SURINAME'S REDD+ JOURNEY'

Cedric Nelom
Wld. Algemeen Directeur

INHOUD

■ REDD+ Internationale Context

■ SURINAME & REDD+

* 2008 – 2010

* 2012 - heden



REDD+ DEFINITIE

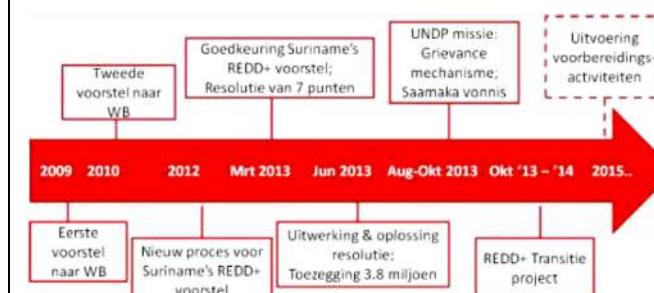
- **R:** Reducing → Verlagen
- **E:** Emissions from → van uitstoot
- **D:** Deforestation → ontbossing
- **D:** Degradation → degradatie
- +: Conservation → bescherming
- +: Enhancement of forest carbon stocks → verrijking van koolstof opslag
- +: Sustainable forest management → duurzaam bosbeheer



REDD+ INTERNATIONALE CONTEXT

- 1997 – zaden van REDD in Kyoto Protocol (Landgebruik, Verandering van Landgebruik & Bosbouw – zgn LULUCF)
- 2003 – COP7 Verwijdering van REDD uit LULUCF
- 2005 – COP11 REDD weer op de Agenda
- 2008 – in Poland Introductie REDD+

SURINAME & REDD+



SURINAME & REDD+

2008 - 2010





SURINAME & REDD+

2008 - 2010

- 2008 – * Suriname lid Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) v/d Wereld Bank
- * Ontwikkeling Readiness Plan Idea Note (R-PIN)
(nodig om R-PP samen te stellen)
- 2009 – Suriname's R-PIN wordt goedgekeurd
- 2009 & 2010 – 1^e & 2^e Voorstel R-PP wordt ingediend bij FCPF

* Geen goedkeuring voor beide Voorstellen

SURINAME & REDD+

2012 - HEDEN



SURINAME & REDD+

2012 - HEDEN

Mei – Augustus 2012

- ❑ Financiering voor Formulering Suriname R-PP door Guiana Shield Facility (GSF), UNDP-Suriname & UN-REDD
- ❑ Climate Compatible Development Agency (CCDA) wordt belast uitvoering (samenstelling van Suriname's R-PP)



SURINAME & REDD+

2012 - HEDEN

Augustus 2012 – Juni 2013

- ❑ Suriname REDD+ Project Groep
(4 PG meetings, inception workshop)
- ❑ 'Resource Group' (bijdragen aan samenstellen R-PP)
- ❑ REDD+ assistenten (2 training workshops)
- ❑ Alle stakeholders (2 National Dialogen)
- ❑ Inheemse - & Marron Gemeenschappen
(4 lokale dialogen)

Juni 2013 – Formele Goedkeuring Suriname's R-PP



SURINAME & REDD+

2012 - HEDEN

Juli 2013 – Mei 2014

- ❑ NIMOS belast met Technische Coördinatie REDD+ Programma
- ❑ UNDP moet 2 studies verrichten m.n.
- Implicaties Saamaka Vennis op REDD+ in Suriname
- 'Grievens & Herstel' Mechanisme
- ❑ Uitvoering 'REDD+ Transitie Project'



SURINAME & REDD+

2012 - HEDEN

- Augustus 2013 – Augustus 2014
 - Uitvoering 'REDD+ Transitie Project'
(gefinancierd door UNREDD, UNDP, Guiana Shield Facility, FCPF, WWF, CI-Suriname)
 - * Meetings met REDD+ Assistenten, Major Groups Collective
 - * Workshops formulering REDD+ Project Document
 - * Internationale REDD+ Conferentie
- ✓ Mei 2014 – Ondertekening REDD+ Project Document (PRODOC) tussen Overheid & UNDP



SURINAME & REDD+

2012 - HEDEN

December 2014

- Aanvang Uitvoering Suriname REDD+ Project Document (PRODOC)
Het Project Document vormt een raamwerk voor het financieren en uitvoeren van het REDD+ voorbereidingsproces in Suriname van 2014 t/m 2017.



RECAP

■ REDD+ in Internationale Context

■ SURINAME & REDD+

Perioden: 2008 – 2010

2012 - HEDEN



Suriname REDD+ Project Document (PRODOC)

Cedric Nelom
Wrd. Algemeen Directeur



INHOUD

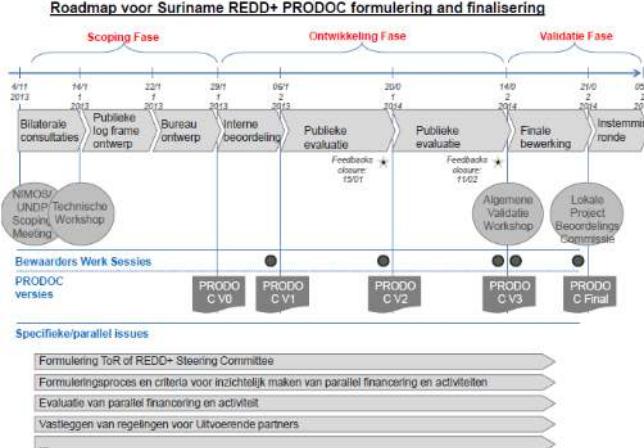
- Werkwijze maken PRODOC
- Strategie & Begeleidende Principes
- Inhoud PRODOC



WERKWIJZE MAKEN PRODOC

- Internationale (Fabien Monteils) & Nationale Consultant (Lisa Best)
- Kader Studie (Terms of Reference/ToR) initieel vastgesteld door NIMOS & UNDP
- Meetings met Stakeholders
- 'Bewaarders van PRODOC'
- Beoordeling door Publiek (inclusief stakeholders)

Roadmap voor Suriname REDD+ PRODOC formulering and finalisering





PROJECT DOCUMENT STRATEGIE

- Wat is het?: Raamwerk voor het financieren en uitvoeren van het REDD+ voorbereidingsproces in Suriname van 2014-2018
- Gebaseerd op de R-PP:
 - Potentiële kansen, bedreigingen; zwaktes, sterke punten
 - Factoren voor succes
 - Begeleidende principes
 - Additionele overwegingen
- Doelstellingen voor: 2016 en 2018
 - Hoe deze te bereiken? → drie pilaren voor strategische resultaten



BEGELEIDENDE PRINCIPES (1/2)

- Transparantie
- Betrokkenheid en effectieve participatie
- Capaciteitsopbouw en versterking
- Zekerheid, erkenning en respect voor inheemsen en marron' sociale organisatie en grondenrechten
- Bewustwording vergroten and collectieve verandering



BEGELEIDENDE PRINCIPES (2/2)

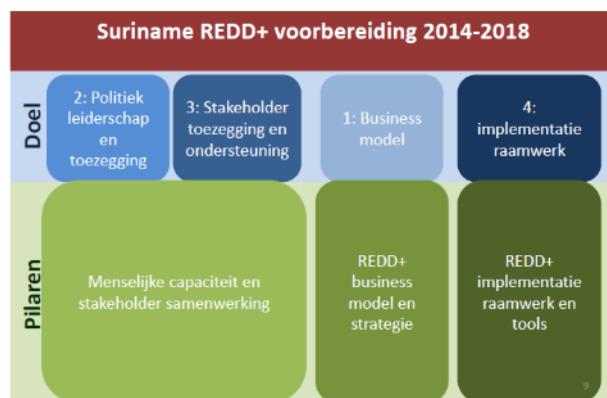
- REDD+ moet verankerd worden in brede dynamiek, in beleid en het wettelijk raamwerk (ook het effectief maken van decentralisatie)
- Regionale en internationale coordinatie voor HFLD begrip en kennis (verbeteren van Suriname's diplomatieke positie)
- Robuuste data collectie and management systemen in alle sectoren



PRODOC: DOELSTELLINGEN (A=2016, B=2018)

1. Inspirerende en geloofwaardig business model voor REDD+ in Suriname
 - a. Formuleren ; b. Veranker en vastleggen in nationale ontwikkeling
2. Politiek leiderschap en toezegging op het hoogste niveau
 - a. Begrip, gedeelde visie en middelen; b. Stroomlijnen en coordinatie
3. Toezegging en ondersteuning van belanghebbenden
 - a. Capaciteit, ervaring, begrip; b. Gezamenlijke en efficiënte uitvoering
4. Alomvattend implementatie raamwerk
 - a. Ontwerp en instrumenten gereed; b. Operationeel

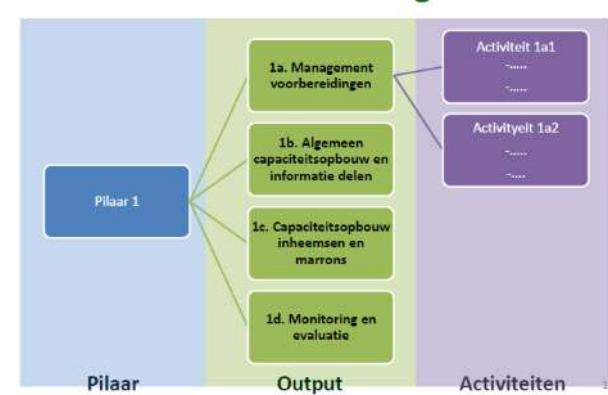
Pilaren voor Strategische Resultaten



Opbouw van elke pilaar

- **Redenering (tekst):**
 - Logische beschrijving en uitleg van de redenering achter elke output
 - Belangrijkse “sub-outputs”; doelstelling,
 - Belangrijkste activiteiten en processen
- **Logisch Kader** (plannen getoest op logica & consistentie):
 - Output and indicatoren (Bv. 1a.)
 - Output doelstellingen
 - Indicatieve activiteiten (Kopjes bv: 1a1; 1a2 etc)
 - **Implementatie verantwoordelijke (Partners)**
 - Gepland jaarlijks budget
 - Co-financiering of parallel financiering

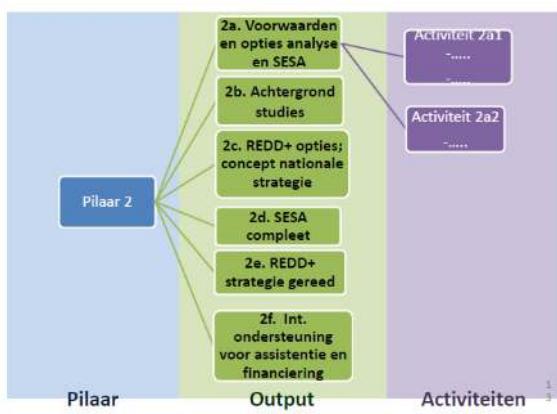
I – Menselijke Capaciteit en Stakeholder Samenwerking



Partners Pilaar I

Organisaties	Verantwoordelijk Gebied(en)
NIMOS	Management Structuren (Steering Committee, Major Groups Collective, REDD+ Assistenten, etc.)
Inheemse - & Marron gemeenschappen	Oppbouwen of Versterken capaciteit, informatie uitwisseling, communicatie met o.a. Overheid, lokale trainingsprogramma's & lokale beheersplannen
Commissie Grondrechten	Ontwikkel FPIC Protocollen
CELOS & anderen	Gezamenlijk kartering
SBB, NIMOS, Inheemse - & Marron gemeenschappen	National Bos Monitorsysteem (NFMS)
UNDP, NIMOS & Alle partners	Monitoring & Evaluatie

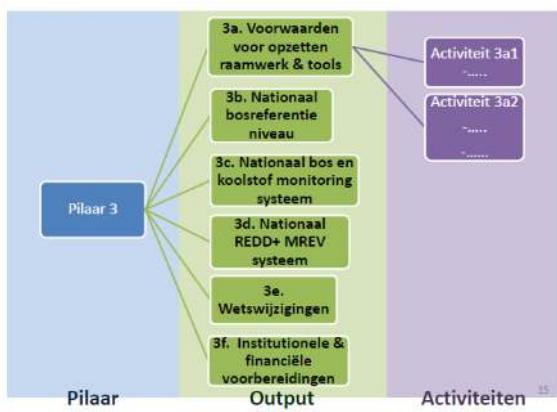
II – REDD+ business model and strategie



Partners Pilaar II

Organisaties	Verantwoordelijk Gebied(en)
NIMOS	Opbouwen of Versterken Capaciteit voor Milieu & Social Effecten Studies
Private Sector (w.o. Suriname Business Forum, Platform Houtsector, VSB, etc.)	Opbouw Capaciteit & Betrokkenheid bij Ontwikkeling REDD+ Strategie
Climate Compatible Development Unit (CCDU)	Verhogen bewustzijn & Ondersteuning voor REDD+ Visie bij Politici
SBB, Inheemse - & Marron gemeenschappen, Major Groups Collective	Gezamenlijk Bestuderen Oorzaken van Ontbossing
UNDP, NIMOS & CCDU	Zoeken naar (Internationale) Financiering voor REDD+ InvesteringsStrategie

III – Implementatie Raamwerk en Tools



Partners Pilaar III

Organisaties	Verantwoordelijk Gebied(en)
SBB	Opbouwen of Versterken Capaciteit voor Vastlegging National Bosreferentie Niveau (REL/RL)
NIMOS, Commissie Grondrechten & anderen	Aanpassingen Nationale Wetten
SBB	Ontwikkeling van National Bos MonitordingsSysteem (NFM) inclusief Metingen, Rapportage & Verificatie (MRV)
UNDP & NIMOS	Instelling 'Grieven & Herstel' Mechanisme

SURINAME REDD+ Project Document

http://www.undpsuriname.org/images/Prodoc_RED2.pdf



DANK U



Lessons learned and best practices related to REDD+ readiness

Pierre-Yves GUEDEZ

Paramaribo, Dec 10th 2014

Content

- Be aware of the challenges
- Be clear on the requirements of the UNFCCC
- Standard UNDP practices for proper project implementation

Be aware of the challenges

1. UNFCCC language and guidance has evolved during negotiations.
2. Some concepts remain deliberately undefined.
3. Some of these concepts can be confusing, highly sensitive, and sometimes controversial in certain country settings.
4. Various interpretations of REDD+ outside the UNFCCC context.
5. REDD+ requirements are complex and not easy to explain.
6. Working at multiple scales (see next slide).
7. REDD+ sometimes perceived as threat rather than opportunity.

Be aware of the challenges

6. Challenges of working at multiple scales
 - Information sharing and learning, from "REDD+ projects" at a local level,
 - Channels and conditions for the provision of Result Based Payments will likely be different at different scales,
 - If not carefully placed in context, projects can create undesired outcomes with local stakeholders by raising expectations and conveying incomplete information about what participation in REDD+ entails
 - Preserving the environmental integrity of the national REDD+ accounting by "avoiding double counting".

Understand UNFCCC requirements

1. Manage expectations :
 - Understand what the UNFCCC requires and what not, as well as what is open to interpretation,
 - Have a clear understanding of how activities should be sequenced, and the critical questions to be raised,
 - Take into account national circumstances,
2. Seize the opportunity to gradually build relationships, strengthen dialogue and coordination amongst sectors and actors,
3. Take advantage of the Stepwise, iterative, flexible and learning by doing approach to REDD.
4. Any Result Based Payments mechanism requires a clear and robust methodological framework.

National REDD+ strategy or action plan

- REDD+ often perceived as a mere forestry and conservation process.
- Need for a strong political commitment.
- Need for a clear political "justification", i.e. link with national development objectives and planning processes.
- An iterative, participative, process more than a stand alone, nice and shiny document.
- No clear guidance from the UNFCCC, but some principles.
- The NRS or action plan needs to be coordinated with SIS, FRL and NFMS.

1

2

3

4

5

40

FRL/FREL

- Donors distinguish btw most countries and HFLD.
- Issue of “conservation” under the UNFCCC, as one of the 5 eligible activities
- Take into account existing examples:
 - Guyana-Norway,
 - Peru-REM,
 - DRC and Congo-FCPF CF,
- Need to be robust, credible, transparent,
- Issue of adjustment according national circumstances.
- A common approach for HFLD countries regarding “national circumstances”?

System of Information on Safeguards

- Need to start from an analysis of the legal and institutional reality, obligations, mechanisms.
- Need to be articulated with the REDD+ policies and measures prioritized by the country.
- Should value inputs from the Social and Environmental Strategic Assessment (SESA) and Social and Environmental Management Framework (ESMF).
- To be reported through National Communications, and a summary to the info hub.
- Multiplication of safeguards instruments.

On the issue of Participation

- For the 4 pillars or REDD+
- Based on legal and institutional realities,
- Participation can take many form:
 - a) information, b) capacity building,
 - c) consultation, d) collaboration,
 - e) delegation.
- Limitations: staff , funds, consultation fatigue, time, etc



Stakeholders and rightholders,	Level of participation	On which topic?	Why?	Expected result?	How?	When?
		1) NRS/SESA/ESMF 2) SIS 3) NFMS 4) REL 5) Otros?				

Standards practices for implementation of UNDP project's

Clear implementation arrangements:

- Organigram of all the project (implementing partner, responsible parties, project board, project management unit, UNDP): roles, responsibilities , expected inputs, lines of communication and reporting, decision making processes,
- Delegation of authority,
- Importance of human resources,

Adaptative management:

- Minor changes vs major changes,
- Need to monitor results, conditions of implementation, opportunities, risks and issues,
- Important to update when needed the result framework

Capacity building

10

UNDP's internal organization

3 offices of UNDP involved (3 Tiers quality process)

- UNDP HQ: has the overall responsibility in front of the FCPF. Delegates to UNDP Suriname the authority to sign the project document and implement the project.
- UNDP Regional: supports UNDP Suriname in implementing the project: technical and political backstopping, relationship with FCPF, liaison with UNDP global, support in specific situations, etc.
- UNDP Suriname: responsible for 1) supervision of the implementation, 2) monitoring and evaluation.

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FCPF-UNDP Common Approach

Need to ensure compliance with:

1. Disclosure policy of the FCPF,
2. Common UN-REDD and FCPF guidelines on stakeholder engagement and UN-REDD guidelines on FPIC,
3. Social and Environmental Strategic Assessment (SESA) and Social and Environmental Management Framework (ESMF),
4. Grievance and redress mechanism,

List of key documents to be produced during project implementation

- Inception report,
- Stakeholder participation strategy,
- Mid-year and annual progress reports,
- Update risks and issues management in ATLAS,
- Reports of the project board meetings,
- Annual work plans and procurement plans,
- Social and Environmental Strategic Assessment (SESA) and Social and Environmental Management Framework (ESMF),
- Substantive and budget revisions,
- Annual audits reports,
- Mid term review and final evaluation,
- Management response to the review and evaluation.

13

14

Het Nationaal REDD+ Programma Suriname
DE BESTURING

Mw. Ellen Naarendorp
10 december 2014

..... WE ZIJN HET BOS

WAAROM
HET REDD+ PROGRAMMA SURINAME?

WIJ WILLEN DIT >
voor ons NAGESLACHT
WIJ WILLEN DIT >
voor het behoud van PLANEET AARDE

WIJ WILLEN ONS BOS BEHOUDEN VOOR
ONSZELF EN VOOR DE KOMENDE
GENERATIES !
WANT WE ZIJN HET BOS !

De DOELSTELINGEN van het REDD+ Programma Suriname

DOELEN

• Reduction	Verminderen van Uitstoot (CO₂)
• Emissions	Tegen gaan van Ontbossing
• Deforestation	Tegen gaan van Bosdegradatie
• Degradation of the Forest	Stimuleren van Duurzame Ontwikkeling
• + Sustainable Development	

SURINAME en haar Financiering in de REDD+ Cyclus

..... WE ZIJN HET BOS

WAAROM
HET REDD+ PROGRAMMA SURINAME?

WIJ WILLEN DIT >
voor ons NAGESLACHT
WIJ WILLEN DIT >
voor het behoud van PLANEET AARDE

WIJ WILLEN ONS BOS BEHOUDEN VOOR
ONSZELF EN VOOR DE KOMENDE
GENERATIES !
WANT WE ZIJN HET BOS !

Wie zijn WE ???

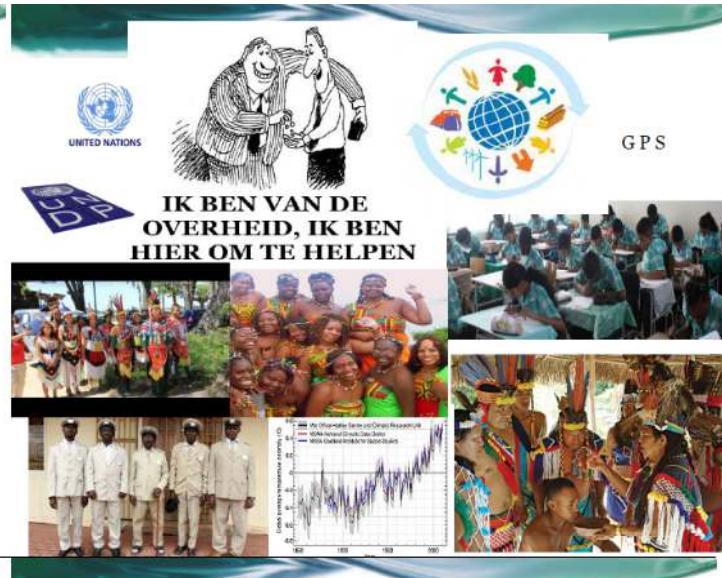
WE zijn:
Alle BEWONERS van het grondgebied van de Republiek
Suriname

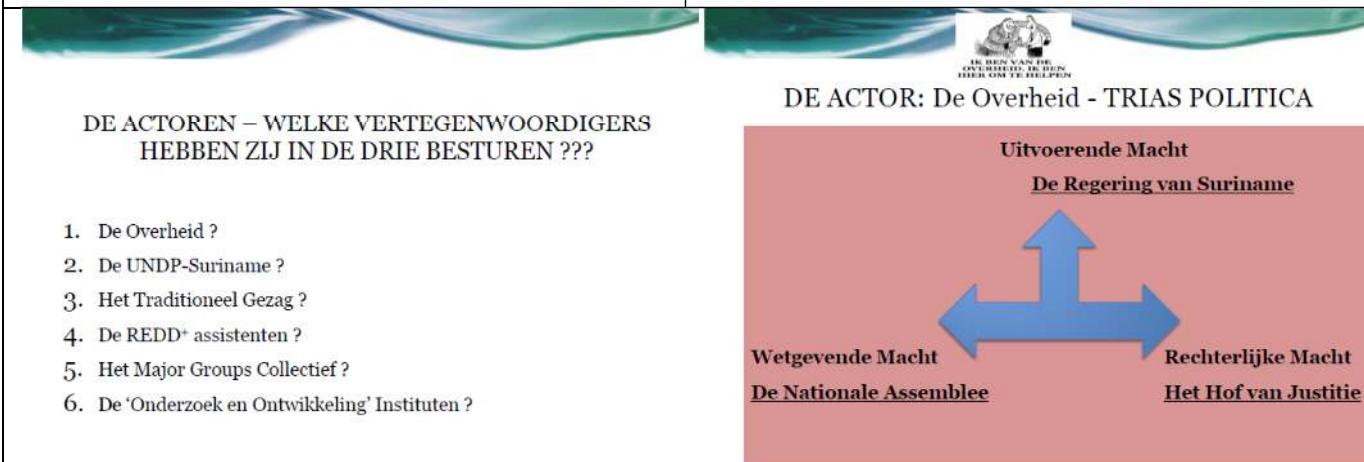
- Onze nieuwe GRONDWET van 1987
- Onze Grondwet regelt middels grondwetten hoe om te gaan met
LAND EN VOLK van de Republiek Suriname

WE ZIJN: HET VOLK VAN SURINAME
DE ACTOREN

- Om het REDD+ Programma uit te voeren zijn "de Actoren" geïdentificeerd.

1. De Overheid
2. De UNDP-Suriname
3. Het Traditioneel Gezag
4. De REDD+ assistenten
5. Het Major Groups Collectief
6. De 'Onderzoek en Ontwikkeling' Instituten

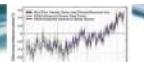






**DE ACTOR: De gecertificeerde
REDD+ ASSISTENTEN**

1. REDD+ assistent voor het Volk der Trio's
2. REDD+ assistent voor het Volk der Wajana's
3. REDD+ assistent voor het Volk der Arowakken
4. REDD+ assistent voor het Volk der Caraïben
5. REDD+ assistent voor het Volk der Saramaccaners
6. REDD+ assistent voor het Volk der Aucaners
7. REDD+ assistent voor het Volk der Paramaccaners
8. REDD+ assistent voor het Volk der Aluku's
9. REDD+ assistent voor het Volk der Matuariërs
10. REDD+ assistent voor het Volk der Kwinti's



DE ACTOR: De 'Onderzoek en Ontwikkeling' Instituten

1. Het NIMOS

Nationaal Instituut voor Milieu en Ontwikkeling in Suriname

2. De METEO Dienst

De Meteorologische Dienst, Ministerie van Openbare Werken

3. De SBB

De Stichting Bosbeheer en Bostoezicht



**DE ACTOR: HET MAJOR GROUPS COLLECTIEF
(AGENDA 21)**

1. **Kinderen en Jeugd:** Organisaties voor Duurzame Ontwikkeling
2. **Landarbeiders:** Organisaties voor Duurzame Ontwikkeling
3. **Arbeiders en Vakorganisaties:** Organisaties voor Duurzame Ontwikkeling
4. **Niet Governementele Organisaties:** Organisaties voor Duurzame Ontwikkeling
5. **Lokale Authoriteiten:** Organisaties voor Duurzame Ontwikkeling
6. **Inheemsen en Marrons:** Organisaties voor Duurzame Ontwikkeling
7. **Vrouwen:** Organisaties voor Duurzame Ontwikkeling
8. **Business en Industrie:** Organisaties voor Duurzame Ontwikkeling
9. **De 'Wetenschap en Technologie' Gemeenschap:** Organisaties voor Duurzame Ontwikkeling

DE ACTOREN EN HUN PLAATS IN DE BESTUREN



**De NATIONALE REDD+
BELEIDS COMMISSIE LEDEN
(18)**

1. De Directeur Nationale Veiligheid in het Kabinet van de President
2. De 'United Nations Resident Coordinator'
3. De Minister van Ruimtelijke ordening, Grondbeheer en Bosbouw
4. De Minister van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen
5. De Minister van Regionale Ontwikkeling
6. De Minister van Openbare Werken
7. De Minister van Handel en Industrie
8. De Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken
9. Het Stamhoofd van het Volk der Trio's



**De NATIONALE REDD+
BELEIDS COMMISSIE LEDEN
(18) vervolg**

10. Het Stamhoofd van het Volk der Wayana's
11. Het Stamhoofd van het Volk der Arowakken
12. Het Stamhoofd van het Volk der Caraïben
13. Het Stamhoofd van het Volk der Saramaccaners
14. Het Stamhoofd van het Volk der Aucaners
15. Het Stamhoofd van het Volk der Paramaccaners
16. Het Stamhoofd van het Volk der Aluku's
17. Het Stamhoofd van het Volk der Matuariërs
18. Het Stamhoofd van het Volk der Kwinti's



1. De Voorzitter van de Vaste Commissie Klimaatverandering in De Nationale Assemblee
2. De President van het Hof van Justitie
3. De Voorzitter van het Bestuur van het NIMOS, Notulist



1. De Algemeen Directeur van het NIMOS (1)
2. De Bureau Directeuren van het NIMOS (9)



1. De REDD⁺ Project Coordinator (1)
2. De UNDP Country Coordinator (1)
3. Het Major Groups Collectief (Agenda 21) > één Vertegenwoordiger van elke Groep (maximum 9)
4. De REDD⁺ Assistenten (10)
5. De REDD⁺ 'Onderzoek & Ontwikkeling' Instituten (3)
6. De REDD⁺ Ministeries (6)



De Ministeries die zitting hebben in het REDD⁺ Project Bestuur:

1. De Directeur van het Ministerie van Ruimtelijke ordening, Grondbeheer en Bosbouw
2. De Directeur van het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen
3. De Directeur van het Ministerie van Regionale Ontwikkeling
4. De Directeur van het Ministerie van Openbare Werken
5. De Directeur van het Ministerie van Handel en Industrie
6. **De Directeur van het Ministerie van Onderwijs en Volksontwikkeling**



ANNEX V: Side Event Report